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SWEET'S CATALOG FILE

A File of Manufacturers' Catalogs designed for the use of Architects, Engineers, Contractors and others whose practice it is to select, specify or purchase building materials, equipment and allied services.

SWEET'S CATALOG SERVICE

DIVISION OF F. W. DODGE CORPORATION

119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

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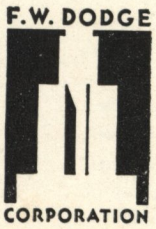

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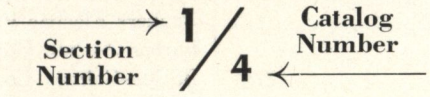

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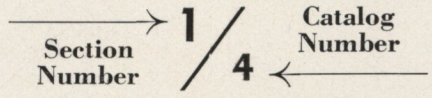

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(*See also Heaters—Water—Gas Fired—Combination Boiler and Burner*)

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Kellogg, M. W., Co. 26/100

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American Chimney Corp. 26/98
Custodis, Alphons, Chimney Construction Co. 26/99
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Hil-Brite 16/2
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Bethlehem 3/50
Ceco 3/69
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Standard Electric Time Co. 29/9
Telechron 29/11
Warren Telechron Co. 29/11

Watchman's
ADT 29/1
American Automatic Electric Sales Co. 29/12
American District Telegraph Co. 29/1
Autelco 29/12
Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. 29/6
P-A-X 29/12
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Telechron 29/11
Thomas, Seth, Clock Co. 29/10
Warren Telechron Co. 29/11

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Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
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K-Veniences 18/41

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Never-Split 25/12
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DeLuxe Water Saver 25/8
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Water—Flush Valve
Case, W. A., & Son Mfg. Co. 25/8
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Water—Low-down Tank
Case, W. A., & Son Mfg. Co. 25/8
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Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
Stanley Works 18/24
Steeldor 18/21
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Wheeler Osgood Sales Corp. 10/36
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
WOCO 10/36
See also 11/13; 21/26; 22/2
Specifications 10/22; 10/36; 11/11; 18/20; 18/21

Glass—Shower Stall

See Doors—Shower Stall—Glass

Hangar—Airplane

See Doors—Airplane Hangar

Hollow Metal

Aetna Steel Products Corp. 10/1
Art Metal Construction Co. 10/2
Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. 10/3
Detroit Steel Products Co. 11/5
Durabilt Steel Locker Co. 18/18
Ellison Bronze Co., Inc. 10/4
Fenestra Fireshield 11/5
Firecraft Door Co. 10/5
Hauserman, E. F., Co. 20/4
Jamestown Metal Corp. 10/7
Kawneer Co. 11/10
Overhead Door Corp. 18/20
Par-Brook Mfg. Co. 21/4
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Trussbilt, Inc. 10/12
See also 7/13; 11/3; 20/3; 27/1
Specifications 11/12

Horizontal Folding

See Doors—Folding—Horizontal

Horizontal Sliding or Trolley

See Doors—Sliding, Folding, etc.; Doors—Folding—Horizontal

Horizontal Trolley

Ro-Way 18/23
Rowe Mfg. Co. 18/23

Industrial

See Specific Kind of Door

Industrial Oven

Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22

Jail

See Jail—Construction and Equipment

Kalamein

See Doors—Metal Covered

Kitchenette

See Doors—Rolling—Steel

Marine

See Specific Type of Door

Doors—Cont.

Mausoleum

See 7/13; 7/16; 7/22

Mechanically or Motor Operated

(Including: Horizontal and Vertical Sliding; Horizontal Folding and Trolley; Counter-balanced and Telescoping; Rolling Steel; etc.)

Akbar 10/22
Babcock-Davis Corp. 10/13
Barber-Colman Co. 18/15
Better Bilt Door Div. of Frederick Kaiser Products, Inc. 18/16
Circle A 20/22
Cornell Iron Works, Inc. 10/20
DeLuxe 20/21
Detroit Steel Products Co. 11/5
Durabilt Steel Locker Co. 18/18
Fenestra-Byrne 11/5
Fyrgard 10/16
Horn Folding Partition Co. 20/21
Johnson, Geo. W., Mfg. Co. 10/21
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
Llenroc 10/20
Mahon, R. C., Co. 10/24
McKee Door Co. 18/21
Newcastle Products, Inc. 20/22
Overhead Door Corp. 18/20
Peelle Co. 10/15
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
Rol-Top 10/22
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
Selfold 20/21
Superior 10/22
Telco 10/15
Ti-Co-Dors 10/18
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Uni-Motor 10/17
Wal-El-Dors 10/18
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
Specifications .. 10/15; 10/16; 10/17; 10/22; 18/20; 20/21

Metal Covered

Aetna Steel Products Corp. 10/1
Air-Kore 10/23
Alsteel-Dors 10/18
Barber-Colman Co. 18/15
Barcol OVERdoor 18/15
Better Bilt Door Div. of Frederick Kaiser Products, Inc. 18/16
Co-Bal-Dors 10/18
Coburn Trolley Track Co. 18/14
Duragard 10/16
Fold-Up-Dors 10/18
Friedrich, E. H., Co. 10/6
Fyrgard 10/16
Hamlin, Irving 13/34
Mahon, R. C., Co. 10/9
Mecco 10/10
Moeschl-Edwards Corrugating Co., Inc. 10/10
Overhead Door Corp. 18/20
Overly Mfg. Co. 10/11
Peelle Co. 10/15
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Seco 10/17
Sec-Tel 10/17
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
Ti-Co-Dors 10/18
Wal-El-Dors 10/18
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
See also 9/7; 10/35
Specifications 10/10; 10/16; 10/17

Overhead—Hardware for

See Hardware—Garage Door

Overhead Type

Barber-Colman Co. 18/15
Barcol OVERdoor 18/15
Bayley, William, Co. 11/2
Better Bilt Door Div. of Frederick Kaiser Products, Inc. 18/16

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Doors—Cont.

Overhead Type—Cont.

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Cornell Iron Works, Inc. 10/20; 18/17
Durabilt Steel Locker Co. 18/18
Easy Lift 18/14
Float-Over 10/20; 18/17
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
M & M 11/11
McKee Door Co. 18/21
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Overdoors 11/12
Overhead Door Corp. 18/20
OveR-Way 18/22
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Rol-Top 10/22
Roll-up 18/24
Ro-Way 18/23
Rowe Mfg. Co. 18/23
Sectionfold 10/23
Stanley Works 18/24
Steeldor 18/21
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
See also 21/26
Specifications 10/22; 11/11; 11/12; 18/20; 18/21

Paneled

See Specific Type, as: Doors—Hollow Metal; Doors—Metal Covered; Doors—Veneered; Doors—Wood

Pipe Shaft or Access

See Doors—Access

Plywood Panels for

See Plywood

Power

See Specific Type of Door; Doors—Mechanically or Motor Operated; Operators—Door

Refrigerator

See Doors—Cold Storage or Refrigerator

Revolving—Automatic Panicproof

Atchison Revolving Door Co. 10/26
G.B.C. 10/27
General Bronze Corp. 7/16; 10/27
International Revolving Door Co. 10/28
Van Kannel Revolving Door Co. 10/29
Specifications 10/26; 10/27; 10/28; 10/29

Rolling Steel

Akbar 10/22
Alsteel-Dors 10/18
Alstele 10/5
Co-Bal-Dors 10/18
Cornell Iron Works, Inc. 10/20
Detroit Steel Products Co. 11/5
Fenestra 11/5
Firecraft Door Co. 10/5
Fold-Up-Dors 10/18
FyeR-Wall 18/22
Johnson, Geo. W., Mfg. Co. 10/21
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
Llenroc 10/20
Mahon, R. C., Co. 10/24
Mecco 10/25
Moeschl-Edwards Corrugating Co., Inc. 10/25
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc. 23/13
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Superior 10/22
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
Specifications 10/16; 10/22

Rolling Wood

Circle A 20/22
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
Swedish Venetian Blind Co. 20/23

Round House

See Doors—Rolling—Steel

Screen

See Screens—Insect

Doors—Cont.

Sheet Steel

All-Steel 6/23
Alstele 10/5
Carey 25/37
Ceco 3/69
Concrete Engineering Co., Inc. 3/69
Cornell Iron Works, Inc. 18/17
Durabilt Steel Locker Co. 18/18
Federal Steel Sash Co., Inc. 11/6
Firecraft Door Co. 10/5
Float-Over. 18/17
FyeR-Ward 18/22
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Co. 25/37
Morgan 11/12
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc. 23/13
Rol-Top 10/22
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
Tertel 10/17
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Vulcan Rail & Construction Co. 6/23
Specifications 11/11

Showcase

American 3 Way-Luxfer Prism Co. 9/23
Himco 17/17
Himmel Brothers Co. 17/17
Kawneer Co. 17/18
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 17/1
3 Way 9/23
See also 17/16

Shower Stall—Glass

Fiat Metal Mfg. Co. 25/14
Gem 25/16
Ketcham, G. M., Mfg. Corp. 25/15
Lehman Sprayshield Co. 25/16
Mermaid 25/16
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 17/1
Swan 25/16
Viking 25/16
See also 22/14; 23/11

Shower Stall—Metal

See Partitions—Toilet, Shower or Urinal—Metal

Sidewalk—Illuminating

See 9/24

Sidewalk—Metal or Vault Light—Safely Guarded—Automatically Opened and Closed

Canton Foundry & Machine Co. 6/1
Dean 22/46
Elian, Frank, & Co. 26/111
G&G Hoist Corp. 26/112
Kiesling, John W., & Son, Inc. 30/6
Potts Ash Hoist Corp. 26/113
Richards & Kelly Mfg. Co. 9/25
Washburn & Granger, Inc. 22/46
Specifications 6/1

Sidewalk—Opening and Closing Devices for

Dean 22/46
G&G Hoist Corp. 26/112
Potts Ash Hoist Corp. 26/113
Washburn & Granger, Inc. 22/46

Sidewalk—Vault Light

American 3 Way-Luxfer Prism Co. 9/23
Richards & Kelly Mfg. Co. 9/25
3 Way 9/23
See also 6/1

Sliding, Folding, etc.—Wood or Metal

Art Metal Construction Co. 10/2
Barber-Colman Co. 18/15
Barcol OVERdoor 18/15
Bayley, William, Co. 11/2
Better Bilt Door Div. of Frederick Kaiser Products, Inc. 18/16
Crooks, W. D., & Sons 10/31
Detroit Steel Products Co. 11/5
Fenestra 11/5
Hamlin, Irving 13/34

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Doors—Cont.

Sliding, Folding, etc.—Wood or Metal—Cont.

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Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
McKee Door Co. 18/21
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Overhead Door Corp. 18/20
Peelle Co. 10/15
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
Rol-Top 10/22
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
SupeR-Way 18/22
Swing-Fold 10/16
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Wilson, J. G., Corp. 10/23
Specifications 10/15; 10/16; 11/11; 11/12

Sliding or Swinging—Metal Clad

See Doors—Metal Covered

Solid Wood, Metal, etc.

See Specific Type

Sound Retarding

Acoustic Masterwalls 20/4
Circle A 20/22
Evanston 13/34
Hamlin, Irving 13/34
Hardwood Products Corp. 10/32
Hauserman, E. F., Co. 20/4
Horn Folding Partition Co. 13/35; 20/21
Mitchell, Robert, Mfg. Co. 13/36
Newcastle Products, Inc. 20/22
Peelle Co. 10/15
Riverbank 10/32
Riverbank Insulating Door Co. 13/37
Selfold 20/21
Trimount 13/36
Specifications 13/35; 13/36; 13/37; 20/21

Stack

See Doors—Ash Pit, Trap or Cleanout

Steel

See Doors—Sheet Steel

Telescoping

See Doors—Vertical Sliding or Telescoping

Tin Clad

See Doors—Metal Covered

Toilet—Steel

Ebco Mfg. Co. 20/13
Ferrometal 20/16
Fiat Metal Mfg. Co. 20/15
Flushmetal 20/14
Flush-Metal Partition Corp. 20/14
Krinlac 20/13
Lawson Milwaukee 20/16
Metal-flush 20/7
Metalunit 20/18
Mills Co. 20/7
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 20/16
Panelmetal 20/14
Parcolite 20/13
Sanymetal Products Co., Inc. 20/17
Silentsteel 20/13
Sturdibilt 20/13
Weis, Henry, Mfg. Co., Inc. 20/18
WeiSteel 20/18
Specifications 20/15; 20/16; 20/18

Tubular Steel

See Doors—Hollow Metal

Vault Front

Diebold Safe & Lock Co. 23/6
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 23/7
Mosler Safe Co. 23/9
Triumph 23/6
York Safe and Lock Co. 23/8

Veneered—Fire Resisting Asbestos and/or Wood

Hardwood Products Corp. 10/32
Mitchell, Robert, Mfg. Co. 10/34
Pyrono 10/34
Riverbank 10/32
Specifications 10/32; 10/34

Veneered—Phenolic Fiber

Formica Insulation Co. 15/15

Doors—Cont.

Veneered—Wood

Crooks, W. D., & Sons....10/31
Hardwood Products Corp....10/32
Huttig Mfg. Co....11/17
Key-Veneered....10/34
Laminex....10/36
McMillen R., Co....10/33
Mitchell, Robert, Mfg. Co....10/34
Pyrono....10/34
Riverbank....10/32
Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co....10/35
Wheeler Osgood Sales Corp....10/36
See also....11/13; 11/16; 21/26; 22/2
Specifications....10/31; 10/33; 10/34; 10/35; 10/36

Ventilator Paneled

See....10/35

Vertical Lift

Cornell Iron Works, Inc....10/20
McKee Door Co....18/21
Truscon Steel Co....11/12
See also....18/18

Vertical Sliding or Telescoping

Detroit Steel Products Co....11/5
Fenestra....11/5
Fyrgard....10/16
Kiesling, John, W., & Son, Inc....30/6
Kinnear Mfg. Co....10/22
McKee Door Co....18/21
Peelle Co....10/15
Richmond Fireproof Door Co....10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co....10/18
Sec-Tel....10/17
Security Fire Door Co....10/17
Telco....10/15
Truscon Steel Co....11/12
Vertel....10/17
Wal-El-Dors....10/18
See also....18/18; 22/24
Specifications....10/15; 11/12

Weatherstripping

See Weatherstrips—Metal—for Double Hung Windows, Casement, Doors, Transoms, etc.

Wood—Metal Frame

(*See also Frames*)
Mecco....10/10
R-W....18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc....18/22
SupeR-Way....18/22

Wood—Sliding, Folding, etc.

See Doors—Sliding, Folding, etc.

Wood—Solid

Curtis Companies Service Bureau....10/30
Durabilt Steel Locker Co....18/18
Hardwood Products Corp....10/32
Huttig Mfg. Co....11/17
Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co....10/35
Wheeler Osgood Sales Corp....10/36
WOCO....10/36
See also....10/33; 11/13; 11/16; 21/26; 22/2
Specifications....10/36

X-Ray Protective

Crooks, W. D., & Sons....10/31
Hamlin, Irving....13/34
Kinnear Mfg. Co....10/22
Mitchell, Robert, Mfg. Co....10/34; 13/36
Ray Proof Corp....13/47
Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co....10/35
Trimount....13/36
See also....10/32

Downspouts

Metal

See Pipe—Conductor

Drain

Boards—Linoleum Composition

Armstrong Cork Products Co....15/44
DeLuxe....22/17
Imperial....22/17
Perma Sheen....22/17
Tracy Mfg. Co....22/17

Drain—Cont.

Boards—Nickel Copper Alloy

Elkay Mfg. Co....25/13
Inco....22/16
International Nickel Co., Inc....22/16; 25/24
Monel Metal....22/16; 25/24
Silvi Sheen....22/17
Straitline....22/16
Streamline....22/16
Sturdibilt....25/13
Tracy Mfg. Co....22/17
Whitehead....22/16

Boards—Phenolic Fiber

Formica Insulation Co....15/15
Micarta....12/19; 15/21
Micarta-Asbestos....15/21
Micarta-Plywood....15/21
Micarta-Presdwood....15/21
Micarta-Wemcore....15/21
United States Plywood Co., Inc....12/19
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co....15/21

Boards—Rubber

Coste, Paul, Inc....15/37
Royalite....15/37
See also....15/41

Boards—Sink

See Sinks; Tops—Sinks, etc.

Boards—Stainless Steel

See Drain—Boards—Nickel Copper Alloy

Pipe

See Pipe—Drain

Pipe Packing

See Packing—Drain Pipe

Drainers

Cellar

See Ejectors—Hydraulic—Automatic—Cellar Draining; Pumps—Bilge

Drains

Areaway

See Drains—Floor, Yard, etc.

Backwater Valve

Compound Injector & Specialty Co....24/23
Crampton-Farley Brass Co....24/24
Dehn's....24/23
Josam Mfg. Co....24/27
PeerlesS....24/23
Re-Tar-Do....24/23
San-Seal-O....24/24
Signet....24/24
Wade Mfg. Co....24/28
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co....24/29

Double Drainage

Josam Mfg. Co....24/27

Floor, Yard, etc.

Anti-Clog....24/22
Compound Injector & Specialty Co....24/23
Covert, H. W., Co....24/22
Crampton-Farley Brass Co....24/24
Dehn's....24/23
Drain-Dri....24/35
Duriron Co., Inc....24/14
Fiat Metal Mfg. Co....25/14
FlocontroL....24/23
Josam Mfg. Co....24/27
PeerlesS....24/23
Re-Tar-Do....24/23
San-Seal-O....24/24
Signet....24/24
Wade Mfg. Co....24/28
Yeomans Brothers Co....24/35
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co....24/29
See also....6/1
Specifications....24/22

Flushing

Wade Mfg. Co....24/28

Drains—Cont.

Garage—Mud Arresting

Anti-Clog 24/22
Compound Injector & Specialty Co. 24/23
Covert, H. W., Co. 24/22
Dehn's 24/23
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
PeerlesS 24/23
Re-Tar-Do 24/23
Wade Mfg. Co. 24/28
Specifications 24/22

Gutter

See Drains—Roof

Non-Clog

Anti-Clog 24/22
Covert, H. W., Co. 24/22
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
Specifications 24/22

Non-clog—Triple Drainage

Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27

Oil or Grease Separating

Air-Way 24/21
Boosey, Norman, Mfg. Co. 24/21
Compound Injector & Specialty Co. 24/23
Dehn's 24/23
GeM 24/23
Greaseptor 24/29
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
Josam-Marsh 24/27
Wade Mfg. Co. 24/28
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co. 24/29
See also 24/19

Refrigerator

Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27

Roadway

See Gratings—Drainage—Roadway

Roof, Gutter or Promenade

Æolus Dickinson Industrial Div. Paul Dickinson, Inc. 9/9
Barrett Co. 8/3
Dickinson 9/9
Harrington, L. W. 24/25
Holt 8/3
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
Louden Machinery Co. 23/39
Mahon, R. C., Co. 24/26
Wade Mfg. Co. 24/28
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co. 24/29
See also 24/15
Specifications 8/3

Scupper

Æolus Dickinson Industrial Div. Paul Dickinson, Inc. 9/9
Air-Gate 9/9
Covert, H. W., Co. 24/22
Dickinson 9/9
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
Watertite 24/22

Shower or Urinal

See Drains—Floor, Yard, etc.

Stable Gutter

See Drains—Roof, Gutter or Promenade

Swimming Pool

(See also Swimming Pool—Drains, Strainers and Fittings)
Everson Filter Co. 23/30
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
Roberts Filter Mfg. Co. 23/32
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co. 24/29

Trap

Compound Injector & Specialty Co. 24/23
Crampton-Farley Brass Co. 24/24
Dehn's 24/23
Josam Mfg. Co. 24/27
PeerlesS 24/23
Re-Tar-Do 24/23
San-Seal-O 24/24
Signet 24/24
Wade Mfg. Co. 24/28
Zurn, J. A., Mfg. Co. 24/29
See also 25/41

Drains—Cont.

Urinal

See Drains—Floor, Yard, etc.

Draperies

See 21/27

Drawer

Slides

Garcy 7/15
K-Veniences 18/41
Knape & Vogt Mfg. Co. 18/41
Maforco 22/23
Market Forge Co. 22/23

Drawers

Steel Shelving

See Shelving—Steel

Drawn

Metal Shapes

See Shapes—Non-structural

Dressers

Kitchen

See Cabinets—Kitchen

Dressing

Cabinets

See Cabinets—Dressing

Dressings

Floor

See Paint; Cleaners, Polishers and Preservatives; Preservatives—Wood

Drills

Electric—Portable

Ryerson, Joseph T., & Son, Inc. 3/51

Drinking Water

Coolers

See Coolers; Fountains—Drinking

Fountains

See Fountains—Drinking

Systems

See Fountains—Drinking; Refrigerating Systems—Drinking Water; Refrigerating and Ice Making—Machinery and Plants; Coolers

Drives

Motor—For Operating Doors, Bridges, Curtains, etc.

Babcock-Davis Corp. 10/13
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
Mono-Tandem 10/13
Mono-Wheel 10/13

Dryers

Air—Fan Blast

See Fans—Ventilating or Exhaust; Blowers—Pressure or Volume—Air Conditioning

Clothes—Centrifugal

See Extractors—Laundry—Centrifugal

Clothes—Coal, Electric, Gas or Steam Heated

Janes & Kirtland, Inc. 22/9
Mecco 10/25
St. Charles Mfg. Co. 22/13
White House 22/9
See also 22/6

Clothes—Rack Type

See 26/64

Clothes—Tumbler

Minute Man 22/33
Premier 22/33
Troy Laundry Machinery Div. of American Machine & Metals Mfg. Corp. 22/33

Ducts

Electrical
See Conduit—Electrical—Underfloor

Pipe
See Conduit—Tin or Terne Plate

Sheets Metal and Filling—Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning
Ducturns 26/55
Tuttle & Bailey, Inc. 26/55

Dumbwaiter

Doors—Counterbalanced
Bi-Parting 30/6
Kiesling, John W., & Son, Inc. 30/6
Peelle Co. 10/15
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Seco 10/17
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
See also 10/5; 30/2
Specifications 10/15; 10/16; 10/17; 30/6

Doors—Hollow Metal
Art Metal Construction Co. 10/2
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Seco 10/17
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
See also 10/5
Specifications 10/16

Doors — Metal Covered — Aluminum, Copper, Bronze, Steel, etc.
Bi-Partins 30/6
Kiesling, John W., & Son, Inc. 30/6
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Seco 10/17
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
See also 10/11
Specifications 10/16; 10/17

Doors—Steel Plate
Peelle Co. 10/15
Richmond Fireproof Door Co. 10/16
St. Louis Fire Door Co. 10/18
Seco 10/17
Security Fire Door Co. 10/17
Specifications 10/15; 10/16; 10/17

Enclosures
See Enclosures—Elevator

Dumbwaiters
(*See also Elevators; Hoists; Lifts*)

Doors for
See Dumbwaiter—Doors

Electric
Beckwith Elevator Co., Inc. 30/1
Capital Lift & Mfg. Co. 30/3
Chelsea Elevator Co. 30/2
Economy 30/3
Energy Elevator Co. 30/4
Elevator Supplies Co., Inc. 30/13
Kiesling, John W., & Son, Inc. 30/6
Otis Elevator Co. 30/8
Payne, F. S., Co. 30/9
Roto-Waiter 30/10
Sedgwick Machine Works 30/10
Steel Rail Waiter 30/6
Televator 30/13
See also 30/11; 30/12
Specifications 30/4; 30/6

Hand Power
Beckwith Elevator Co., Inc. 30/1
Capital Lift & Mfg. Co. 30/3
Chelduogear 30/2
Chelgear 30/2
Chelnogear 30/2
Chelsea Elevator Co. 30/2
Energy Elevator Co. 30/4
FDCG 30/10
Kiesling, John W., & Son, Inc. 30/6
Little Beauty 30/4
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Dumbwaiters—Cont.

Hand Power—Cont.
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Little Giant 30/4
Matot, D. A. 30/7
Sedg-Versal 30/10
Sedgwick Machine Works 30/10
Steel Rail 30/6
Specifications 30/4; 30/6; 30/10; 30/12

Hydraulic
Beckwith Elevator Co., Inc. 30/1

Tube
Matot, D. A. 30/7
Sedgwick Machine Works 30/10
Telewaiter 30/2
See also 30/6
Specifications 30/10

Undercounter
Beckwith Elevator Co., Inc. 30/1
Capital Lift & Mfg. Co. 30/3
Energy Elevator Co. 30/4
Matot, D. A. 30/7
Otis Elevator Co. 30/8
Sedgwick Machine Works 30/10
See also 30/2; 30/6; 30/12

Dumps

Ash—Fireplace
Covert, H. W., Co. 26/102
Donley Brothers Co. 26/104
Dutch Oven 26/104
Equal-Aire Incinerator Div. of Sargent Building Specialties Co. 22/39
Kerner Incinerator Co. 22/41
Kernerator 22/41
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Birch
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Koncrex 4/9
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PurTone 4/1
Rocor 14/20
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Gymnasium

Apparatus

Medart, Fred, Mfg. Co. 23/25

Folding Grandstand

Gymstand 23/26
Wayne Iron Works 23/26

Seating—Folding—Portable and/or Permanent

Gymstand 23/26
Wayne Iron Works 23/26

Wardrobes

See Lockers

Gypsum

Floors

See Floor Construction—Gypsum

Lath

See Plaster—Board—Gypsum

Pre-cast Roofs

See Tile—Roofing—Gypsum

Roof Tile

See Tile—Roofing—Gypsum

Roofs

See Roof Construction—Gypsum

Wall Board

See Wall—Board—Gypsum

H

Hair

Felt

See Insulation—Blanket or Bat Form

Halyard

Tops

See Flag Poles—Fixtures for

Hampers

Clothes

See 26/64

Handles

Door

See Hardware—Finish—Door

Hangars

Door Hardware

See Hardware—Airplane and Dirigible Hangar Door

Hangers

Bar—Concrete Reinforcement

Bar-Tys 3/47
Bethlehem 3/50
Ceco 3/69
Concrete Engineering Co., Inc. 3/69
Concrete Steel Co. 3/47
Donley Brothers Co. 26/104
Hy-Chairs 3/47
J & L 5/6
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 5/6
Kalman Steel Corp. 3/50
Ryerson, Joseph T., & Son, Inc. 3/51
Securo 3/47
Ty-Chairs 3/47

Beam, Joist, Wall, etc.

Duplex Hanger Co. 6/24
Ideal Hanger Co. 6/25
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 5/6
R & L 6/24

Door

(*See also Hardware*)
Atlas 30/16
Coburn Trolley Track Co. 18/14
ES 30/13
Elevator Supplies Co., Inc. 30/13
Garcy 7/15
Gem 30/14
Grant Elevator Equipment Corp. 30/14
Louden Machinery Co. 23/39
Otis Elevator Co. 30/8
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22; 30/15
Rich-Wil 30/15
Wagner Mfg. Co. 30/16
See also 7/15; 23/39; 24/32

Furring—Suspended Ceiling

See Clips—Metal Lath—Ceiling, Stucco Reinforcement

Garment

(*See also Garment—Carrier Equipment; Closet—Racks and Equipment*)
Knape & Vogt Mfg. Co. 18/41
K-Veniences 18/41
Peterson 23/53
Vogel Peterson Co., Inc. 23/53

Gutter

B.B. 8/43
Berger Brothers Co. 8/43
Gem 8/43
Penn 8/43
Rival 8/43
See also 8/45

Luminaire

Lunaire 28/9
Lunalux 28/9
Lunalux, Jr. 28/9
Magnalux 28/9
Magnalaire 28/9
Magnalite 28/9
Silvurn 28/9
Sollaire 28/9
Sollux 28/9
Sollite 28/9
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 28/9

Pipe

Grinnell Co., Inc. 26/93
Porter, H. W., & Co., Inc. 26/96
Ric-wiL Co. 26/97
U.F.S. 26/93
See also 26/74

Hangers—Cont.

Pipe Coil

Maforco 22/23
Market Forge Co. 22/23

Radiator

E-Z 26/75
Healy-Ruff Co. 26/75
See also 26/72
Specifications 26/75

Hardboard

Fiber

See Wall—Board—Fiber

Hardeners and Densifiers

Cement and Concrete

Adaflint 4/1
Adensite Co., Inc. 4/1
Agatex 4/21
American Crayon Co. 16/1
Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co. 4/2
Aquabar Waterproofing Products, Inc. 4/3
Aquatite 4/3
Armortop 4/2
Art-Roc 4/21
B.C.C. 4/6
Building Chemicals Corp. 4/6
Certain-teed Products Corp. 16/10
Colored Master Mix 4/13
Colored Metalicron 4/13
Colormix 4/13
Colorundum 4/9
Cretemix "A" 4/22
Dehydratine No. 80 ..... 4/9
Durocon 4/3
Duro-Mix 4/3
Dust-X 14/20
Dycrome 4/13
Ferricon 4/21
Ferro-Fax 4/9
Filtite 16/1
Flintox 4/20
Floortex 4/3
Glazecoat 4/13
Hard-n-tyte 4/6
Hillyard Chemical Co. 16/2
Horn, A. C., Co. 4/9
Hornstone Crystals 4/9
Hurundum 4/21
Iron Clad Crystals No. 7B 4/3
Ironco 4/3
Kemi-Kote 4/22
Lapidolith 16/4
Lithocrome 9/23
Loomis, W. H., Talc Corp. 4/11
Loomite 4/11
Master Builders Co. 4/13
Master Mix 4/13
Maximent Co. 15/9
Merco 16/21
Metalicron 4/13
Nevins, Oscar W., Co., Inc. 4/14
Old Faithful 16/1
Omicron 4/13
Penetrem 4/22
Pozzolith 4/13
R.I.W. 4/20
Reardon Co. 16/28a
Saniseal 4/13
Sherwin-Williams Co. 16/29
Solvay Sales Corp. 4/17
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 16/4
Standard Waterproofing Corp. 4/19
Stanwaco 4/19
Super-Colorseal 4/13
Sureseal 4/14
Toch Brothers Inc. 4/20
Tox-Mix 4/20
Tremco Mfg. Co. 4/22
Trimix 16/4
Truscon Laboratories 4/21
Venostone 16/28a
See also 8/2
Specifications 4/1; 4/2; 4/3; 4/13; 4/21; 16/4; 16/28a; 16/29

Hardware

(See also Specific Product)

Adjusters—Screen and Storm Sash

Casement Hardware Co. 18/33
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Normandy 11/19
White Pine Sash Co. 11/19
Win-Dor 18/33

Airplane and Dirigle Hangar Door

(See also Doors—Airplane Hangar)
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22

Astragal

Von Duprin 18/42
Vonnegut Hardware Co. 18/42

Awning

Astrup Co. 19/42

Baffle Gate

Bright, H. V., Turn Stile Co. 23/23

Bar

Garcy 7/15

Bolts—Cremone

Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
See also 18/25

Builders

See Hardware—Finish—Door; also Specific Item

Butts

See Hinges

Canopy

Astrup Co. 19/42

Casement Window—Adjusters

Artex 11/12
Auto-Lock 11/12
Casement Hardware Co. 18/33
Ceco 3/69
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. 18/34
Hope's Windows Inc. 11/9
Kawneer Co. 11/10
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Normandy 11/19
Queen 18/34
Rixson, Oscar C., Co. 18/29
Sealair 11/10
Thru-Screen 18/33
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
White Pine Sash Co. 11/19
Win-Dor 18/33
Windsor-Universal 11/11
Zimmerman, G. F. S., Co., Inc. 18/37
Specifications 18/33; 18/35

Casement Window—Cleaning Hinge

Casement Hardware Co. 18/33
Win-Dor 18/33

Casement Window—Fasteners and Bolts

Casement Hardware Co. 18/33
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Hope's Windows Inc. 11/9
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Win-Dor 18/33
Zimmerman, G. F. S., Co., Inc. 18/37
See also 18/25
Specifications 18/35

Casement Window—Sash Lifting Butts

Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. 18/34
Queen 18/34

Casement Window—Sash Lifting Pivots

Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. 18/34
Queen 18/34

Casement Window—Stays

Casement Hardware Co. 18/33
Kawneer Co. 11/10
Rixson, Oscar C., Co. 18/29
Sealair 11/10
Win-Dor 18/33

Cold Storage Door

See Doors—Cold Storage or Refrigerator

Hardware—Cont.

Colored

Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co. 18/25
Patrician 18/25

Combination—Metal and Plastic

Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co. 18/25
Patrician 18/25

Door—Holders

Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Rixson, Oscar C., Co. 18/29
Von Duprin 18/42
Vonnegut Hardware Co. 18/42
See also 10/1

Finish—Door

Bommer Spring Hinge Co. 18/26
Chicago Spring Hinge Co. 18/27
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Lawson Milwaukee 18/28; 20/16
Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co. 18/25
Metalunit 20/18
Mills Co. 20/7
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 18/28
Nu-Jamb 18/28
Patrician 18/25
Sanymetal Products Co., Inc. 20/17
Von Duprin 18/42
Vonnegut Hardware Co. 18/42
Weis, Henry, Mfg. Co., Inc. 20/18
WeiSteel 20/18
See also 25/41
Specifications 20/18

Fire Door and Shutter

R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22

Folding Door or Partition

See Hangers—Door—Sliding Folding Partition

Garage Door

Barber-Colman Co. 18/15
Barcol OVERdoor 18/15
Coburn Trolley Track Co. 18/14
Kinnear Mfg. Co. 10/22
R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22
Slidaside 18/22
Slidetite 18/22
Stanley Works 18/24
Swing-up 18/24
Tip-Top 10/22
See also 18/16
Specifications 10/22; 18/22

Hinges

See Hinges

Lavatory and Toilet Door

American Steel Furniture Co. 20/12
Bommer Spring Hinge Co. 18/26
Chicago Spring Hinge Co. 18/27
Fiat Metal Mfg. Co. 20/15
Flush-Metal Partition Corp. 20/14
Lawson Milwaukee 20/16
Lawson Universal 18/28
Metalunit 20/18
Mills Co. 20/7
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 18/28
Sagless 18/27
Sanymetal Products Co., Inc. 20/17
Triplex 18/27
Weis, Henry, Mfg. Co., Inc. 20/18
WeiSteel 20/18
See also 23/11
Specifications 18/28; 20/15; 20/17; 20/18

Revolving Door

See Doors—Revolving

Sash Chain or Cord

See Chain—Sash; Cord—Sash

Sash Operators

See Sash—Operating Devices

Sash Pulleys

See Pulleys—Sash

Hardware—Cont.

Screen—Door and Window
(*See also Screens—Insect*)
Burrowes Corp. 19/1
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Watson Mfg. Co., Inc. 19/12
Windsor-Universal 11/11

Shelving—Adjustable
Garcy 7/15
Garden City Plating & Mfg. Co. 7/15
Knape & Vogt Mfg. Co. 18/41
K-Veniences 18/41
Lyon Metal Products, Inc. 21/12

Show Case or Counter
See Cases—Display; Cases—Museum or Treasure Room

Sliding Door
See Hangers—Door—Straight Sliding

Tent
Astrup Co. 19/42

Theater
Clark, Peter, Inc. 23/19

Transom
Getty, H. S., & Co., Inc. 18/35
Rixson, Oscar C., Co. 18/29
Zimmerman, G. F. S., Co., Inc. 18/37
See also 23/37

Window
Austral Sales Corp. 18/32
Bayley, William, Co. 11/2
Caldwell Mfg. Co. 18/3
Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. 18/34
Mesker Bros. Iron Co. 11/11
New York Universal Window Co., Inc. 18/31a
Normandy 11/19
Pullman Mfg. Corp. 18/4
Tabor 18/34
Truscon Steel Co. 11/12
Universal 18/31a
White Pine Sash Co. 11/19
Williams Pivot Sash Co. 18/36
See also 11/3; 18/25; 18/35; 25/41
Specifications 18/32; 18/36

Window Fixtures—Balanced
See Windows—Reversible

Window Fixtures—Reversible
See Windows—Reversible

Window—Fixtures—Sliding Casement
See Hardware—Sliding Folding—Casement Window

Hardwood

Flooring
See Flooring—Wood—Specific Type

Hat

Racks
See Racks—Hat and Coat

Hatchways

Roof Access
B-D Easy 10/13
Babcock-Davis Corp. 10/13
Specifications 10/13

Heads

Drinking Fountain
See Fountains—Drinking

Exhaust Steam
Æolus Dickinson Industrial Div. Paul Dickinson, Inc. 9/9
Dickinson 9/9

Leader—Copper
See 8/45

Leader—Lead
Hope's Windows Inc. 11/9

Pump—Deep Well
See Pumps—Deep Well—Plunger

Heads—Cont.

Shower Bath
See Baths—Shower or Needle

Sprinkler
See Sprinkler—Systems—Automatic—Fire

Heat

Exchangers, Interchangers, Economizers, etc.
(*See also Heaters—Water—Indirect*)
Young Radiator Co. 26/70
See also 22/32; 24/40; 24/41; 24/48

Generation
See Boilers; Heaters; Furnaces

Regulators
See Controllers—Temperature; Thermostats; Regulators—Damper

Heaters

(*See also Radiators—Brass or Copper; Radiators—Cabinet; Radiators—Tubular; Radiators—Concealed; Furnaces; Radiators—Electric*)

Air Conditioning
See Heaters—Unit

Air—Convector Type
See Radiators—Convector Type

Air—Electric—Auxiliary or Bathroom
Biltin 25/31
Peerless Mfg. Corp., Inc. 26/106
Solar Glow 24/47
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 24/47

Air—Electric—Auxiliary or Bathroom—Fan Type
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co. 26/71
See 24/45

Air—Electric—Fireplace or Mantel
Colonial Fireplace Co. 26/101
Glo-Hot 26/101
Solar Glow 24/47
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 24/47
See also 26/106

Air—Electric—Portable—Fan Type
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co. 26/71

Air—Electric—Thermostatically Controlled
(*See also Specific Type of Heater*)
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 24/47

Air—Electric Thermostatically Controlled—Fan Type
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co. 26/71
Watchman 26/71

Air—Fireplace—Units
Covert, H. W., Co. 26/102
Heatilator Co. 26/105
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Air—Warm Air Furnaces
See Furnaces—Warm Air

Convector Type
See Radiators—Convector Type

Fireplace
See Heaters—Air—Electric Fireplace

Furnace Type
See Furnaces

Garage—Electric
See Radiators—Electric; Heaters—Air—Electric

Feed Water
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. 24/48
See also 24/40; 24/41; 26/23

Hot Water
See Heaters—Water; Boilers

Immersion Electric
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 24/47

Indirect
See Heaters—Water—Indirect

Laundry
See Specific Type of Water Heater

Heaters—Cont.

Oil—Fuel

Anthony Company 26/22
See also 24/40; 24/41; 24/48

Submerged Water

See Heaters—Water—Indirect

Unit—Boiler only—Coal, Gas or Oil Fired

(See also Oil Burning Equipment)

Electrol Incorporated 26/5
Electrol-Kewanee 26/5
Federal 26/24
Gilbarco 26/8
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co. 26/8
Heat-An-Aire 26/13
May Oil Burner Corp. 26/13
Oil-O-Matic 26/36
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. 26/36
See also 26/26; 26/78

Unit—Boiler—Coal, Gas or Oil Fired—Fan or Blower, Air Washer, Moistener and/or Filter

(See also Oil Burning Equipment; Boilers—Heating; Furnaces)

American Blower Corp., Div. of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. 26/1
Carrier Engineering Corp. 26/3
Clarage Fan Co. 26/2
Climator 26/14
Conditioner 26/4
Delco Appliance Corp. 26/4
Delco-Heat 26/4
Duotherm 26/2
Electrol-American 26/5
Electrol Incorporated 26/5
Fox Furnace Co., Div. of American Radiator & Sanitary Corp. 26/6
Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corp. 26/7
G-E 26/9
General Electric Co. 26/9
Gilbarco 26/8
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co. 26/8
Heat-An-Aire 26/13
Holland Furnace Co. 26/10
May Oil Burner Corp. 26/13
Modernaire 26/14
Moditherm 26/2
Mueller, L. J., Furnace Co. 26/14
Oil-O-Matic 26/19
Perfection Stove Co., Inc. 26/17
Sunbeam 26/6
Superfex 26/17
Tempered-Aire 26/20
Weathermaker 26/3
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. 26/19
Wood, Gar, Industries, Inc. 26/20
York Ice Machinery Corp. 22/32
See also 26/78

Unit—Indirect Heat with Blower or Fan

Carrier Engineering Corp. 26/3
Delco Appliance Corp. 26/4
Delco-Heat 26/4
De Luxe 26/16
Dunham, C. A., Co. 26/78
Featherfin 26/67
Featherweight 26/67
Grinnell Co., Inc. 26/69
Hold-Heet 26/15
Kroy 26/3
Mueller, L. J., Furnace Co. 26/14
Rexvane 26/65
Russell Electric Co. 26/15
Sturtevant, B. F., Co. 26/16; 26/65
Thermolier 26/69
Utility 26/67
Weathermaker 26/3
Wing, L. J., Mfg. Co. 26/67
Young Radiator Co. 26/70
See also 6/3; 26/2
Specifications 26/16

Unit—Indirect Heat with Fan or Blower, Air Moistener, Washer and/or Filter

Arex Co. 26/61
Carrier Engineering Corp. 26/3
Clarage Fan Co. 26/2

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Heaters—Cont.

Unit—Indirect Heat with Fan or Blower, Air Moistener, Washer and/or Filter—Cont.

(Continued from Previous Column)

De Luxe 26/16
Duotherm 26/2
Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corp. 26/7
G-E 26/9
General Electric Co. 26/9
Hold-Heet 26/15
Holland Furnace Co. 26/10
Moditherm 26/2
Mueller, L. J., Furnace Co. 26/14
Russell Electric Co. 26/15
Sturtevant, B. F., Co. 26/16
Tempered-Aire 26/20
Weathermaker 26/3
Weathermaking System 26/3
Wood, Gar, Industries, Inc. 26/20
York Ice Machinery Corp. 22/32; 26/21
See also 6/3; 26/78
Specifications 26/16

Unit and Cooler Combination

Air-O-Matic 26/19
American Blower Corp., Div. of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. 26/1
Carrier Engineering Corp. 26/3
Clarage Fan Co. 26/2
Climator 26/14
Duotherm 26/2
Fox Furnace Co., Div. of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. 26/6
Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corp. 26/7
G-E 26/9
General Electric Co. 26/9
Grinnell Co., Inc. 26/69
Hold-Heet 26/15
Kelvinator Corp. 26/12
May Oil Burner Corp. 26/13
Moditherm 26/2
Mueller, L. J., Furnace Co. 26/14
Russell Electric Co. 26/15
Sirocco 26/1
Sunbeam 26/6
Tempered-Aire 26/20
Thermolier 26/69
Weathermaker 26/3
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 26/18
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. 26/19
Wood, Gar, Industries, Inc. 26/20
York Ice Machinery Corp. 26/21
See Air Conditioning Controls; Controllers

Water—Coal Fired—Combination Boiler and Burner

Columbia Radiator Co. 26/25
Mueller, L. J., Furnace Co. 26/14
See also 26/24; 26/29

Water—Coal Fired—Garbage Burner Combination

See Incinerators—Garbage or Waste

Water—Electric

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 22/15; 24/47
See also 26/71

Water—Electric—Combination Boiler and Heating Element—Manual or Automatic

Aquatherm 24/36
Dahlquist Mfg. Co. 24/36
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co. 24/45
Turbo 24/36
Turbo-Aquatherm 24/36
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 24/47

Water—Gas—Combination Boiler and Burner—Manual or Automatic

(See also Boilers—Heating—Gas Fired)

Aquatherm 24/36
Dahlquist Mfg. Co. 24/36
International Nickel Co., Inc. 24/39
Monel Metal 24/39
New Economatic 24/42
New Monarch 24/42
New Save-omatic 24/42
Pittsburg Water Heater Corp. 24/42
Ruud-DeSoto 24/44

(Continued on Next Page)

Heaters—Cont.

Water—Gas—Combination Boiler and Burner—Manual or Automatic—Cont.

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Ruud Mfg. Co. 24/44
Turbo 24/36
Turbo-Aquatherm 24/36
Watermatic 24/42
Whitehead 24/39

Water—Gas—Manual or Automatic

Dahlquist Mfg. Co. 24/36
International Nickel Co., Inc. 24/39
Monel Metal 24/39
Pittsburg Water Heater Corp. 24/42
Ruud-DeSoto 24/44
Ruud Mfg. Co. 24/44
Whitehead 24/39

Water—Indirect—Instantaneous or Non-storage

Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc. 26/68
Eterno 24/48
Fre Flo 24/40
Patterson-Kelley Co. 24/41
Smith, H. B., Co. 26/33
Spencer Heater Co. 26/34
Sterling Engineering Co. 26/92
Taco 26/33; 26/34
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. 24/48
See also 23/30; 26/35

Water—Indirect—Non-storage

See Heaters—Water—Indirect—Instantaneous or Non-storage

Water—Indirect Storage—Tank or Boiler

Dahlquist Mfg. Co. 24/36
Excelso Products Corp., Div. of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. 24/37
G & C 24/38
Gerstein & Cooper Co. 24/38
National Pipe Bending Co., Inc. 24/40
Patterson-Kelley Co. 24/41
Pittsburg Water Heater Corp. 24/42
Red Head 24/40
Taco Abbott 24/46
Taco Heaters, Inc. 24/46
Turbo-Aquatherm 24/36
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. 24/48
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Water Instantaneous

See Heaters—Water—Gas Combination—Boiler and Burner; Heaters, Water—Indirect—Instantaneous or Non-storage

Water—Oil Fired—Combination Boiler and Burner—Manual or Automatic

(See also Boilers—Heating—Oil Fired)

Arco-Petro 26/31
Delco Appliance Corp. 26/4
Delco-Heat 26/4
Electrol Incorporated 26/5
Electrol-American 26/5
Electrol-Kewanee 26/5
G-E 26/9
General Electric Co. 26/9
Genii 26/32
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co. 26/8
Johnson, S. T., Co. 26/28
Kelvinator Corp. 26/12
May Oil Burner Corp. 26/13
Nu-Way Corp. 26/32
Oil-O-Matic 26/36
Petroleum Heat and Power Co. 26/31
Quiet May 26/13
Taco 26/34
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. 26/36
Wood, Gar, Industries, Inc. 26/20

Water—Swimming Pool

See Specific Type of Heater

Heating Systems

Bathroom

See Heaters—Air—Electric—Auxiliary or Bathroom

Greenhouse and Conservatory

See Greenhouses and Conservatories; Specific Type of Heating System

Heating Systems—Cont.

Hot Water

Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co. 26/74
Cadwell 26/74
Hitchings & Co. 23/36
Perkheater 23/36
Thrush, H. A., & Co. 26/83
See also 23/37

Hot Water—Circulators for

Penberthy Injector Co. 26/91
Sterling Engineering Co. 26/92
Thrush, H. A., & Co. 26/83
See also 24/31

Vacuum—Vapor and Modulation

B&J 26/77
Barnes & Jones Inc. 26/77
Differential-Vacuum-Heating 26/78
Dunham, C. A., Co. 26/78
Improved 26/84
Moderator 26/84
Webster, Warren, & Co. 26/84

Warm Air

See Furnaces—Warm Air

Warm Air —Forced Circulation

(See also Furnaces—Warm Air—Forced Circulation)

Holland Furnace Co. 26/10
Vaporaire 26/10

Heating and Ventilating

Apparatus

See Specific Item as: Heaters; Heating Systems; Fans; Blowers; Ventilators; Dampers or Registers; etc.

Units Combined

See Heaters—Air Conditioning—Unit

Hinges

Butt—Ball Bearing

Rixson, Oscar C., Co. 18/29

Butt—Double Acting

Bommer Spring Hinge Co. 18/26
Chicago Spring Hinge Co. 18/27
Ever Ready 18/26
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 18/28
Nu-Jamb 18/28
Simplex 18/27
Triplex 18/27
See also 18/25

Butt—Spring

See Hinges—Spring Butt

Casement—Cleaning Hinge

See Hardware—Cleaning Hinge—Casement Window

Casement—Sash Lifting

Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. 18/34
Queen 18/34

Casement Window

See Hardware—Casement Window

Checking

See Checks and Closers—Door

Closet Seat

See 18/27

Garage Door

R-W 18/22
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/22

Gate—Spring Pivot or Spring Butt

Bommer Spring Hinge Co. 18/26
Chicago Spring Hinge Co. 18/27
Lawson-Milwaukee 18/28
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 18/28
Sagless 18/27
Simplex 18/27
Triplex 18/27
Universal 18/28

Invisible

Soss Mfg. Co., Inc. 18/31

Lavatory and Toilet Door

Bommer Spring Hinge Co. 18/26
Chicago Spring Hinge Co. 18/27

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Hinges—Cont.

Lavatory and Toilet Door—Cont.

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Lawson-Milwaukee 20/16
Lawson Universal 18/28
Mills Co. 20/7
Milwaukee Stamping Co. 18/28
Sagless 18/27
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King, E. & F., & Co., Inc. 16/20
Kromate 16/15
Kromik 16/29
Lionoil 16/8
Lostphalt 15/9
Maximent Co. 15/9
Merco 16/21
Merkin, M. J., Paint Co., Inc. 16/21
Metalastic 16/29
National Lead Co. 16/25
O'Brien Varnish Co. 16/27

(Continued on Next Page)

Preservatives—Cont.

Metal—Cont.

(Continued from Previous Page)

Olo 16/28
Passonno-Hutcheon Co. 16/28
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 17/1
R.I.W. 4/20
Rocor 16/6
Rust-Sele 16/28
S.R.P. 16/4
Sherwin-Williams Co. 16/29
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 16/4
Static 8/6
Sun-Proof 17/1
T.T.O. 16/27
Toch Brothers Inc. 4/20
Tockolith 4/20
Trimal 16/21
Triple LeadKote 16/20
Truscon Laboratories 16/30
See also 8/54
Specifications ... 16/5; 16/8; 16/9; 16/14; 16/15; 16/20; 16/25; 16/27; 16/29; 16/30; 17/1

Shingle

Boston Varnish Co. 16/7
Cabot, Samuel, Inc. 16/9
Certain-teed Products Corp. 16/10
Conservo 16/9
Edham 8/61
Kyanize 16/7
Olo 16/28
Passonno-Hutcheon Co. 16/28
Pitcairn 17/1
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 17/1
Sherwin-Williams Co. 16/29
Tor-on 17/1
Weatherbest Corp. 8/60
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. 8/61
See also 8/8; 8/58
Specifications 16/7; 16/9; 16/29; 17/1

Wood

(See also Lumber—Insect Preventive Treatment for)
Alcoa Albron 16/5
Aluminum Co. of America 16/5
American Lumber & Treating Corp. 12/1
Avenarius Carbolineum 12/3
Barrett Co. 8/3
Bruce, E. L., Co. 15/51
Cabot, Samuel, Inc. 16/9
Carbolic-ol 16/29
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Inc. 12/3
Carbosota 8/3
Certain-teed Products Corp. 8/16
Conservo 16/9
DuPont 12/2
Eastman 12/7
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc. 12/2
Hydronon 8/3
Koppers Products Co. 8/8
Lignophol 16/4
Minwax Co., Inc. 4/12
NO-D-K 12/7
Protexol Corp. 12/5
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp. 12/6
Sherwin-Williams Co. 16/29
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 16/4
Tennessee Eastman Corp. 12/7
Terminix 12/8; 15/51
Terminix, Div. of E. L. Bruce Co. 12/8
Wolman Salts 12/1
Wood Preserving Corp. 12/9
See also 15/59
Specifications 4/12; 12/2; 12/3; 16/4; 16/9

Wood Floor

American Crayon Co. 16/1
Aquabar Waterproofing Products, Inc. 4/3
Bruce, E. L., Co. 15/51
Bruce-Way 15/51
Carbolic-ol 16/29
Floor-Seal 16/29
Floortex 4/3
Gym-Finish 16/2
Hil-Glo 16/2
Hillyard Chemical Co. 16/2

(Continued in Next Column)

Preservatives—Cont.

Wood Floor—Cont.

(Continued from Previous Column)

Huntington Laboratories, Inc. 16/3
Lignophol 16/4
Minwax Co., Inc. 4/12
Old Faithful 16/1
Permatite 16/1
R.I.W. 4/20
Seal-O-San 16/3
Sherwin-Williams Co. 16/29
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 16/4
Toch Brothers, Inc. 4/20
Toxbro 4/20
Specifications 4/12; 16/2; 16/4; 16/29

Pressure

Indicators or Recorders

See Specific Products

Relieving—Structural Joints

See Joints—Structural—Pressure Relieving

Vessels

Dahlquist Mfg. Co. 24/36
Thrush, H. A., & Co. 26/83

Primers

Wood and Metal

See Fillers; Paint; Sizing, etc.

Prison

Construction and Equipment

Fries and Son Steel Construction and Engineering Co., Inc. 23/12
Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc. 23/13
Southern Prison Co. 23/14
Stewart Iron Works, Co., Inc. 23/15

Program

Clocks, Bells, etc.

See Clock Systems

Distribution Systems

(Radio Receivers and Reproducer Sets for use in these Systems)
Graybar Electric Co., Inc. 27/5
Western Electric Co. 29/19

Projectors

Electric—Theater—Scenic Effects, etc.

Kliegl Bros. 28/18
See also 28/13

Floodlighting

Aqualux 28/9
Belson Mfg. Co. 28/12
Bel-Sun-Lite 28/12
Bright Light Reflector Co., Inc. 28/11
Curtis Lighting, Inc. 28/14
G-E 28/17
General Electric Co. 28/17
Graybar Electric Co., Inc. 28/5
Jumbo-Isolux 28/19
Kliegl Bros. 28/18
Silv-A-King 28/11
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 28/9
Wheeler Reflector Co. 28/19
X-Ray 28/14
See also 23/27; 28/13

Motion Picture

See Sound Picture Equipment

Spotlight

Belson Mfg. Co. 28/12
Bel-Sun-Lite 28/12
Bright Light Reflector Co., Inc. 28/11
Curtis Lighting, Inc. 28/14
G-E 28/17
General Electric Co. 28/17
Kliegl Bros. 28/18
Silv-A-King 28/11
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 28/9
X-Ray 28/14
See also 28/13

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SPECIFICATION—BALSAM-WOOL SOUND INSULATION—FOR WOOD FRAME PARTITIONS

Framing—Partitions of 2x4-in. studs should be framed double, staggered on 6-in. soles and plates. Studs of each partition should be set 16 in. o.c., the studs of one centering between the studs of the other.

APPLICATION

Weave 1 in. Balsam-Wool horizontally between the two sets of studs. Secure the insulation to the face of one set of studs with laths nailed through the insulation. Lap all horizontally and vertical joints at least 3 in. Tension on all strips shall be equal to prevent opening of the joints between supports. (Figure 4.)

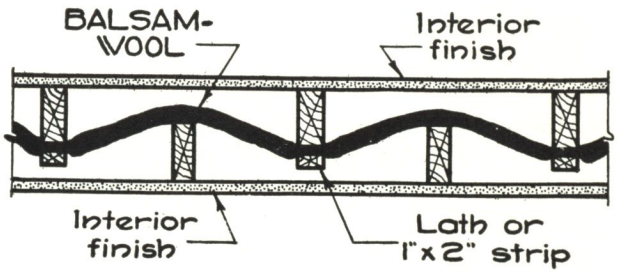

FIGURE 4

SPECIFICATION—BALSAM-WOOL FLOOR DEADENING SYSTEM

In addition to the familiar practice of applying Balsam-Wool for sound deadening treatment over sub-floor under furring strips with the finished floor fastened to the furring strips, architects have designed a floor deadening system which has proven practical and efficient for all types of construction.

Balsam-Wool Floor Deadening System accessories are packaged for convenience. Two packages comprise a unit of sufficient Nu-Wood blocks and strips of deadening felt with metal strips attached to apply 1000 sq. ft. of Balsam-Wool in accordance with the following specifications.

APPLICATION

Balsam-Wool Floor Deadening System—Apply ½ in. or 1 in. Balsam-Wool (33 in. in width) over sub-floor at one end of room, running at right angles to direction of finish flooring. Turn Balsam-Wool up to plaster ground on side and ends. Place 2x2-in. furring strips 16 in. o.c. over and paralled to Balsam-Wool allowing approximately 4 in. between first strip and wall. Cover furring strips with strips of deadening felt—metal straps up. Fasten with small nails at several points along furring strip to hold felt in place. Place a Nu-Wood block under furring exactly below each metal strap, striking the furring strip a sound blow to imbed the block into Balsam-Wool. Nail metal straps to sub-floor using 1¼-in. 10-gauge, barbed, large-headed, galvanized roofing nails, placing nails in holes nearest ends of strap. If first nails do not hold furring strip tightly, nail through one or both remaining holes.

Lay second width of Balsam-Wool overlapping first width about 3 in., and turn up at walls to plaster ground. Continue as above until entire surface of sub-floor is completed. Thoroughly calk all pipe and conduit outlets with Balsam-Wool trimmings.

Note: If pipe or electric conduits are laid on sub-floor, apply Balsam-Wool over them. If pipe or conduits run under furring strips at right angles, notch strips to receive conduits, making notch of sufficient size to prevent compression of Balsam-Wool over conduit. If conduit runs diagonally under furring strips run a furring strip parallel to conduit on one side as shown in figure 72, taking care that these strips do not come in contact with other furring strips.

Note: In Fireproof Construction imbed beveled sleepers in concrete. Apply Balsam-Wool Floor Deadening System on furring strips running at right angles to sleepers and metal straps nailed into sleepers.

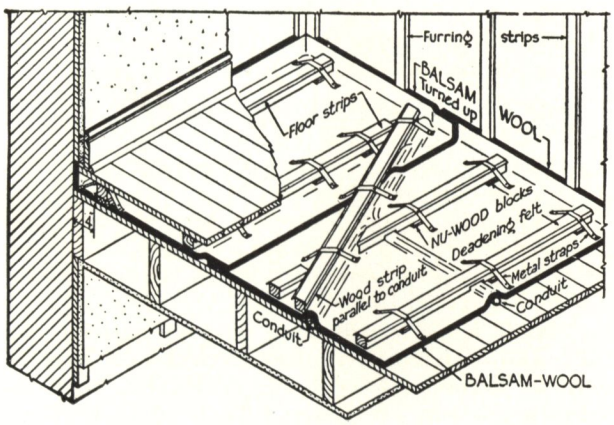

FIGURE 5

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NU-WOOD *Interior Finish* APPLICATION INFORMATION

WHAT NU-WOOD IS AND DOES

Nu-Wood is processed wood. Clean, new wood is separated into individual fibers which are assembled under pressure to form a board of many uses, one of which is Interior Finish.

Nu-Wood Interior Finish is installed over wall and ceiling surfaces of plaster, masonry, or wood in old construction or over framing in new construction to take the place of lath and plaster. It needs no painting or decorating. Its soft shades of tan and its interesting surface texture give Nu-Wood rooms unusually decorative effects. Yet Nu-Wood does more than decorate. It insulates against heat and cold. It hushes noise. It does all these things in one operation.

Nu-Wood is made in several pre-decorated units in a variety of sizes. Any required thickness over ½ in. (in multiples of ½ in.) is available. Each unit is provided with edges which experience has shown to be best suited for carefully designed interior finish application.

NU-WOOD BOARD

Description—Square edge structural insulating boards with a soft neutral wood-brown color. It blends harmoniously with any scheme of decoration and furnishings. One side has a smooth screen finish—the other a unique individual texture.

Nu-Wood Board is used on walls and ceilings with moldings of Nu-Wood, wood or metal —as a center piece in a field of other Nu-Wood units—as a border.

Sizes—4 ft. wide x 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long. Full ½ in. thick. Thicknesses up to 2 in., made by laminating ½-in. layers.

NU-WOOD BEVEL-LAP TILE

Description—Rectangular tile units. All four edges are provided with the Bevel-Lap joint (see Figure 1). Available in a harmonizing color range varying from light tan to rich wood-brown. Ivory tile can be furnished when light reflection is an important factor.

Nu-Wood Tile is laid in various patterns and in combination with other Nu-Wood Interior Finish Units, such as Nu-Wood Board, Nu-Wood Moldings, and Nu-Wood Plank and Nu-Wood Wainscot.

Sizes—Standard sizes 8 x 8 in., 12 x 12 in., 12 x 24 in., 8 x 16 in., 16 x 16 in., 16 x 32 in., 16 x 48 in., 24 x 24 in., 24 x 48 in. Special sizes, 6 x 6 in., 6 x 12 in., 18 x 32 in., 18 x 48 in., or other dimensions, can be furnished on order.

Thickness—Full ½ in.

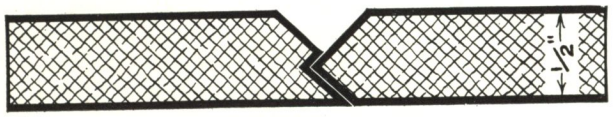

FIGURE 1

NU-WOOD BEVEL-LAP PLANK

Description—Rectangular plank units. Available in Beaded Bevel (Figure 2) and in a harmonizing color range varying from light tan to rich wood-brown. Ivory Plank can be

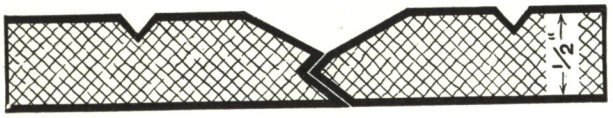

FIGURE 2

furnished where light reflection is an important factor.

It may be used to advantage in combination with Nu-Wood Board, Nu-Wood Bevel-Lap Tile, Nu-Wood Moldings, and Nu-Wood Wainscot.

Sizes—6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 in. wide x 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. lengths.

Thickness—Full ½ in.

NU-WOOD WAINSCOT AND CHAIR RAIL

Description—Same composition as other Nu-Wood units designed particularly for lower wall use. The surface texture is a coarse, loosely woven fabric effect with a hard finish. Side edges have a shiplap joint. (See Figure 3.) It has deep wood-brown color to harmonize with other Nu-Wood units.

FIGURE 3

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Sizes—2 ft. and 4 ft. widths x 3, 4, and 5 ft. heights. Chair Rail is 2¾ in. wide x 8 ft. 0 in. long with square finished top and bottom edges. Both Wainscot and Chair Rail are ½ in. thick.

NU-WOOD ACCESSORIES

Moldings, Border Strips, Panel Strips, and Panel Blocks.

Description—These Nu-Wood accessories are accurately fabricated from Nu-Wood Board and have the regular Nu-Wood color. Exposed surfaces are smooth finish.

Accessories are designed for use in combination with Nu-Wood interior finish units.

Sizes, Thicknesses, Etc.—

Moldings—$\frac{7}{16}$ in. thick, all 8 ft. long (detailed in Figure 4).

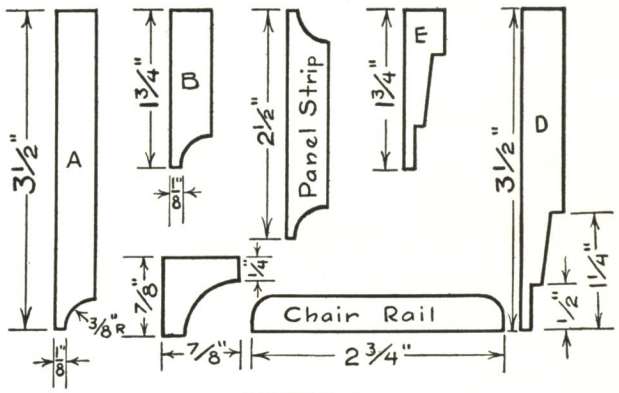

FIGURE 4

Border Strips—½ in. thick, 15 in. wide x 4 ft. long. Square edge on one side, square edge bevel on other side and both ends.

Panel Strips—2½ in. wide x 8 ft. long with cove on both edges.

Panel Blocks—Octagonal, 5 in. wide with four of the edges coved to match Panel Strips. They are designed for use at intersection of Panel Strips.

NU-WOOD IS PRE-DECORATED AND TAILOR-MADE

Nu-Wood units, unlike some materials used on walls and ceilings, are tailor-made to fit the exact requirements of the area to be treated. Only simple steps need be followed in planning the treatment and in applying the units.

Nu-Wood units may be grooved and beveled, of course, but this type of work on the job is not necessary. However, when some extra decoration is wanted Nu-Wood units are easy to decorate with a special hand tool known as the "Bevil-Devil." A few easy border and spot beveling treatments are shown in Figure 5. It is much less expensive to provide this extra decoration right on the job than to buy specially designed ornaments. Nu-Wood's entire plan of application keeps the carpenter in mind—making the work as easy as possible for him and assuring results which are bound to be satisfactory.

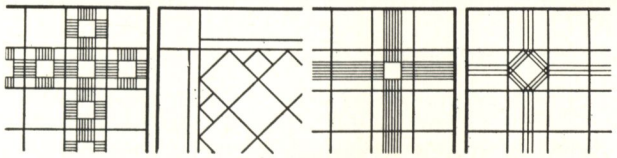

FIGURE 5

The Bevil-Devil—A standard grooving, cutting, and beveling tool in the form of a plane with which Nu-Wood Interior Finish Units may be decorated. Illustrated in Figure 6. Cuts which may be made with the Bevil-Devil are illustrated in Figure 7.

Borders—Areas on which Nu-Wood Interior Finish Units are used do not require borders. Sometimes, however, they are desired. Special

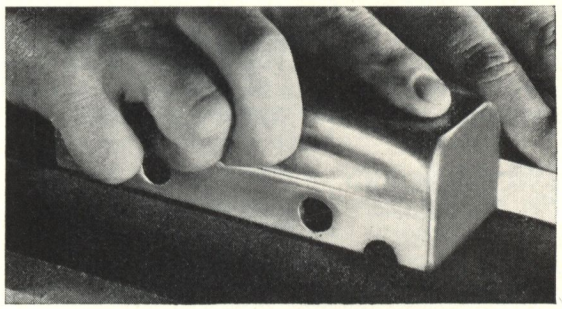

FIGURE 6

panel strips and blocks are provided to make borders (see accessories), and the "Bevil-Devil" tool may be employed in their design. Borders may be either overlaid or set into the design.

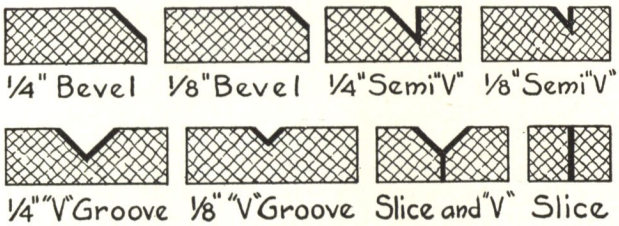

FIGURE 7

Light Outlets—It is often desirable to add a decorative touch around a light outlet on wall or ceiling. Nu-Wood units may be decorated for this purpose with the "Bevil-Devil" tool or with stencils and overlaid or set into the design. They

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may also be cut out of Nu-Wood Board in any number of shapes and sizes. (See Figure 8.)

Moldings and Corner Treatments—Nu-Wood Moldings (see Figure 4) are used singly or combined at intersection of wall and ceiling—for paneling—for wall or ceiling decorations. If preferred, wood or metal moldings may be used for the same purposes.

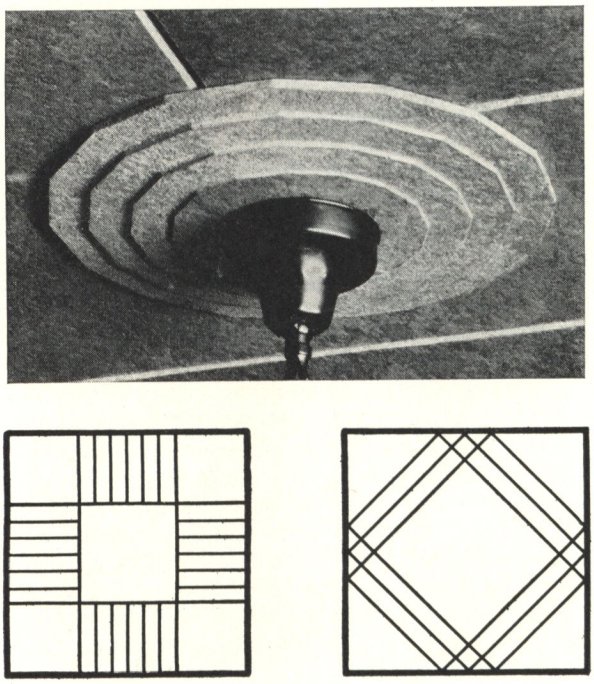


FIGURE 8

Metal moldings are especially desirable when the room is to be furnished in the modern style. They may be used to cover the joints of Nu-Wood Board in horizontal or vertical panels or to form geometric patterns on walls or ceilings. (See Figure 9.) Details of metal molds for inside and outside corners, division bars, and edge strips are shown in Figure 10. Rolled metal moldings may be obtained from Chicago Metallic Sash Company, Chicago, Illinois; Pyramid Metals Company, Chicago, Illinois; Brasco Manufacturing Company, Harvey, Illinois. Snap-on metal moldings may be obtained from Wooster Products Company, Wooster, Ohio, and others.

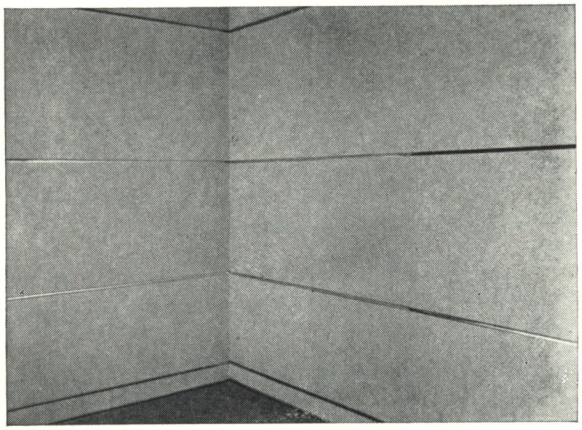


FIGURE 9

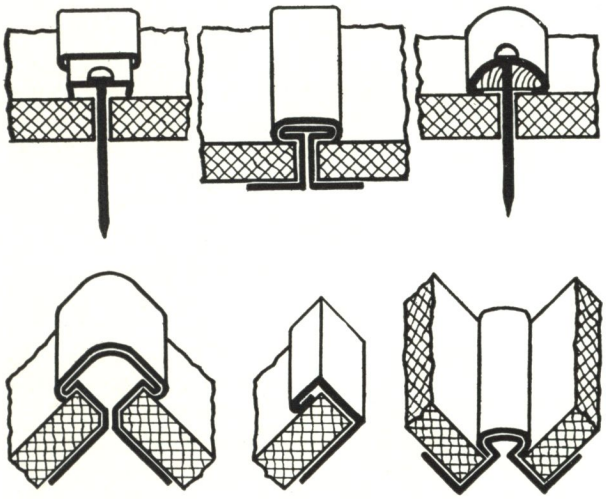
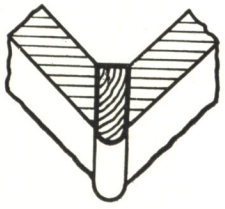


FIGURE 10



A simple outside corner treatment which may be made on the job from wood strips is illustrated.

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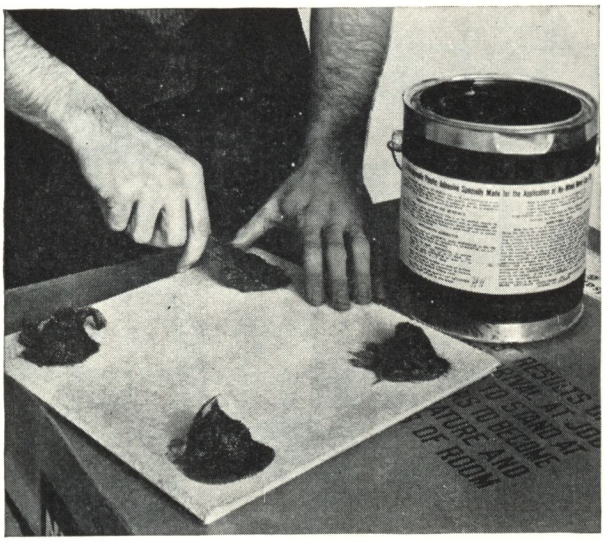
RIGHT AND LEFT HAND BEVEL-LAP TILE

Two edges of Nu-Wood Bevel-Lap Tile are tongued and two edges are grooved. When tile is held with long edge vertical—a *right hand* bevel tile has the tongue on the top and *right* edge. In the same position a *left hand* bevel tile has a tongue on the top and *left edge*. A square tile may be used either as a right or a left hand unit.

Nu-Wood Bevel-Lap Plank has one edge tongued and the other grooved. Ends are square cut.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING NU-WOOD INTERIOR FINISH WITH ADHESIVE

A special adhesive, known as "*Adhestik*," is available for applying Nu-Wood products. All Nu-Wood dealers can supply "*Adhestik*."



When Nu-Wood units are applied with Adhestik—use "spots" about this size.

OVER PLASTER

A. Preparation of Surface.

1. *Old construction.* The surface should be clean, free from loose dirt, grit or other impurities. Whitewash, calcimine, peeling paint or wall paper should be completely removed to insure proper adhesion between Nu-Wood and the base. Examine plaster carefully. If loose or chalky spots are found, patch as required. If surface is greasy, it must be washed clean before applying Nu-Wood with "*Adhestik*." Plaster surfaces of rough sand finish should be scraped to remove loose particles. All low spots and other irregularities should be checked with a straight edge and these indicated by some special mark or symbol.

"*Adhestik*" COVERAGE CHART—TABLE I

Tile Size	No. Spots Per Tile	Sq. Ft. Per Gal.	Gal. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.
6 x 12	4	38	24
12 x 12	4	77	13
12 x 24	6	77	13
8 x 16	4	69	15
16 x 16	4	100	10
16 x 32	6	134	8
16 x 48	8	154	7
24 x 24	9	103	10
24 x 48	12	154	7

2. *New construction.* When new plaster forms the base for Nu-Wood, it is often feasible to omit the putty or finish coat. In this case, the brown coat must be troweled to a uniform, smooth surface and applied to give a total minimum plaster thickness of ½ in. Ample time must be given for the plaster to dry and reach its full strength before the Nu-Wood is applied. Gypsum plaster is recommended.

B. Application.

1. *Tile and Plank.* Nu-Wood Bevel-Lap Tile and Plank should be cemented to plaster with "*Adhestik*" applied around all edges in spots of sufficient size and quantity to insure proper adhesion. The size and number of spots of "*Adhestik*" will vary with the condition of plaster surface and size of tile. Large tile, such as 24 in. x 24 in., require spots of "*Adhestik*" at the center as well as around the edges. Pressure should be applied over the spots of "*Adhestik*" when sliding the tile into position. To form a good bond, the tile and plank should be worked into position with weaving or turning motion, starting one to three inches from final position. On ceiling applications where large tile are employed, use brads driven through the "*Adhestik*" spots to assist in holding the tile firmly in place until the "*Adhestik*" sets. Where irregularities in the plaster surface have been encountered and marked, apply adhesive in the proper thickness to insure a true surface.

2. *Board and Wainscot.* Nu-Wood Board and Wainscot should be fastened to plastered surfaces with both "*Adhestik*" and nails. "*Adhestik*" should be applied in spots about 1½ in. in diameter and about ¼ in. thick. These spots should be spaced about six inches apart over the entire area of each piece. The board or wainscot should then be worked into position with a sliding, weaving motion, starting one to three inches from the final location, pressing firmly over the spots of "*Adhestik*." Whenever low spots are

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encountered in the plaster, enough "*Adhestik*" should be used to shim out the Nu-Wood. The nails should be spaced every four to six inches around the edges and every 10 to 12 inches over the remaining area. Begin nailing at the center and work toward edges. Use No. 17 gauge brads of proper length to secure anchorage, driven at an angle to the surface of approximately 60°. Nails should be countersunk to be made practically invisible.

OVER MASONRY BACKING

A. Application.

1. *Tile and Plank.* If surface is true and dry, apply Nu-Wood Tile or Plank directly to masonry with "*Adhestik,*" as specified in "Over Plaster."

2. *Board and Wainscot.* Nu-Wood Board and Wainscot should not be applied directly to masonry surface unless they can be glued and nailed. Where surface permits both, follow directions as specified in "Over Plaster."

OVER OTHER BACKINGS

1. Nu-Wood Tile and Plank may be applied to plaster-board, insulating board, plywood, or lumber. In each case the use of "*Adhestik*" or a combination of "*Adhestik*" and brads is recommended. Follow the directions outlined in "Over Wood Framing."

2. Nu-Wood Board and Wainscot may be applied to plaster-board, insulating board, plywood, or lumber. In each case, both "*Adhestik*" and nails should be used. See "Over Plaster."

NAILING RECOMMENDATIONS

Kind of Nail: Galvanized wire brads are recommended. When they are not available, bright wire brads may be used.

TABLE II

Tile Size	Location of Brad	No. of Brads Per Tile	Approx. Lbs. of Brads Per 1000 Sq. Ft. of Tile
6 x 12	1—each corner	4	6.6
12 x 12	1—each corner	4	3.3
12 x 24	4—each long edge	8	3.3
8 x 8	1—each corner	4	7.5
8 x 16	3—each long edge	6	3.7
16 x 16	3—on each side 1—in center	9	4.2
16 x 32	5—each long side 5—on center line	15	3.5
16 x 48	7—each long side 7—on center line	21	3.3
24 x 24	4—on two sides 4—on center line	12	2.5
24 x 48	7—each long side 7—on center line	21	2.2

Quantity: The quantity of brads required for use with each size unit is shown in Table II. As a general rule, board, plank and wainscot require about 6 brads per square foot, or 4 to 5 pounds of 1¼-in. brads per thousand square feet. See Table III for gauge, length and spacing of nails.

TABLE III

½" Nu-Wood Finish Material	Gauge of Nail	Length of Nail	Spacing Directions
Board	No. 17	1¼"	6"
Tile	No. 17	1¼"	6"-10"
Plank	No. 17	1¼"	6"
Wainscoat	No. 17	1¼"	6"
Moldings	No. 15	1¾"	6"

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING NU-WOOD INTERIOR FINISH WITH NAILS—OVER WOOD STRIPS

A. Where to install wood strips.

1. Wood furring strips should be installed over plaster surfaces in poor condition. Place strips at right angles to the framing members already installed. Wood furring strips should be used over concrete blocks, monolithic concrete, hollow tile, cinder concrete blocks, or other masonry where there is danger of moisture penetrating the wall; or where the masonry surface is uneven and, therefore, not suitable as a base. Over a masonry surface, wood nailing grounds placed not more than 36 in. on center should be inserted in the masonry joints or in the concrete surface at the time of construction. If grounds are not provided furring strips may be applied direct to hollow tile with toggle bolts and to solid masonry with plugs or expansion bolts.

B. Application.

1. *Tile and Plank.* Install wood nailing strips spaced 8 in. or 12 in. on center in accordance with the requirements of the design. Use straight lumber of uniform thickness. Shim strips to a true level plane. See "Nailing Recommendations." Nails should be driven through tile or plank at an angle to the surface of approximately 60°. Reverse the angle of half the nails. Nail through face of tile or plank—never through bead or bevel. Bury nail heads below surface with properly gauged hammer blow or with nail set.

2. *Board and Wainscot.* Install wood nailing strips spaced 12 in. or 16 in. o.c. If these strips are applied vertically, insert cross furring back of chair rail and baseboard and at intervals between the chair rail and baseboard not over 24 in. on center. If applied horizontally,

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insert cross furring at joints and at intervals not over 24 in. o.c. Nails shall be driven at an angle to the surface of approximately 60°. Reverse the angle of half the nails. Nail through face of board or wainscot—never through bead or bevel. Bury nail heads below surface with properly gauged hammer blow or nail set.

OVER WOOD FRAMING

1. *Tile and Plank.* In new construction apply Nu-Wood Board, plasterboard, plywood, Tuffwood, Semi-tuffwood, or lumber as backing before applying tile or plank. When lumber, plywood, plasterboard, or Semi-tuffwood backing is used, tile or plank may be nailed or glued. With Nu-Wood or Tuffwood backing "*Adhestik*" is recommended. See directions for applying with "*Adhestik*," "Over Plaster," directions for applying with nails, "Over Wood Strips."

2. *Board and Wainscot.* Nu-Wood Board and Wainscot may be nailed directly to framing members spaced 12 in. or 16 in. on center. Insert headers back of chair rail and baseboard and at intervals between the chair rail and baseboard not over 24 in. on center. Follow directions in "Over Wood Strips."

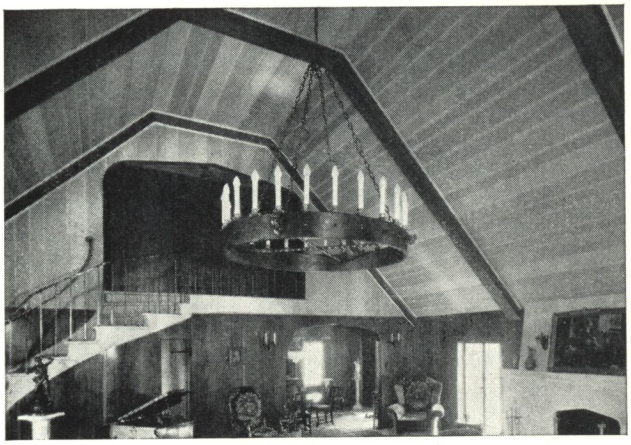
HOW NU-WOOD IS CLEANED

Remove dust from Nu-Wood walls and ceilings with a vacuum cleaner—grime and dirt with a rubber cleaning sponge (used dry) or wall paper cleaner.

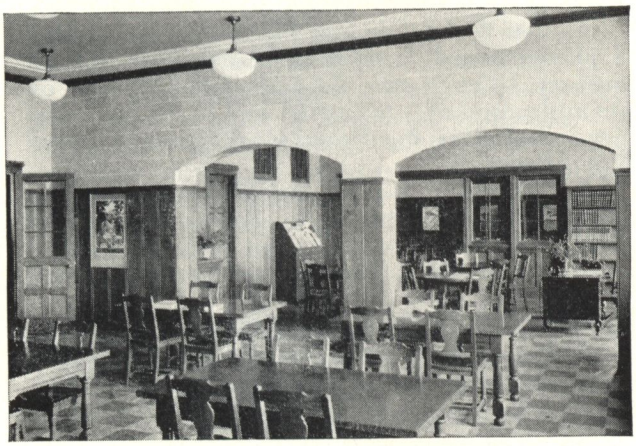
HOW NU-WOOD MAY BE DECORATED

Nu-Wood is especially sized in manufacture to provide a suitable painting surface for water paints. When the entire surface is to be covered with oil paint, however, a suitable primer (which is made by most paint companies) should be applied first. Check your local paint dealer for correct primer. Stencils may be obtained from paint stores or from the "Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TYPICAL NU-WOOD INSTALLATIONS



IN THE HOME



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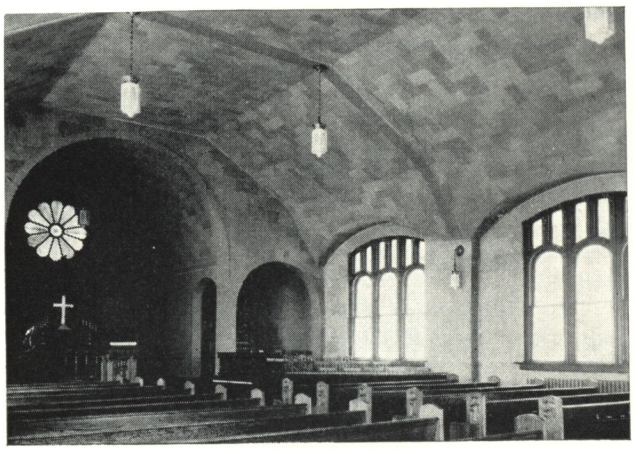
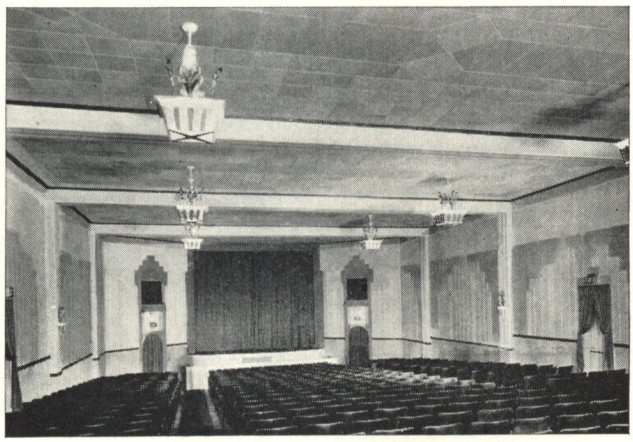


IN THE CHURCH



IN THE THEATRE

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NU-WOOD *Insulating Lath* APPLICATION INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION

Nu-Wood Insulating Lath is a rigid wood fiber plaster base with a high degree of insulating efficiency.

JOINT

Nu-Wood Lath has a simple V joint which makes fitting of sheets in application easy, reduces joint damages and assures a continuous, unbroken plastering surface.

BOND WITH PLASTER

Nu-Wood Lath offers a natural bond with plaster several times greater than that of wood lath. The strong wood fibers grip the plaster to enable it to withstand a pull of more than 1500 lbs. to the square foot. Loose plaster, lath marks, and plaster cracks are almost entirely eliminated.

INSULATION EFFICIENCY

Nu-Wood Lath has a conductivity rating of .324 B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per degree difference in surface temperature according to Prof. J. C. Peebles of Armour Institute of Technology.

SIZES OF NU-WOOD LATH

Nu-Wood Lath is furnished 16 in. wide and 48 in. long—convenient, easy-to-handle units which are packed in bundles to simplify delivery.

Nu-Wood Lath is available ½ in. thick, 1 in. thick or greater thicknesses in multiples of ½ in. as desired. There are 12 pieces of ½ in. to the bundle—64 sq. ft. There are 6 pieces of 1 in. to the bundle—32 sq. ft.

APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD INSULATING LATH

General—Do not moisten lath units before application. Apply lath at right angles to the framing (or furring) members with rough side exposed and V joint "tongue" up. End joints shall center over framing members. Stagger end joints in successive courses. Stagger end joints at juncture of wall and ceiling.

Where cutting is necessary, the lath shall be scored with the point of the lather's hatchet and broken along the scored line.

Where piecing out is necessary, use only strips of Nu-Wood Lath so cut that the V joint between units shall span between supports.

Accurately cut and fit lath around electrical outlet boxes, piping, etc.

Spacing—Space ends of lath units $\frac{3}{16}$ in. apart. Bring V joint edges together in moderate contact.

Nails—Use No. 13 gauge, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, blued special plasterboard nails with $\frac{5}{16}$ in. heads for ½ in. thick Nu-Wood Lath.

Use No. 13 gauge, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, blues special plasterboard nails with $\frac{5}{16}$ in. head for 1 in. thick Nu-Wood Lath.

Nailing—First nail units to intermediate supports, then nail ends. Space nails approximately 4 in. apart and not closer than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to edges.

Angle Reinforcement—All corners shall be reinforced with standard metal corner beads. All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced with standard expanded metal angle lath strips (cornerite). Reinforcement shall be securely stapled over the Nu-Wood Lath.

RELATED PROVISIONS

Construction framing shall be 12 or 16 in. on centers. Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association for all wood framing.

Furring—Fur all exterior masonry walls to receive Nu-Wood Lath with 1 x 2 furring strips set 12 or 16 in. o.c. accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.

Grounds—Furnish and erect, substantially secured to framing members through the Nu-Wood Lath, full ½ in. wood grounds for all interior wood trim.

Where 1 in. thick Nu-Wood Lath units are used, add the necessary trim grounds on all door and window frames to compensate for this thickness plus a full ½ in. of plaster.

Plastering—Caution—Do not wet Nu-Wood Lath before applying plaster.

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Inspection—Inspect nailing and notify lather of any portions of Nu-Wood Lath not adequately secured in accordance with "Application" as outlined above. See that all corners and angles are reinforced with metal corner beads accurately set to line with grounds and that all re-entrant angles are reinforced with expanded metal angle strips.

Plaster—Use standard gypsum cement plaster or gypsum wood fiber plaster for scratch and brown coats mixed accurately in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Both scratch and brown coat shall be mixed to a wet consistency to allow for application with light trowel pressure and to facilitate darbying. Use any standard plaster finish over the brown coat, such as gypsum, lime, or lime gauged with gypsum mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. *Note: Lime plaster or lime gauged with gypsum should not be used for scratch and brown coats.*

APPLICATION OF PLASTER

Apply in three (3) coats to full ½ in. grounds in accordance with the plaster manufacturer's specification. Surfaces shall be rodded to a true plane. All corners and angles shall be plumb and true. Wherever necessary, and particularly on ceilings, provide plaster screeds to insure an even, uniform full ½ in. plaster thickness. *Note: The maintenance of a uniform full ½ in. thickness of plaster cannot be too strongly stressed. Most plaster defects where a fibrous or board plaster base is used may be attributed to a weak, thin plaster coat, inadequate to withstand the normal building strains of shrinkage, settlement, and vibration.*

In applying the scratch coat of plaster, this shall be carefully pressed into all joints.

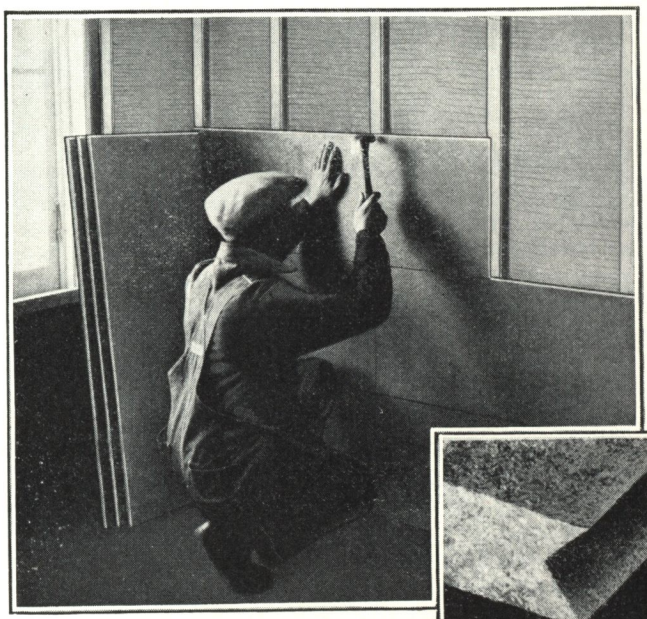
If the brown coat becomes stiff and sets during darbying, wet down the surface to allow for darbying without undue pressure against the plaster surface.

Darby strokes shall be in the direction of framing members with the darby spanning two studs or joists.

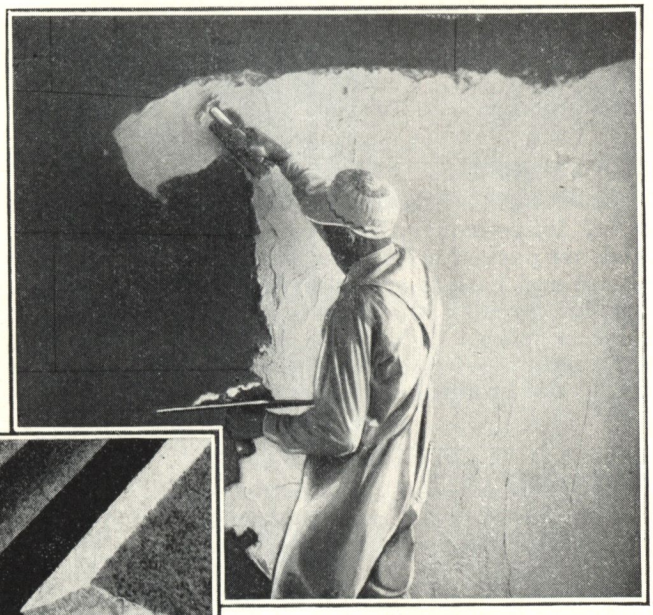
Ventilation—Provide adequate ventilation for the proper drying of the plaster. *Note: Due to the moisture-proof characteristics of Nu-Wood Lath, all plaster moisture must be carried off by the air in contact with the exposed plaster surface.*

Heat—Provide adequate heat to prevent injury by frost.

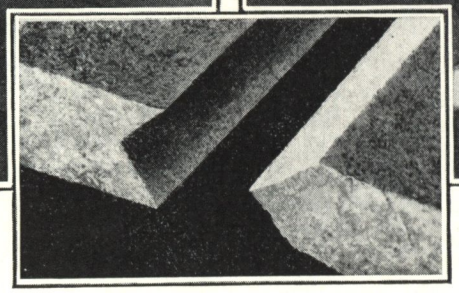
Electrical Outlets—Where 1 in. thick Nu-Wood Lath units are used, set electrical outlet boxes to accommodate a full 1½ in. thickness from face of stud or joist to face of plaster.



APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD LATH



APPLICATION OF PLASTER OVER NU-WOOD LATH



THE NU-WOOD LATH JOINT

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NU-WOOD *Roof Insulation* APPLICATION INFORMATION

GENERAL—***Roof insulation to be effective must be kept dry before, during, and after installation. To facilitate this axiom of good construction and enable the roofing contractor to do better and more rapid work, the inclusion, in the specifications of Vapor Cut-offs, Seal Courses, and Water Cut-offs is strongly recommended. These provisions are approved for standard practice by the United Roofing Contractor's Association.***

VAPOR CUT-OFF—is used over wood roof decks where high humidities are maintained within the building. It consists of a multiple layer of roofing felts or a course of heavy prepared roofing laid directly over the wood deck. Insulation is laid over this waterproof course and covered with the waterproof built-up roofing.

SEAL COURSE—is used over concrete and similar roof decks to act as a temporary waterproof covering. This is applied as soon as the roof is completed and obviates any necessity for installing the insulation and finished roofing during inclement weather or before other trades have left the roof. It provides adequate protection for the completion, without delay, of work within the building, such as plastering and interior finish.

WATER CUT-OFFS—divide the insulation into isolated areas to prevent spread of leaks should the finished roofing be damaged. They provide against damage by sudden showers and form logical damage-proof stopping points during the roofing installation over-night and week-ends.

Location of water cut-offs should be indicated on the roof plan with faint lines to assist roofing contractor and to serve as a permanent record.

WOOD NAILING GROUNDS—Roof Insulation is not a nailing base. Provide under "carpentry work" for the installation of wood grounds to form a permanent, rigid nailing base for all sheet metal work. These grounds should be the full thickness of the insulation and should be at least 1 in. wider than the apron of the flashing.

NUMBER OF INSULATION LAYERS—For the best results, the insulation should be laid in two (2) layers, the second breaking joints with the first.

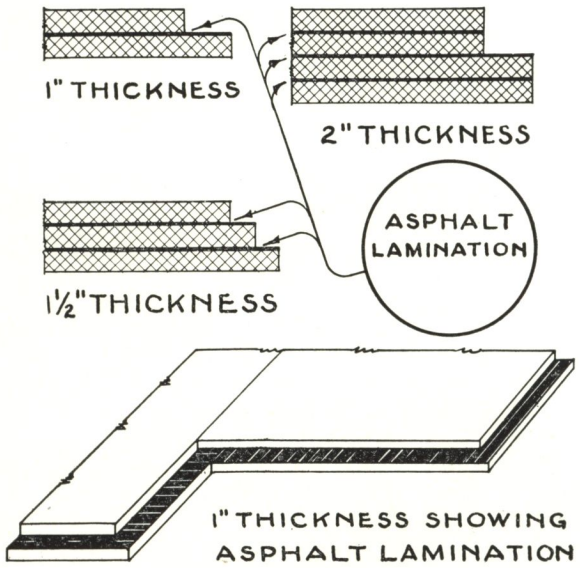
FELTS AND BITUMENS—Where coal tar pitch is used, all felts should be impregnated with the same material. Where asphalt is used, use asphalt impregnated felts.

1. *Application Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing*

PREPARATION OF DECK

Wood Nailing Grounds—To provide adequate attachment for miscellaneous sheet metal flashings, such as leader outlets, soil and vent flashings, metal base flashings, eave aprons, gravel stops, etc.

Provide wood nailing grounds to form a nailing base under all sheet metal flashing aprons and flanges of every nature. Grounds shall be the full thickness of the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation at least 1 in. wider than the apron and rigidly secured to the roof construction with nails, lag bolts, expansion bolts, or other means of attachment as best adapted. Check all nailing grounds and correct defects before laying Nu-Wood Roof Insulation and roofing.



DETAIL OF NU-WOOD ASPHALT LAMINATED ROOF INSULATION

Roof Deck—Broom clean surface of roof deck. Make free from dirt and loose material; get thoroughly dry. Nail all loose or springy boards before insulation is laid.

Building Paper—If Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid in one (1) layer only cover the entire roof area with two (2) plies (lapped half) rosin sized building paper or 6 lb. coated felt. Nail sufficiently to hold in place until the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid over it.

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APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD ROOF INSULATION

Only as much Nu-Wood Roof Insulation shall be laid over the roof area as can be covered by the finished roofing in any one day.

Lay Nu-Wood Roof Insulation in one or two layers over the entire roof area. Adjoining edges of the boards shall be brought to a moderate contact but shall not be forced into place. Where the roof meets vertical surfaces, such as parapets, penthouses, etc., boards shall be cut in a neat, workmanlike manner to insure proper joining without forcing. Boards shall be laid in parallel courses with end joints in each course breaking with those of adjoining courses.

Two Layer Insulation—Where Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Nailing of two (2) layer Nu-Wood Roof Insulation shall be through the second layer or top layer only. (Do not nail the first layer.)

Water Cut-offs—Note: Advocated to prevent the spread of water beyond predetermined isolated areas in the event of leaks due to damage to the roofing or defective flashings, parapet walls, copings, etc.

Nu-Wood Roof Insulation, whether laid in one (1) or two (2) layers, shall be cut to the line designated for the water cut-off.

Water cut-offs shall consist of strips of coal tar pitch or asphalt saturated roofing felt 8 to 10 in. wide stuck in bitumen to the roof, carried over the edge of the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation, and turned over and stuck in bitumen to the top surface of the insulation. Water cut-offs shall be located approximately 24 in. from and parallel to all vertical walls, such as parapets, penthouses, skylight curbs, etc., and around all leader heads, soil pipes, vents, ventilators, etc. The body or field of the roof shall be divided into rectangular areas approximately 30 ft. on a side, each area isolated with a water cut-off. Insert a water cut-off surrounding each day's work if the stop is not made at the designated water cut-off. At least one (1) ply of the finished roofing shall be mopped to the water cut-off each night.

Nails—Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the wood roof deck at least 1 in.

Nailing—Space nails 12 in. apart o.c. Each board shall be secured in place by nailing along each edge and with nails staggered along the longitudinal center line.

APPLICATION OF ROOFING

The exposed surface of the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation shall receive a poured coat of hot coal tar pitch or asphalt squeegeed or broomed to about 1/16 in. thickness to receive the roofing felts. *Note: The above in lieu of the ordinary mopping is advocated. Roofing shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.*

PREPARATION OF DECK

All preparation shall be as in "Application Over Wood Roof Decks under Built-up Roofing."

2. *Application Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing Where High Humidities are Maintained*

Vapor Cut-off—Over the wood roof deck lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 14 lb. coal tar pitch saturated felt or 34 lb. asphalt prepared roofing having one side coated. (Lay coated side down.) Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12 in. o.c. All laps shall be mopped back 12 in. with hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation.

APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD ROOF INSULATION

Mopping the Vapor Cut-off—Mop the exposed vapor cut-off felt liberally with hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Nu-Wood Rood Insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Follow application instructions as outlined under "Application Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofs."

Two-Layer Insulation—Where Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the units of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (at least 25 lbs. per square) with hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each unit of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

Water Cut-offs—Follow "Water Cut-offs" as outlined under "Application Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofs."

APPLICATION OF ROOFING

Follow application instructions as outlined under "Application of Roofing" under "Application Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing."

3. *Application Over Roof Decks of Monolithic Concrete or Gypsum or Roof Decks of Unit Tile Construction Under Built-up Roofing or Promenade Tile*

PREPARATION OF SURFACE

Follow instructions under this title Application I for Wood Nailing grounds EXCEPT when finished roofing is to be Promenade Tile.

ROOF DECK

General—The surface of the roof deck shall be reasonably smooth without depressions, broomed clean, free from dirt and loose material and thoroughly dry.

Unit Tile Construction—The joints of all tiles—cement, gypsum, or similar—shall be properly pointed up.

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Under Promenade Tile Roofing—Note: Slope for proper drainage may be provided in either of the two following methods: The first is preferable.

The roof slab shall be formed flat and the drainage slopes built up over the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation with the finished promenade tile roofing and its mortar bed . . . OR . . . the roof slab shall be formed graded to all outlets with cement mortar fill before the seal course and the Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid.

SEAL COURSE—*is recommended on all insulated roof decks, other than wood, to afford protection from rain, snow, and ice so that the insulation and finished roofing may be applied under favorable weather conditions and only after all other trades have left the roof.*

Priming the Deck—Prime the deck with asphalt roofing primer. *Note: Include priming if asphalt mopping and asphalt felt are used for seal course. If coal tar pitch and felt are used, no primer is necessary.*

Mopping the Deck—Mop the entire roof area or spot or strip mop the individual tiles or units with a coat of hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. *Note: If the deck is monolithic construction (concrete, poured gypsum), the mopping shall be continuous. If the deck is of precast units (book tile, precast gypsum, concrete), spot or strip mop the individual units.*

Laying the Seal Course—Over the mopping while hot, lay one (1) layer of 14 lb. coal tar pitch or asphalt saturated roofing felt with 2 in. laps. Turn the felt up 4 in. against all walls and vertical surfaces and stick with pitch and provide temporary thimbles at all leader heads, etc., so that the roof will be reasonably watertight against rain and melting snow. Do not mop over this membrance until just prior to the laying of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation.

APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD ROOF INSULATION

Mopping the Seal Course—Mop the exposed seal course felt liberally with hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Nu-Wood Roof Insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Follow "Application of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation" under "Over Wood Roof Decks under Built-up Roofing."

Two-Layer Insulation—Where Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (at least 25 lbs. per square) with hot coal tar pitch or asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Nu-Wood Roof Insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each unit of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

Water Cut-offs—Follow application of Water Cut-offs under Application **I.**

APPLICATION OF ROOFING

Follow application instructions as outlined under "Application of Roofing" under "Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing."

PREPARATION OF SURFACE

Follow instructions under this title Application I for Wood Nailing Grounds.

Roof Deck—The steel deck shall be securely anchored to the roof purlins and all joints shall be made rigid.

4. *Application Over Steel Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing*

Seal Course—Note: Include this seal course if the rooms beneath the roof carry high manufactured or incidental humidities. Do not use coal tar pitch mopping on steel decks.

Laying the Seal Course—Mop the entire roof area with a coat of hot asphalt. Over the mopping, while hot, lay one (1) layer of 14 lb. asphalt saturated roofing felt with 2 in. laps. Turn the felt up 4 in. against all walls and vertical surfaces and stick with pitch and provide temporary thimbles at all leader heads, etc., to the end that the roof will be reasonably watertight against rain and melting snow. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation.

APPLICATION OF NU-WOOD ROOF INSULATION

Mopping the Seal Course or the Steel Deck—Mop the exposed seal course felt or the steel deck with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Nu-Wood Roof Insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Follow "Application of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation" under "Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing."

Two-Layer Insulation—Where Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (at least 25 lbs. per square) with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Nu-Wood Roof Insulation unit shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each unit of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

For Steel Decks—In addition to the mopping, each board shall be secured to the steel deck with three (3) bolts along the top.

Water Cut-offs—Follow application of Water Cut-offs under Application 1.

APPLICATION OF ROOFING

Follow application instructions as outlined under "Application of Roofing" under "Over Wood Roof Decks Under Built-up Roofing."

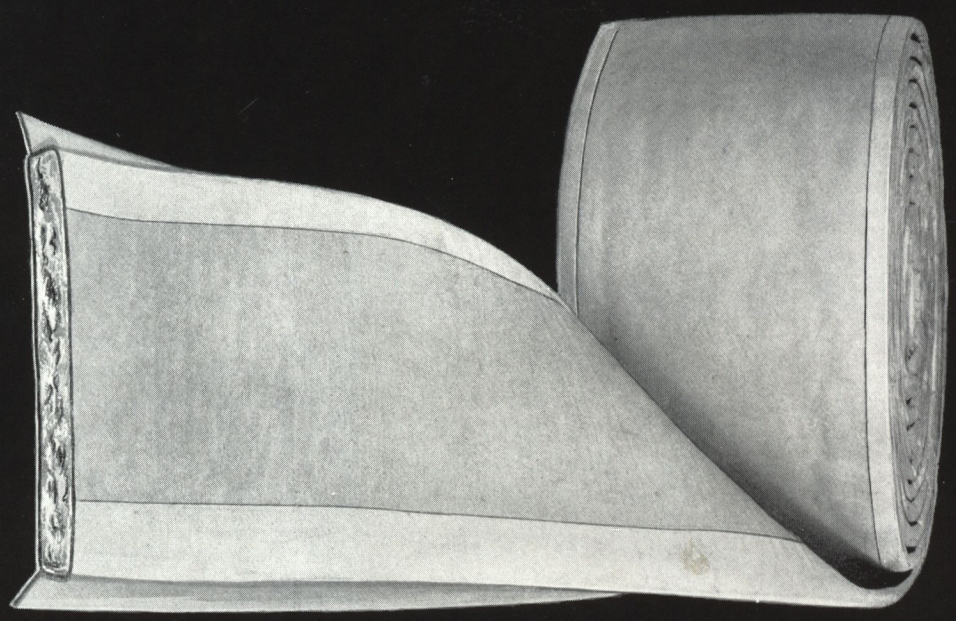
SIZES—THICKNESSES

The size of Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is 24 x 48 in. or 23 x 47 in. It is available ½ in. and 1 in. thick and will be furnished in any other practical thickness desired. For thickness of 1 in. or greater, multiples of ½ in. Nu-Wood Roof Insulation are either stapled or asphalt-laminated, with offset or flush edges as desired, to required thickness.

Asphalt-laminated Nu-Wood Roof Insulation provides to the job all the advantages occurring when layers of insulation are thoroughly mopped as they are applied—yet it is applied in one operation, reducing labor costs and insuring complete moisture-resistance.

There are ten sheets of ½ in. Nu-Wood Roof Insulation to the bundle . . . five sheets of 1 in.

Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is also available in wrapped and sealed units—24 x 48 in. or 23 x 47 in. in thickness of 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in., or additional thicknesses in multiples of ½ in. as desired. This wrapped and sealed Nu-Wood Roof Insulation is moisture, water and vapor-proof.



BALSAM-WOOL
NU-WOOD

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

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STUCOUSTIC (TYPE A.D.)—AN ACOUSTICAL PLASTER
For Economical Sound Absorption and Sound Control

Low Cost—Integral Colors—Architectural Adaptability

Description

Stucoustic was developed to obtain an acoustical plaster that the skilled artisan could readily apply, that would be economical to the owner, and truly permanent, and that would fit accurately into the design of the architect and the acoustical expert. It is unique among acoustical plasters.

Stucoustic can be finished with a steel trowel to a smooth, sanitary, high light-reflecting surface without impairing its remarkable sound-absorbing capacity. It can be furnished white or colored to any desired shade.

With this finish, all particles of aggregate are completely embedded in the body of the plaster, the surface is comparatively smooth, sanitary, high light reflective. It requires less paint for re-decoration and therefore, painting does not appreciably reduce the sound-absorption. Stucoustic can also be floated, stippled, textured, antiqued, or finished in other ways as desired.

All Souls Church, New York, N. Y.
Stucoustic ceilings and walls
HOBART UPJOHN, Architect

Application and Painting

Application—Regular plasterers apply Stucoustic. It is mixed to the consistency of ordinary mortar and applied to a brown coat of gypsum, portland cement, or lime plaster. One plasterer will normally apply from 8 to 10 sq. yds. of ½-in. Stucoustic per hour.

Painting—Water-mixed paints, sprayed on, are recommended. Test data of Stucoustic spray painted with five coats of water mixed paint shows a reduction of 2% of sound absorption. Painting instructions furnished on request.

Specifications for Stucoustic, Type A.D. Acoustical Plaster

"Areas to receive acoustical plaster shall be given a scratch and brown coat in the ordinary manner. The surface of the brown coat shall be scored or cross scratched for bond and allowed to dry thoroughly before the application of the acoustical plaster."

Note: Where Stucoustic is subjected to high humidity or periodic wetting, no gypsum shall be used in base coats. Use plaster base coats consisting of equal parts by weight of portland cement and hydrated lime and two parts of sand.

Note: Where Stucoustic is applied directly to metal lath, use ⅛ in. rib lath weighing not less than 2.75 lbs. or equal, apply Stucoustic scratch coat the same as ordinary gypsum scratch and allow it to dry thoroughly.

"Stucoustic Plaster shall be applied to the dry base coat without sprinkling or otherwise reducing the suction in coats, about ¼-in. thick, to a total thickness of Stucoustic of ½-in. (or ¾-in. as desired). The surface shall be finished as directed by the architect and all mixing and application of Stucoustic shall be done in accordance with the instructions of the CALIFORNIA STUCCO PRODUCTS COMPANY and under the direction of their representative."

SOUND ABSORPTION TEST DATA

Results of tests made by Bureau of Standards as listed below. All samples were applied to gypsum base coat plaster and steel trowel finished.

Stucoustic Type	Thickness, in.	Coefficient of Sound Absorption				
		128	256	512	1024	2048
A.D.	½	.14	.16	.49	.59	.61
A.D.	¾	.18	.36	.65	.65	.62
A.C.F.	⅞	.17	.35	.76	.78	.71

A Few Stucoustic Jobs and Their Architects

First National Bank of New York, New York; *Walker & Gillette*
Harvard Club, Boston; *William T. Aldrich*
Union Club, New York; *Delano & Aldrich*
Trumbull College, Yale University; *James Gamble Rogers*
Christian Science Pub. House, Boston; *Chester Lindsey Churchill*
White House, Washington, D. C.; *Eric Gugler*
Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline; *Allen & Collins*
Academy of Medicine, New York; *York & Sawyer*
Melrose High School, Melrose, Mass.; *J. Wm. Beal & Sons*

Service

Our Service Department will supply complete specifications on request, and a supervisor will be sent to each job to advise as to the proper installation of Stucoustic Acoustical Plaster and preparation of the base coat.

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY

ACOUSTICAL DIVISION

Manufacturers and Distributors of Acoustical and Insulation Products

205 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

40 Central Street
BOSTON, MASS.

For Rockwall Plasters, Lath and Wall Board, see File Index

Quiet **ACOUSTEX** *Please*

THE DECORATIVE SOUND ABSORBENT

Composition

Acoustex is a cement and wood fiber composition formed into a strong, rigid, acoustical tile, with exceptional sound absorbing qualities.

Use

Acoustex is used in either old or new buildings to correct acoustical faults which make hearing difficult or to reduce noise in rooms where quiet is desirable.

Sizes

Acoustex is furnished in tile or sheet form. Standard tile are 6x12, 12x12, 18x18 and 12x24 in. Sheets are 2 ft. wide and up to 8 ft. in length. All tile and sheets have beveled edges.

Thickness

Acoustex is made in thicknesses to meet absorption requirements.

Acoustex Type 40-R — ¾ in.
Acoustex Type 60-R —1 in.
Acoustex Type 70-R —1¼ in.
Acoustex Type 80-W—1¼ in.
Acoustex Type 90-W—1½ in.
Acoustex Type 100-W—2 in.

Type R materials are solid tiles made entirely of the cement and wood fiber composition.

Type W materials are made of a solid Acoustex facing; specially built backs filled with rockwool. These types are light in weight and possess high sound absorbing values.

Decoration

Acoustex can be supplied either decorated or undecorated. It comes predecorated in five standard colors. Variations from standard colors can be furnished on request.

Maintenance

Acoustex can be cleaned with either a brush or a vacuum cleaner. It can be redecorated many times without loss of absorbing value by spray painting. It can also be brush painted using thinned flat wall or water paints.

ABSORPTION VALUE

Type	Frequencies						
	128	256	512	1024	2048	ND*	Auth†
40-R — ¾ in. on plaster	.14	.20	.43	.66	.81	.55	A.M.A.
60-R —1 in. on plaster	.13	.32	.52	.84	.70	.60	A.M.A.
60-R —1 in. on furring	.21	.39	.64	.88	.79	.70	A.M.A.
70-R —1¼ in. on plaster	.14	.32	.69	.93	.78	.70	A.M.A.
80-W—1¼ in. on plaster	.12	.44	.79	.94	.92	.75	A.M.A.
100-W—2 in. on plaster	.33	.76	.83	.88	.87	.95	A.M.A.

*N. D.—Noise reduction coefficient—recommended for use in considering acoustical materials for noise quieting purposes as in offices, hospitals, banks, corridors, etc.

†Auth.—All absorption values taken from Acoustical Materials Association Official Bulletin No. 111—July, 1935.

Fireproof

Acoustex is fireproof. Because the bulk of its composition is cement, it has no fire hazard. Numerous fire tests have been made which prove that Acoustex does not spread flame.

Special Construction

Acoustex may be installed by means of special construction using metal runners as carrying members attached to channels installed by others. This construction gives a strong, rigid Acoustex finish, usually in large units, omits lath and plaster and gives high absorption values. Details will be furnished on request.

Installation

The manufacture and installation of Acoustex is controlled by Atlantic Gypsum Products Company or its authorized erectors.

Specification

Where acoustical treatment is indicated on the plans, listed in the schedules or called for in the specifications, it shall be Acoustex Type (designate type desired) as manufactured by Atlantic Gypsum Products Company and shall be applied by their certified contractors in accordance with detailed specifications.

ROCKWALL ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster is a gypsum base material so formulated as to meet all standards of easy mixing and application and give the maximum of sound absorption. It is packed in 50 lb. paper bags.

Appearance

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster has an appearance similar to a sand finish plaster, when finished with a float. It can also be finished with a steel trowel.

Color

This plaster is furnished in either the gray white natural finish or in attractive tints of light buff and dark blue.

Covering Capacity

Applied in two ¼-in. coats to a thickness of ½ in. in accordance with directions, it will cover approximately 115 sq. yd. to the ton.

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster has the following absorption coefficients as reported by the Official Laboratories of the Acoustical Materials Association

ABSORPTION

	128	256	512	1024	2048	N.D.
½ in. thick.....	.27	.28	.40	.67	.64	.50

Application

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster should be applied over a base coat of gypsum plaster that has been well scratched and is dry. It is applied in two ¼-in. coats to a thickness of ½ in. under the supervision of a representative of the Atlantic Gypsum Products Company. The first coat should be allowed to draw for at least two hours before the second coat is applied. The second coat should be allowed to draw about 30 minutes before it is finished with either a float or trowel.

Decoration

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster may be spray painted. Recommendations for proper materials to be used will be given upon request. It may also be decorated with AAT—Acoustical Finish described below.

AAT—THE ACOUSTICAL FINISH

This is a decorative acoustical finish especially designed for decoration or redecoration of Rockwall Acoustical Plaster or of any other acoustical plaster similar to Rockwall Acoustical Plaster, without destroying the absorption.

Application

AAT is supplied in 50-lb. bags. It requires the addition of water only for mixing. It is applied by either a brush or a trowel in a thickness sufficient to cover the old surface. It is recommended that it be applied in about ⅛-in. thickness. It will cover about one yard to the pound.

Color

AAT is supplied in a natural white color. It may be tinted to any desired shade.

Effect on Absorption

Results of tests on ½-in. of Acoustical Plaster before and after a coat of AAT has been applied:

Rockwall	140	250	500	1000	2000	4000
½ in. thick before.....	19	29	39	60	66	59
½ in. thick after.....	17	27	40	53	53	56

Tests made on the same panel by Electrical Research Products, Inc.

ROCKWALL INSULATING BOARD

Rockwall Insulating Board is a felted wood fiber product that has been treated to make it highly moisture resistant.

Conductivity—The average established in tests is .34 B.t.u.'s per hour per sq. ft. per inch thickness, per degree Fahrenheit.

Sizes

It is available in ½, ¾ and 1 in. thick—4 ft. wide, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 and 12 ft. long.

Appearance

Rockwall's attractive cream colored surface can be left unfinished or take any type of decoration easily.

ROCKWALL INSULATING LATH

Rockwall Insulating Lath is used as a base for gypsum, sanded or wood fiber plaster; ½, ¾ and 1 in. thick; 18 in. wide and 48 in. long. The long sides are tongue-and-grooved and beveled.

Application

Do not moisten lath before application. Apply lath with the length at right angles to the framing members. End joints to center over framing members. Stagger end joints on all walls and ceilings and likewise at juncture of walls and ceilings. Joints brought tight and spaced ¼ in. apart at ends. Use 4d common, blued or box nails, for ½ in., 6d for ¾ and 1 in.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Sound Absorbing Plaster

GENERAL OFFICES

100 East 42nd Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sales Offices, see Gypsum Plaster Pages
For Our Other Products, see File Index

KALITE SOUND ABSORBING PLASTERS

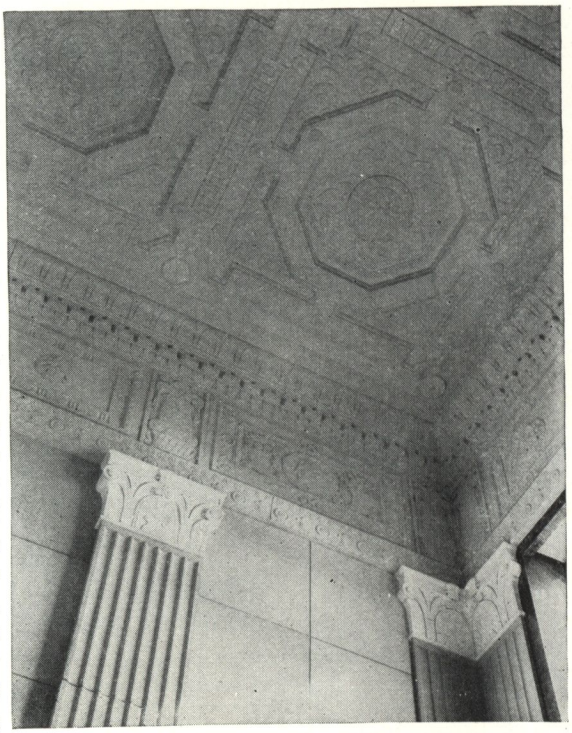
For Plain and Ornamental Acoustical Plaster Treatments

Giving the Effect of a Natural Stone

Kalite Sound Absorbing Acoustic Plaster

Kalite Acoustical Plaster has the basic properties that adapt it to the requirements of modern construction. Kalite is a highly cellular plaster that absorbs sound. It is made of carefully graded and sized pumice of a special variety, mixed with calcined gypsum and other ingredients which are chemically inert. When the plaster sets, there are minute air spaces around the pumice particles. Through the body of the plaster, these small air spaces intercommunicate either directly or through the porous structure of the pumice and produce those sound absorbing qualities necessary in a good acoustical material.

On the job, Kalite is mixed with water only and is then ready for application. Kalite mortar weighs approximately one-half as much as ordinary sanded gypsum plaster mortar, and furnishes a smooth, hard finish under the trowel.



Interior of Court Room No. 1, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Columbus, Ohio

HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY, General Contractors, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARDS, MCCARTHY & BULFORD, Architects, Columbus, Ohio

Two Types of Kalite Plaster

Two types of Kalite Plaster are offered as follows:

KALITE "H" PLASTER—Made of a pumice aggregate with a gypsum binder, available in either natural gray or buff.

Kalite "H" sound absorbing plaster, while furnished in natural gray or buff, may be finished in other colors by the use of Certain-teed Non-bridging Lacquers applied with standard spraying apparatus. Specifications for decorations are available upon application at any Sales Office of the CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

KALITE HYDRAULIC PLASTER—Made of a pumice aggregate with portland cement binder, suitable for sound correction purposes where physical conditions require damp-proof construction, such as the walls and ceilings of steam kitchens, swimming pools, etc. Color natural portland cement.

Above: Entire Coffer Ceiling, Cornice and Frieze as well as the Wall Treatment of Fluted Pilasters and Ashlar Panels are of pre-cast Kalite Sound Absorbing Cast Acoustic. Note sharp arrises and details of ornamental work. The acoustics of the Courtroom were tested by the U. S. Bureau of Standards after completion of the installation of Kalite and accepted as satisfactory.

Absorption Coefficients of Kalite "A" Plasters As Measured by U. S. Bureau of Standards Under Date of Oct. 16, 1935

Kalite Thickness	Frequency 128	256	512	1024	2048	4096	Noise Coefficient
½-in. trowel finish	.36	.33	.46	.70	.66	.68	.55
¾-in. trowel finish	.43	.38	.63	.78	.65	.70	.60

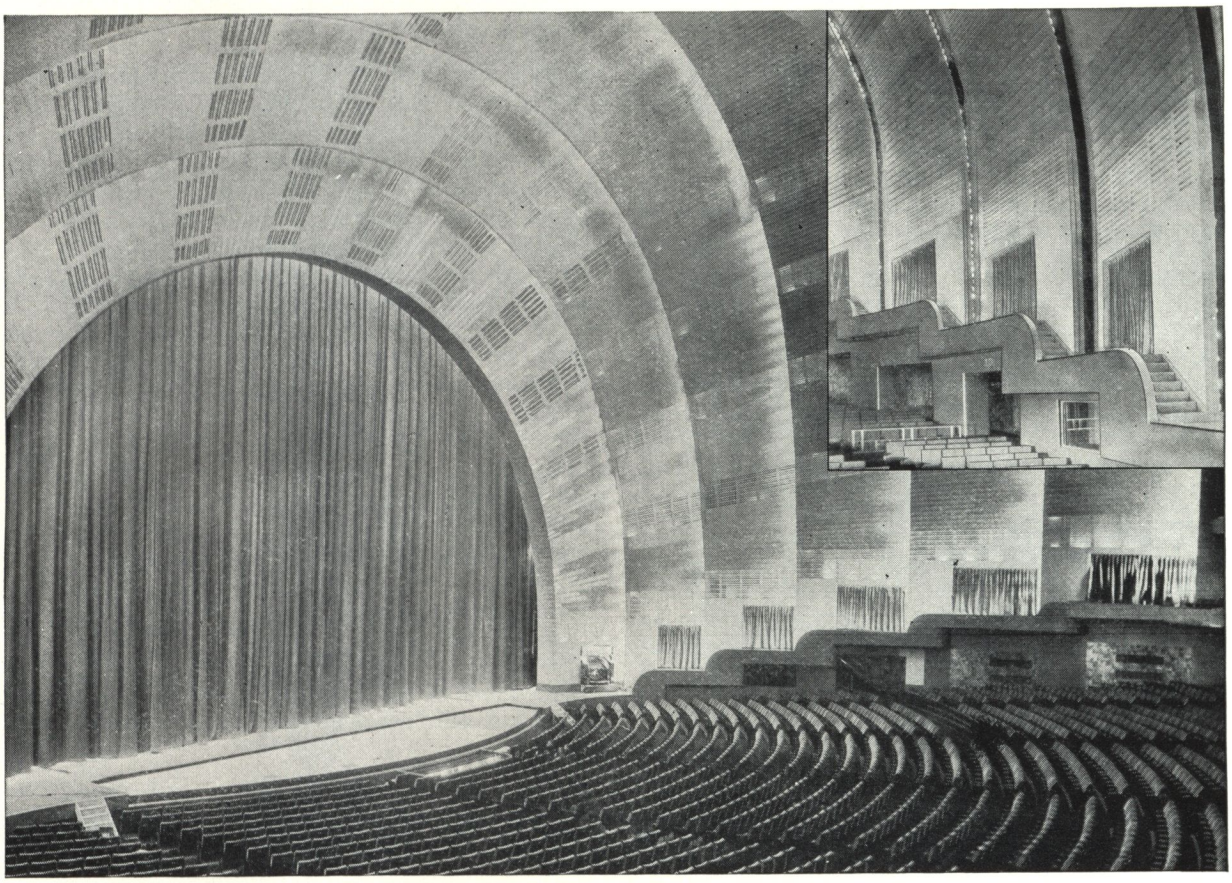
The above are results of tests for sound absorption as measured on Kalite "H" panels constructed of 1½-in. angle iron carrying bars spaced 3 ft. 10 in. on centers, 1-in. furring channels spaced 12 in. on centers, 3.4-lb. expanded metal lath with standard thickness of scratch and brown coats of gypsum hardwall plaster. In the application of both above tests Kalite was applied in what is called "one coat doubled up". The doubled up coat applied after the scratch-in coat had taken up—after about one hour lapse of time.

Absorption Coefficients of Kalite Hydraulic Plaster As Measured by Vern O. Knudsen, Ph.D.

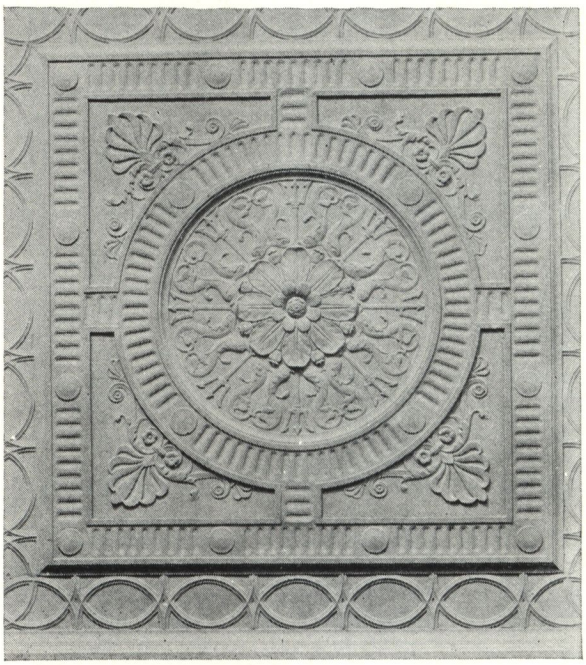
Frequency of Test Tone	Coefficient of Sound-Absorption
128 d.v.	.39
512 d.v.	.40
2048 d.v.	.48

Samples of Kalite Plasters will be sent on application to any Certain-teed Sales Office

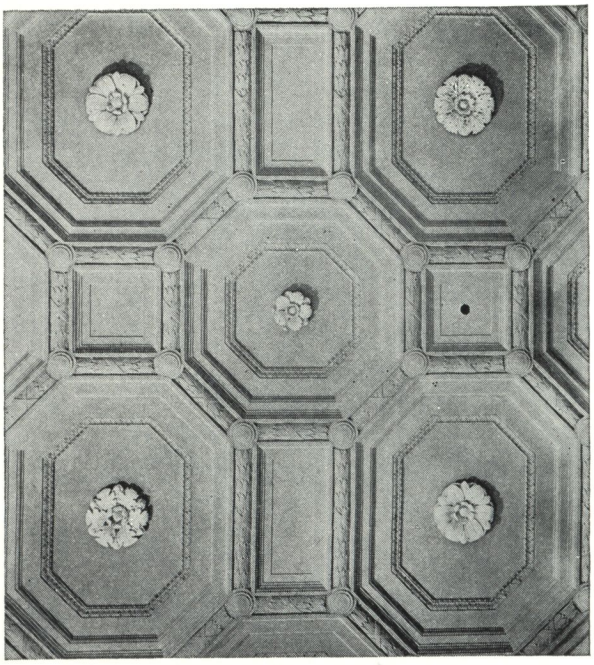
See page 4 for partial list of completed Kalite jobs



Interior of the International Music Hall, Rockefeller Center (Radio City Section), New York City—Entire Fluted Ceiling and Walls Produced in Kalite Sound Absorbing Plaster



Close-up of Ornamental Ceiling Coffer Fabricated with Kalite Cast Acoustic Plaster—Court of Appeals



Ornamental Precast Sound Absorbing Ceiling Fabricated with Kalite Cast Acoustic Plaster—Courtroom No. 3

Federal Courthouse Building, New York City

Jas. Stewart & Co., Inc., Builders — Cass Gilbert, Architect — Executed by F. L. Hewes, Inc.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

KALITE CAST ACOUSTIC

This is a high grade material for plain and ornamental casting purposes; it is made of a pumice aggregate and gypsum binder and furnished in a medium coarse and fine texture. This product combines high sound absorbing properties with structural strength, sharp outline of arrises, decorative detail in the finished casting, and a most pleasing texture and appearance.

The base of Kalite Cast Acoustic is a light, porous, volcanic silica of extreme purity, mined in the Salton Sea area, Imperial County, California. Unusual forces of nature and the geological conditions which prevail in this area formed a material having rare and unique physical characteristics. It is of unusual crystalline form. When properly blended to form casting plaster, it yields a resultant product having unusually high sound absorption, strength, and sharp lined casts.

Kalite Cast Acoustic in either the coarse or fine textures is available in five colors: Natural White, Sandstone, Limestone, Light Buff, Medium Buff. In addition, if additional decoration is desired, satisfactory results can be obtained with Certain-teed Non-bridging Lacquers without impairing its sound absorbing properties to any practical extent.

Kalite Cast Acoustic opens another and extremely interesting avenue to the architect and engineer to combine sound control with ornamental and decorative design at a reasonable cost.

Practically any architectural motif or ornamental design as produced in ordinary white casting plaster can be carried out in accurate detail with Kalite.

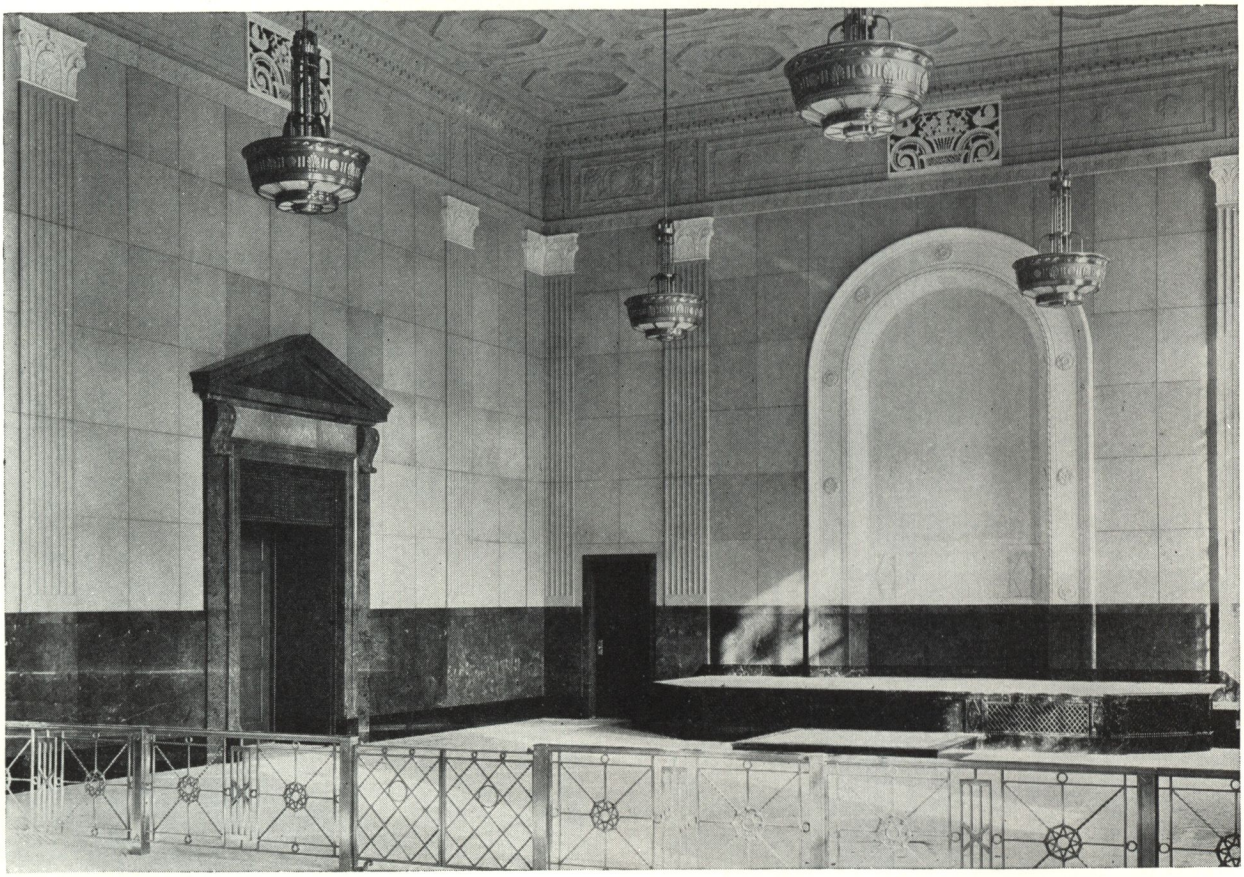
Kalite Cast Acoustic is recommended for ornamental cast work in all types of buildings, such as assembly rooms, libraries, theatres, churches, auditoriums, banks and all monumental types of buildings, lobbies, and corridors, public meeting rooms, or wherever it is desirable to combine sound control with decorative architectural motifs.

Kalite Cast Acoustic has been thoroughly proven in commercial work and has been successfully developed both from the technical standpoint of acoustics and practical workability.

In field tests, conducted in interiors where Kalite Cast Acoustic has been installed, this Certain-teed material proved completely satisfactory, meeting all specifications.

Specifications

Specifications for decoration are available upon application at any sales office of the Certain-teed Products Corporation.



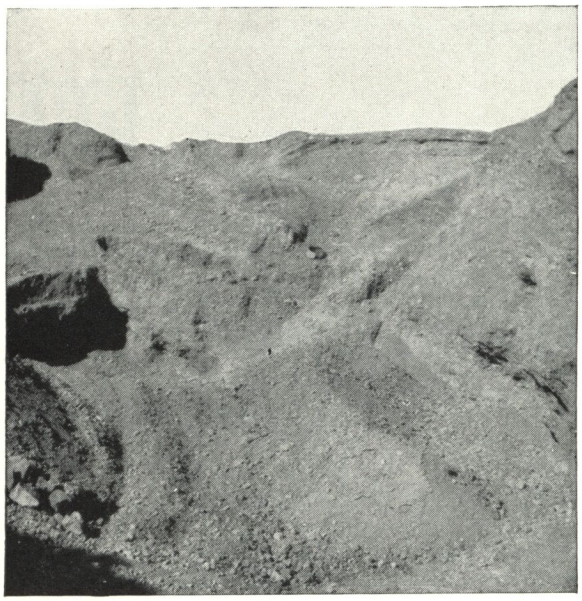
Interior of Court Room No. 1, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Columbus, Ohio

HENRY ERICSSON COMPANY, General Contractors, Chicago, Ill. RICHARDS, MCCARTHY & BULFORD, Architects, Columbus, Ohio

Ornamental Coffer Ceiling, Cornice and Frieze, as well as Wall Treatment of Fluted Pilasters, and Ashlar Panels in between. Pilasters are fabricated of Kalite Cast Acoustic Plaster. The acoustics of the courtroom were tested by the U. S. Bureau of Standards after the installation of Kalite, and accepted as satisfactory.

PARTIAL LIST OF KALITE INSTALLATIONS

Radio City Theatre (Music Hall), New York, N. Y.
Radio City Theatre (New Roxy), New York, N. Y.
Radio City Building No. 10
Auditorium, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.
Bankers Trust Building, New York, N. Y.
Continental Bank Building, New York, N. Y.
Hotel 10 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Loew's Boulevard Theatre, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, New York, N. Y.
Public School No. 76, New York, N. Y.
Translux Theatre, 49th Street, New York, N. Y.
Ex-Lax Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lincoln Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Renken Dairy Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vitaphone Studios, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Warner Brothers Studio, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Radio Station WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmore, N. Y.
Empire Theatre, Mobile, Ala.
Yale University (Athletic Office), New Haven, Conn.
Yale University (Elm and College Quadrangle), New Haven, Conn.
Yale University (Wheelock Quadrangle), New Haven, Conn.
Yale University (1 and 1X Quadrangle), New Haven, Conn.
Mantino State Hospital, Mantino, Ill.
St. Mary's Church, Pontiac, Ill.
Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.
Cocktail Room, Muhlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
U. S. Post Office Building, New Bern, N. C.
RKO Theatre, Trenton, N. J.
Post Office and Courthouse, Columbus, Ohio
Wooster College Auditorium, Wooster, Ohio
City Hall and Courthouse, Easton, Pa.
Easton Hospital, Easton, Pa.
Yorktown Theatre, Ogonty, Pa.
Grange Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Midway Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penn State College (Two Buildings), State College, Pa.
Library Building, Providence, R. I.
Administration Building, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Melrose Theatre, Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Republic Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.
Williamsburg Theatre, Williamsburg, Va.



Open Pit Mining in Extinct Volcano Area Showing Kalite 60 Feet in Thickness

Ornamental Precast Sound Absorbing Ceiling Fabricated with Kalite Cast Acoustic Plaster, Court of Appeals, Federal Court Building, New York City

THE CLEVELAND GYPSUM COMPANY

Manufacturers of Hushkote Sound-Absorbent Plaster

Builders Exchange Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO

HUSHKOTE
Sound-Absorbent Plaster

Products

HUSHKOTE ACOUSTICAL PLASTER.

Also C-G Insulating Plaster (low thermal conductivity); Bondcoat, for forming a bond between concrete and plaster; Stuccosite, for salvaging disintegrated magnesite stucco; Walltex, a plastic texture material for resurfacing old plaster; Cover Coat, a casein paint in convenient powder form; Colored exterior and interior plaster finishes; Caenstone; Travertine cements; Barium plaster, for X-Ray rooms; Rubbercrete, a light weight material for hand ball and tennis courts (in colors).

HUSHKOTE SOUND-ABSORBENT PLASTER

Description

HUSHKOTE is a plaster containing an activating ingredient which, in the setting process, after troweling, reacts in a yeast-like manner, thereby producing a highly porous texture, similar to coral, which absorbs sound vibrations and controls reverberation. The activating process, exclusive with HUSHKOTE, eliminates all cost for after-treatment of the plaster surface. The finished surface possesses a pleasing and decorative, no-glare "suede" texture and is of proper hardness to withstand normal wear-and-tear. HUSHKOTE is furnished in colors as well as in white. With only small decrease in acoustical efficiency, it may be painted with any good paint which does not close the surface-pores.

U. S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS SOUND ABSORPTION TEST
July 25th, 1935
THICKNESS OF HUSHKOTE—½ INCH, APPLIED OVER GYPSUM BASE COAT ON METAL LATH

Frequency.....	128	256	512	1024	2048	4096
Coefficient of Sound Absorption.	.13	.24	**.45**	.71	.56	.49

The above values give a noise coefficient of 0.50.
Copy of Bureau's letter giving above information will be furnished on request.

Covering Capacity

HUSHKOTE covers approximately 140 sq. yds. of surface per ton of material when applied in the customary half-inch thickness. Its cohesion is such that little or no plaster is wasted by dropping to the floor, either during or after application—a factor important to economy.

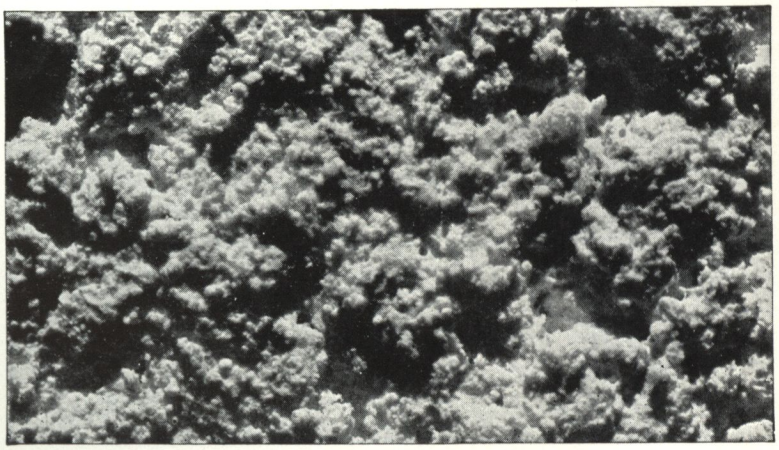
Application

Any qualified plasterer, without previous experience, can apply HUSHKOTE successfully and as rapidly as ordinary plaster, simply by following the instructions as furnished. No special skill or procedure is required, beyond being careful to see that the full half-inch thickness is maintained over the entire surface.

Specification

Areas to receive acoustical treatment shall be given scratch and brown coats in the ordinary manner. Surface of brown coat shall be lightly scored or cross scratched for bond and allowed to dry thoroughly. HUSHKOTE, manufactured by THE CLEVELAND GYPSUM COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, shall be applied to dry base coat, without sprinkling or otherwise reducing the suction, in two coats each about ¼ inch thick. Leave surface as it comes from the trowel. Allow at least one hour to take up, then double up with the second coat, bringing the whole surface to a full half-inch thickness. Finish coat shall be laid on as smoothly as possible, to be followed with the light troweling, producing a true and even surface.

In all operations, avoid compacting the plaster. Finished surface should show a multitude of fine pores extending into the body of the HUSHKOTE.



Magnified Internal Section (10 Diameters)
Note the interconnected meshwork of surface-pores and internal "canals." This structure, similar to that of coral, effectively "swallows" sound waves and prevents unpleasant or excessive reverberation

Additional Information

Full data in regard to HUSHKOTE or the other products listed above will be gladly furnished on request sent to our Cleveland office.

R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY

40 Court Street
BOSTON, MASS.

500 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES

ATLANTA, GA.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
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ST. LOUIS, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CANADA: R. GUASTAVINO CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
660 St. Catherine Street, West, Montreal

Products

GUASTAVINO TIMBREL ARCH CONSTRUCTION.
SPECIAL CERAMIC TILE, glazed and unglazed.
RUMFORD CERAMIC ACOUSTIC TILE.
AKOUSTOLITH sound-absorbing stone, in tile and ashlar sizes.
AKOUSTOLITH sound-absorbing plaster, patented.
CASTACOUSTIC sound-absorbing casting plaster.

Services

This Company maintains a competent engineering staff to work and consult with architects on all problems concerning the use of its products, both structural and acoustical.

Exhibits

The GUASTAVINO COMPANY maintains a complete exhibit of its products in its New York Office and also in the Architects' Sample Corporation at 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

GUASTAVINO TIMBREL ARCH CONSTRUCTION

This type of fireproof construction, first introduced into the United States in 1885 by the late R. Guastavino, Sr., has been used in domes of more than 130-ft. span. It is light and shell-like, a three course arch weighing only 40 lbs. per square foot.

The vaulting can be designed to carry any load desired for residence, office, ecclesiastical or heavier bridge work, tests for fire and load having been passed by the New York Building Department and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Method of Construction

Tiles 6x12 in. to 6x24 in., 1 in. thick are laid flat in cement mortar and bonded together to make a solid and homogeneous mass. For ordinary three course work, the crown of the arch is about 4 in. thick.

While domes or vaults may show exterior as well as interior lines exposed as part of the design, they are also built with an exterior leveling to obtain flat or sloping surfaces. In the case of floor vaults, this is done by "bridges and flatwork" formed by dwarf walls about 24 in. on centers which carry the tile leveling. The air cells so formed are often used for concealing heating and ventilating ducts.

Architectural Adaptability

Guastavino Construction affords a wide range of possibilities in the matter of design as it can be used in practically any architectural style. (See typical details on following pages.) The rough tile soffit may be exposed, or a finish tile used. If a finish surface is wanted we manufacture and install glazed and unglazed ceramic tile, and AKOUSTOLITH Sound-absorbing Tile.

Engineering Services

It will be readily seen by examining the detail drawings that we must necessarily work in close co-operation with the architect. For vault, dome or arch work of a constructive nature our engineers will work with the architect to obtain the effect he desires and then design the construction to fit the requirements.

Specifications

Specifications will be written by us for this work and its relation to other work in the building.

For typical specifications with AKOUSTOLITH Tile soffit course, see page 3, AKOUSTOLITH Tile specifications Ceiling Work—(a).

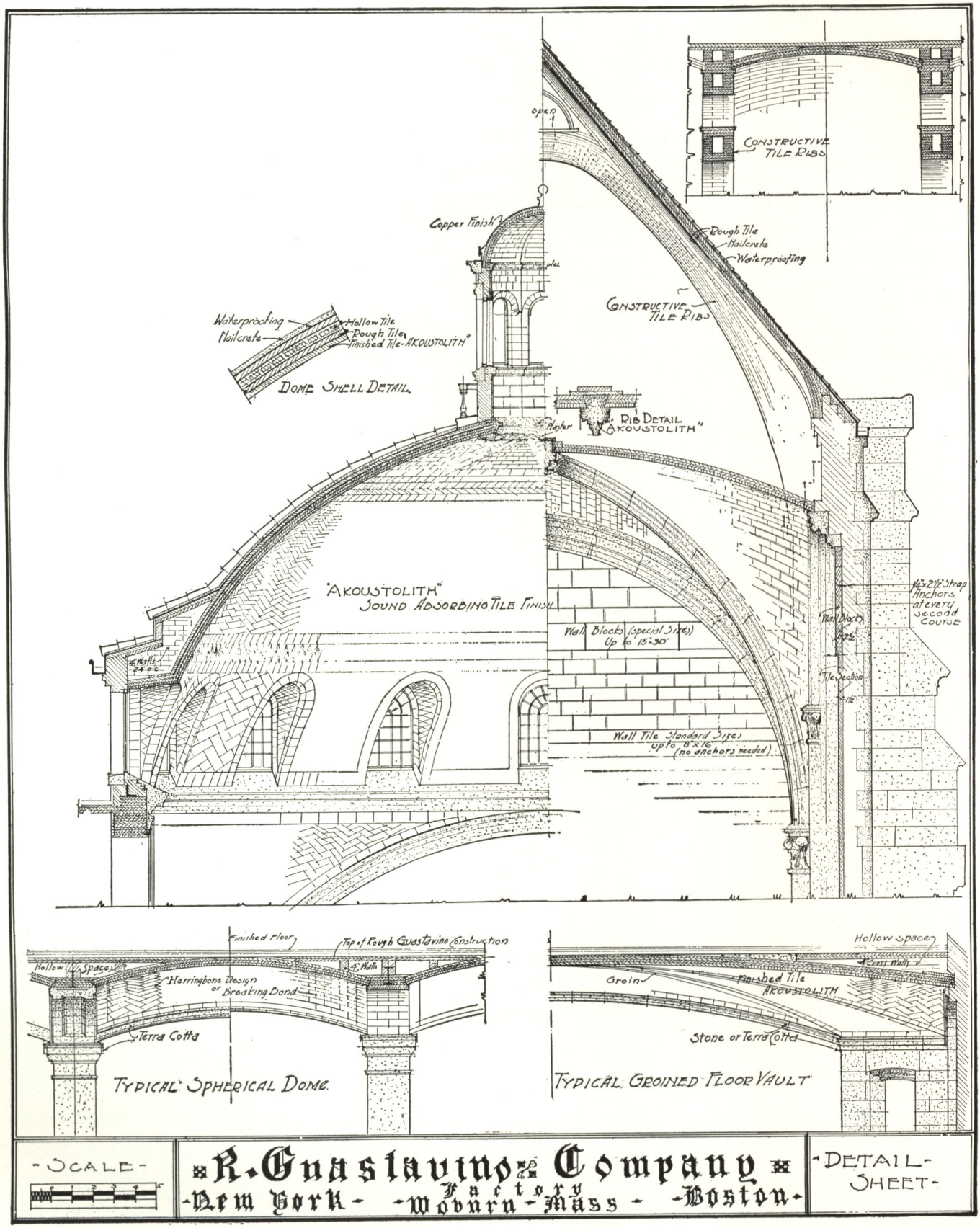
Installation

Guastavino Timbrel Arch Construction is always installed by our own mechanics, specially trained in this work.

A FEW OUTSTANDING INSTALLATIONS

Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, N. Y., Cram & Ferguson, Architects.
Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., Lewis P. Hobart, Architect; Cram & Ferguson, Consulting Architects.
St. Albans Cathedral, Washington, D. C., Frohman, Robb & Little, Architects.
Nebraska State Capitol, Lincoln, Neb., Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Assoc., Architects.
Riverside Church, New York, N. Y., Pelton, Allen & Collens, Architects.
Chicago University Chapel, Chicago, Ill., Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Assoc., Architects.
Indiana World War Memorial, Indianapolis, Ind., Walker & Weeks, Architects.
National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C., Maginnis & Walsh, Architects.
Princeton University Chapel, Princeton, N. J., Cram & Ferguson, Architects.
Duke Chapel, Durham, N. C., Horace Trumbauer, Architect.
Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., John T. Windrim, Architect.
Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Wm. Bayard Willis, Architect.
East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cram & Ferguson, Architects.
Heinz Memorial Chapel, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Charles Z. Klauder, Architect.

R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY



AKOUSTOLITH

Sound-absorbing Artificial Stone in Tile or Ashlar Form

Description

AKOUSTOLITH is an artificial stone with a very high acoustical value. Tests by the National Bureau of Standards give a coefficient of absorption for AKOUSTOLITH up to 90% at 512 cycles (C_4). The sound-absorbing efficiency varies according to thickness and grade.

AKOUSTOLITH is genuine masonry, non-combustible and non-smoke producing. It will not warp and water has no effect on its structure. It can be easily cleaned by vacuum or by washing.

Uses

Owing to its light weight and facility of manufacture AKOUSTOLITH is easily adapted to plain or elaborate architectural forms. It is used in tile form on walls, ceilings, arches, vaults and other architectural forms of a constructive nature. In ashlar sizes it has been used considerably by architects on sidewalls in lieu of stone work and has been successful in meeting their requirements.

Textures and Colors

It has a fine granular surface and is made in textures similar to that of natural stones or as desired. It is made in colors ranging from gray white through various shades of buff, brown or other colors of the natural stone.

Sizes and Weight

AKOUSTOLITH is manufactured in any size from the smaller tile dimensions, 3x6 in.; 4x8 in.; 5x10 in.; 6x12 in. and 8x16 in. usually about 1 in. thick and for this thickness weighs about 4 lbs. per sq. ft. This light weight permits AKOUSTOLITH to be used in places where heavier material would be impracticable—for instance, ceiling work.

For wall ashlar, AKOUSTOLITH can be made in sizes up to 30x60 in. from 1½ to 2½ in. thick depending on size. It can also be moulded or cast in the usual architectural shapes. The distance from the backing to the finish face of AKOUSTOLITH will vary from 1½ in. for the smaller tile sizes to 3 in. for the larger ashlar sizes.

Installation

AKOUSTOLITH Tile used on ceilings has primarily been installed in connection with our regular GUASTAVINO Arch Construction, using it as a soffit course and backing up with two or more layers of our rough tile construction. It is also installed by applying it directly to the soffit of concrete floor slabs or to wire lath and cement plaster ceilings.

For sidewall installations it can be cemented directly to masonry surfaces without scratch coat, if the surface is reasonably true.

SPECIFICATIONS

Ceiling Work

(a) As Part of Guastavino Timbrel Arch Construction— Where indicated on drawings, or as hereinafter specified, the ceilings shall be constructed of Timbrel Tile arches by R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY, New York and Boston, with the soffit of the arch faced with (give size of tile) AKOUSTOLITH sound-absorbing stone tile. Tile to be laid in pattern shown.

Arch construction in addition to the soffit course of AKOUSTOLITH Tile shall consist of not less than two layers of good, hard burned, rough, semi-porous terra cotta tile, ranging from 1x6x12 ins. to 24 ins. in length. Tile shall be laid in 1 to 2½ mix portland cement mortar and reinforced with steel rods or bars between the courses or between the ends of the tile of the same course as may be necessary.

Centering—The contractor for the above vaulting shall provide and erect all centers required for the installation of his work. Centering shall remain in place until the mortar is set and hard, after which he shall remove all his centering from the building.

Vault Supports—The general contractor shall leave out recesses, or build masonry corbels or brackets in walls as well as any steel necessary for the support of the tile vaulting as shown on the working drawings of the architect and tile vault contractor.

(b) For Installing "Akoustolith" Tile Against Soffit of Concrete Floor Slabs—

Where indicated on the drawings, or as hereinafter specified, the ceiling or soffit of concrete floor slabs and beams shall be faced with AKOUSTOLITH sound-absorbing stone tile as manufactured by R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY, New York and Boston. Tile shall be (give size), laid in approved portland cement mortar in patterns as shown, directly against the cement slab and beams which have been properly roughened and cleaned by others. Joints ¼ in., colored as directed with approved mortar colors.

(c) For Installing "Akoustolith" Tile on Metal Lath Ceilings—

Note for Metal Lath and Furring Specifications: Where AKOUSTOLITH is specified or indicated on ceilings, beams, etc., the metal lath foundation should be formed of 1 in. standard channels set 12 in. o.c., covered with 3.4 lb. metal lath.

Note for Plastering Specifications: Wherever AKOUSTOLITH Tile is required for finished ceilings the metal lath shall be given two coats of portland cement mortar, the last to be scratched.

Wall Work

Where indicated in drawings or hereinafter specified the sidewalls shall be finished with AKOUSTOLITH sound-absorbing stone manufactured by R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY, New York and Boston. This shall be in ashlar (give sizes) of color and texture as selected by the architect, and laid up in pattern as shown on the drawing with a ¼-in. joint. AKOUSTOLITH ashlar shall be cemented directly against the masonry wall with portland cement mortar and anchored if necessary.

TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

Temple Emanu-El, New York, N. Y., Robert D. Kohn, Charles Butler and Clarence S. Stein, Architects; Mayers, Murray & Phillip, Associate Architects.

Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., York & Sawyer, Architects.

U. S. Post Office, Custom House and Courthouse, Duluth, Minn,. Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Oklahoma City Post Office, Oklahoma City, Okla., Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Girard College Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas Martin & Kirkpatrick, Architects.

Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Canada, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect.

Federal Reserve Bank, Boston Mass., R. Clipston Sturgis, Architect.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York, N. Y., York & Sawyer, Architects.

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen, Architects.

Federal Reserve Bank, Louisville, Ky., D. X. Murphy & Bro., Architects.

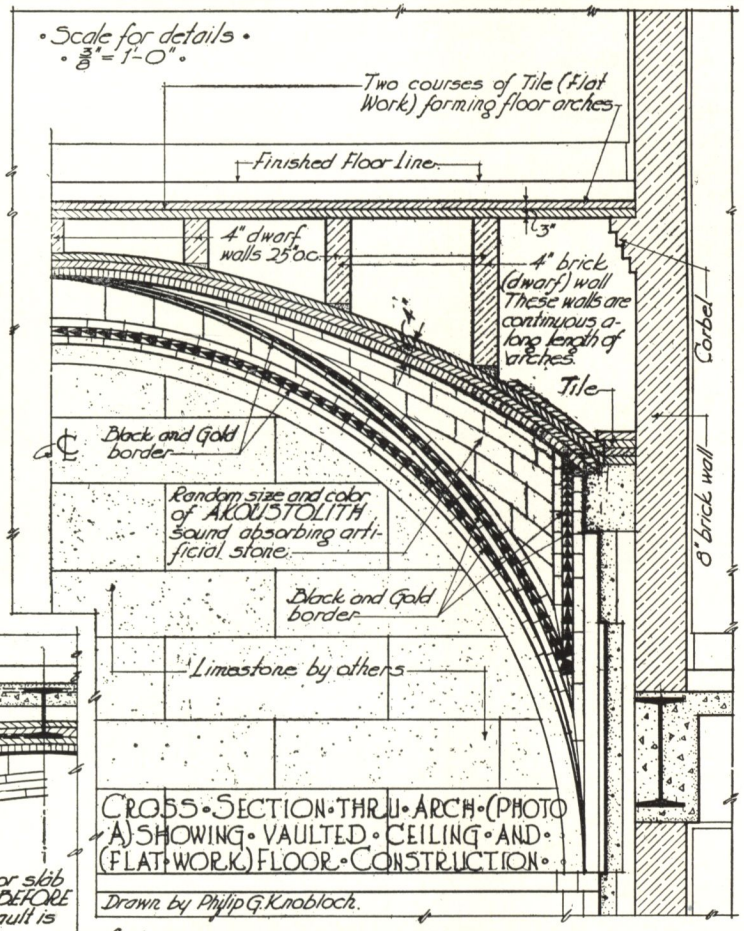
Federal Reserve Bank, Baltimore, Md., Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects.

Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., Bunting & Shrigley, Architects.

The Archives Building, Washington, D. C., John Russell Pope, Architect.

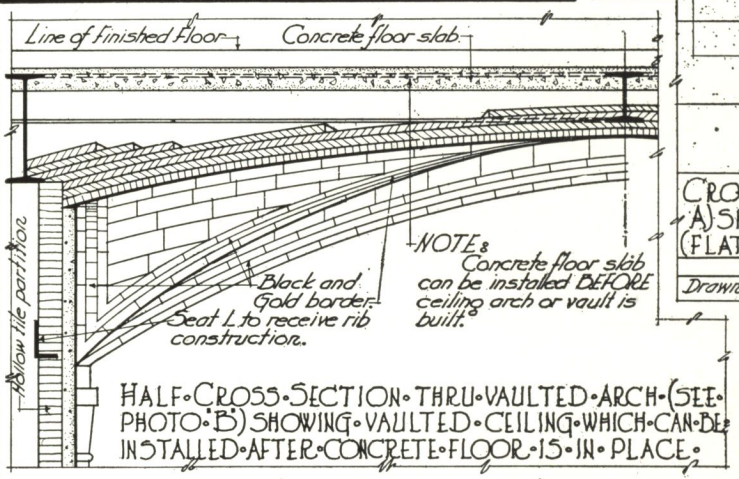
R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY

VESTIBULE ENTRANCE TO SALMON TOWER
YORK & SAWYER ARCH'TS. WEST 42ND STREET N.Y.C.

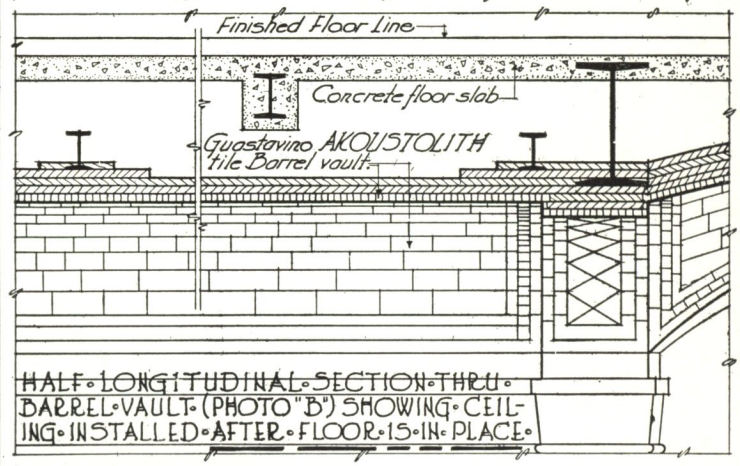


CROSS-SECTION-THRU-ARCH-(PHOTO A) SHOWING-VAULTED-CEILING-AND-(FLAT-WORK) FLOOR-CONSTRUCTION.

Drawn by Philip G. Knobloch.



HALF-CROSS-SECTION-THRU-VAULTED-ARCH-(SEE-PHOTO-'B') SHOWING-VAULTED-CEILING-WHICH-CAN-BE-INSTALLED-AFTER-CONCRETE-FLOOR-IS-IN-PLACE.



HALF-LONGITUDINAL-SECTION-THRU-BARREL-VAULT-(PHOTO "B") SHOWING-CEILING-INSTALLED-AFTER-FLOOR-IS-IN-PLACE.

CORRIDOR ENTRANCE TO SALMON TOWER
YORK & SAWYER ARCH'TS. WEST 42ND STREET N.Y.C.

R·Guastavino Company

AKOUSTOLITH SOUND-ABSORBING PLASTER

General Description

AKOUSTOLITH Sound-absorbing Plaster is a light weight masonry material, trowelled on as a finish coat over the ordinary base coats. Only regular plasterer's tools are required. It is now, and always has been a fireproof material entirely unaffected by water. The surface is hard and it may easily be cleaned by washing. AKOUSTOLITH Plaster *requires no floating, stippling or other mechanical processes to secure its efficiency.* More than ten years successful use in almost every type of building has proved its architectural correctness and acoustical efficiency.

Appearance

The texture of AKOUSTOLITH resembles a sand finish plaster. Its natural color is very light gray, almost white. It may be colored to almost any shade by the use of mortar colors. AKOUSTOLITH may be painted by using special thin acoustical paint.

Absorption Value

Tests from Bureau of Standards show AKOUSTOLITH Plaster to be 32% efficient at C_4 for the ½ in. thickness, and 19% efficient at C_4 for the ¼ in. thickness.

Covering Capacity

AKOUSTOLITH Plaster ½ in. thick will cover from 100-110 yds. per ton. At ¼ in. thickness it will cover 165-175 yds. per ton.

Servicing

It is our practice to service each job in the United States with a representative at the starting of the installation. This is usually done at no extra charge.

NOTES FOR SPECIFICATION WRITER

For New Buildings—Where AKOUSTOLITH Plaster is to be applied against masonry construction or wire lath the usual heavy scratch coat shall be applied, thoroughly covering irregularities. A brown coat shall be applied if necessary, according to manufacturer's specifications.

The base coats may be composed of gypsum, portland cement, or lime plaster. The surface on which the binder coat is to be applied shall be thoroughly cross-scored to provide a proper bond and shall be sufficiently wet to stop most of the suction.

When the scratch coat (or brown coat if used) is properly set but still "green," apply a ⅛-in. binder coat composed of a rich mixture of hydrated lime and sand to be followed immediately with the finish coat of AKOUSTOLITH Plaster (½ or ¼ in. thick as specified), this coat to be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

For Swimming Pools—Over swimming pools or other places where AKOUSTOLITH Plaster is to be applied on walls or ceilings exposed to continuous dampness, the base coats shall be composed of portland cement plaster and applied in accordance with the standard specifications of the Portland Cement Association.

The binder coat shall be of the following proportions by weight: ½ part portland cement, 1 part sand, ⅛ part hydrated lime. After the base coats have thoroughly dried and obtained their full shrinkage, same shall be dampened with water to stop most of, but not all, the suction. The binder coat shall then be applied ⅛ in. in thickness and followed immediately with one coat of AKOUSTOLITH Plaster (thickness ½ or ¼ in. as specified).

Specification

Where acoustical treatment is shown on the plans and in the following spaces ..... it shall be AKOUSTOLITH Plaster as manufactured by R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY of New York and Boston, applied (specify thickness ½ or ¼ in.) in strict conformity with the manufacturer's directions.

CASTACOUSTIC PLASTER FOR ORNAMENTAL WORK

Purpose

CASTACOUSTIC is a sound-absorbing Plaster designed expressly for ornamental or coffered surfaces where acoustical treatment is desired, and where a surface having a period design or architectural character is required. (CASTACOUSTIC is not suitable for trowel application.) Almost any type of ornamental work which can be cast in plaster moulds can be formed in CASTACOUSTIC Plaster. Elaborate ornament with sharp undercut sections is difficult to cast satisfactorily.

Appearance

CASTACOUSTIC has a fine granular appearance and on high ceilings is scarcely distinguishable from ordinary plaster. In its natural color CASTACOUSTIC is a very light gray, almost white. It can be colored to any shade by the use of mortar colors added by the plasterer.

Absorption Value

Tests made by Electrical Research Products Corp. on 1 in. CASTACOUSTIC show a sound-absorbing efficiency of more than 46% at 512 cycles (C_4).

Structure

When mixed with the proper quantity of water, the structure of CASTACOUSTIC Plaster is open and continuously porous from the finish face completely through its entire depth. This porous structure provides the highest acoustical efficiency.

Covering Capacity

The covering capacity of CASTACOUSTIC Plaster is as follows: applied 1 in. thick one ton will cover approximately 45 yds.

Specification

The following rooms shall have all ornamental castings, as indicated on drawings, cast in CASTACOUSTIC Plaster as manufactured by R. GUASTAVINO COMPANY of New York and Boston. CASTACOUSTIC Plaster shall be mixed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions. The plasterer shall submit a sample casting for the approval of the architect. All cast work shall be set accurately and straight. Reinforcing and backing shall be used as would be required for the best type of ordinary ornamental plaster work.

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF ACOUSTIC PLASTER INSTALLATIONS

Riverside Church, New York, N. Y., Henry C. Pelton and Allen & Collens, Architects
Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects
Payne Whitney Gymnasium (including swimming pools), Yale University, New Haven, Conn., John Russell Pope, Architect
Myron Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Jackson, Robertson & Adams, Architects
Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Canada, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect
New York Medical Centre, New York, N. Y., Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects
Belle Skinner Music Building, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Allen & Collens, Architects
State Capitol Building, Charleston, W. Va., Cass Gilbert, Architect
Graduate School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Gamble Rogers, Architect
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., more than 17 buildings since 1925, including Lowell, Dunster, Eliot, Leverett and Adams Houses, Physics Laboratory, Faculty Club and Biology Building, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects
Geography Building, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Horace Trumbauer, Architect
National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C., Frank Irving Cooper Corp., Architects
Herald Traveler Building, Boston, Mass., Henry B. Alden, Architect
Sports Building, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Allen & Collens, Architects
Pepper Hall, Franklin Memorial, Philadelphia, Pa., John T. Windrim, Architect
U. S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C., Cass Gilbert, Architect
East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cram & Ferguson, Architects
Indiana World War Memorial, Indianapolis, Ind., Walker & Weeks, Architects

MEMORANDA

JOHNS-MANVILLE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
22 East 40th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Member of The Producers' Council, Inc.

Products

JOHNS-MANVILLE ACOUSTICAL AND SOUND CONTROL TREATMENTS.

For the following Johns-Manville products, see File Index: Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles; Built-up Roofs; Roof Insulation; Home Insulation; Insulating Board and Insulating Lath; Pipe Coverings and Insulations; Asphalt Tile Flooring; Transite, Flat and Corrugated Sheets; Asbestos Wainscoting and Flexboard.

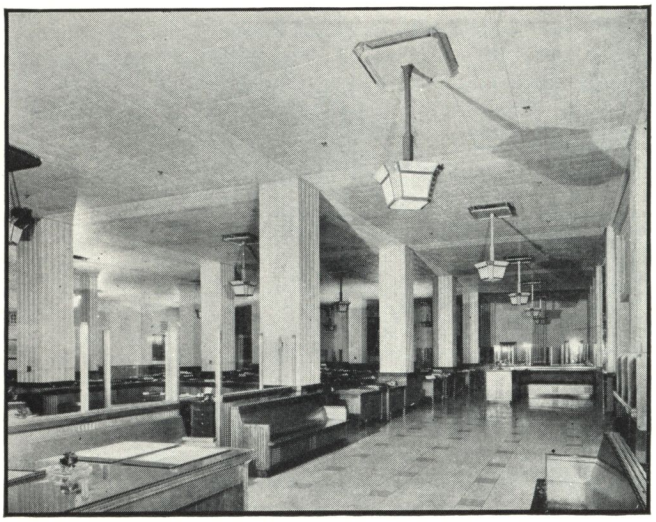
JOHNS-MANVILLE ACOUSTICAL AND SOUND CONTROL TREATMENTS

Johns-Manville has developed a technique for the use and application of acoustical materials which includes materials fabricated to very definite specifications and, in every case, a design and finished product which is built to fit a specific need or architectural requirement.

To work out the practical application, Johns-Manville maintains a staff of trained acoustical engineers in the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

J-M Sound Control Materials

There is a Johns-Manville sound control material available for every type of problem. The most important of these materials are described below, and on a later page will be found a table giving the principal characteristics of all materials, including their sound-absorbing efficiencies.

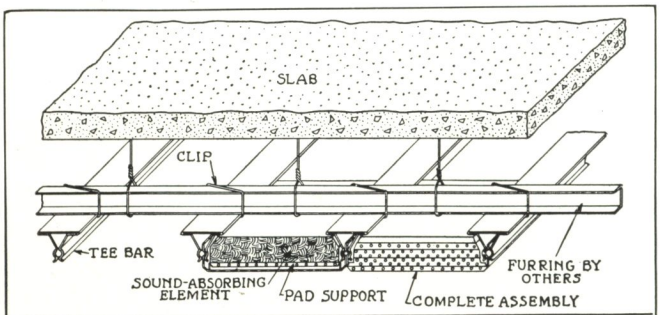


Sanacoustic Tile Installed in the Wholesale Department of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago

Sanacoustic Tile

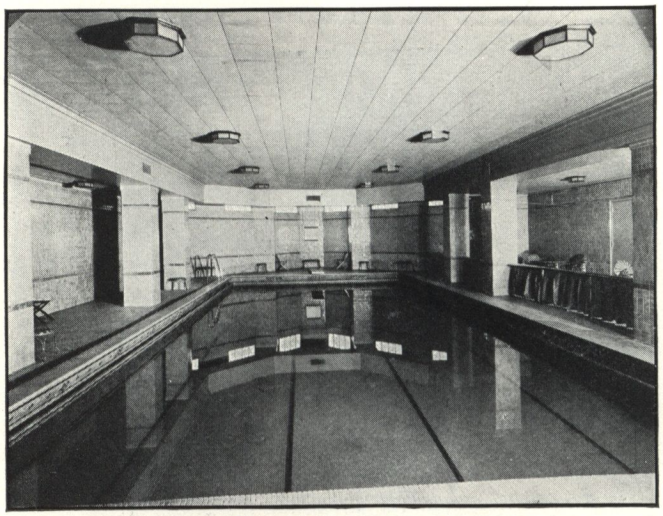
Sanacoustic Tile has the widest adaptability and is most nearly a universal purpose material. It consists of a perforated sheet metal tile, finished in baked enamel, which serves as a container for a special rock wool pad, the sound-absorbing medium. The tile unit snaps into tee-bars attached to the surface to be treated.

Its washable baked enamel surface makes painting for maintenance purposes unnecessary. However, it can be repeatedly painted without impairing its sound-absorbing efficiency. Sanacoustic Tile is one of the few acoustical materials which is rated as non-combustible. Furthermore, the ease with which the tile units can be removed makes possible the complete salvage of an installation, in case of alterations, and affords a convenient means for making changes in lighting outlets. For use in damp and humid locations, such as kitchens and natatoriums, the perforated tile and accessories are fabricated of corrosion-resisting metal.



SANACOUSTIC TILE ASSEMBLY

Sanacoustic Tile is also supplied pre-decorated in various designs (16x16-in. size only).



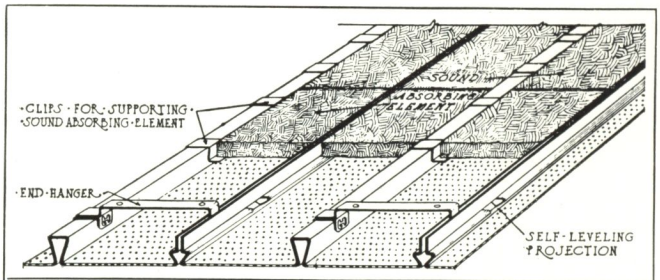
Sanacoustic Tile Ceiling Over a Swimming Pool
Transite Acoustical Tile, because of its humidity-resisting properties, is also recommended for this purpose

Sanacoustic Panels

Sanacoustic Panels have all the advantages of Sanacoustic Tile, but are not limited to tile sizes. This type of acoustical treatment consists of variously sized sheets of perforated metal finished with painted decoration, and backed with a rock wool sound-absorbing element.

Sanacoustic Holorib

Sanacoustic Holorib is a modification of Sanacoustic Tile which makes possible the use of large structural units of perforated metal with the advantageous features of Sanacoustic Tile. It consists of large sheets of perforated metal, fabricated in the well-known Holorib shape and backed with a rock wool sound-absorbing element.

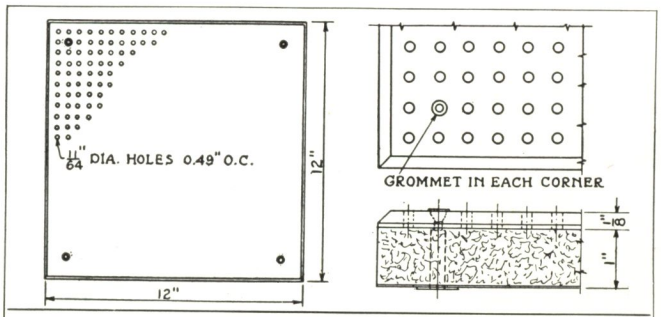


SANACOUSTIC HOLORIB FOR INTERIORS

One of the novel features of this construction is that the Holorib section with a J-M Rock Cork sound-absorbing element, can be topped with Rigid Roofinsul and a J-M Asbestos Built-up Roof to provide a metal ceiling, acoustical treatment, thermal insulation and built-up roof in virtually one unit structure.

Transite Acoustical Tile

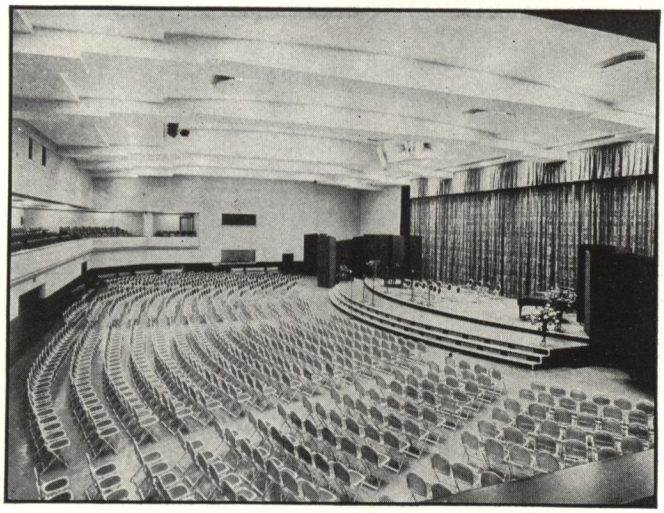
Transite Acoustical Tile is a highly efficient sound-absorbing unit consisting of perforated Transite, backed with a rock wool sound-absorbing element covered with a sheet of asbestos paper. Each unit is separately fastened to furring strips. Like Sanacoustic



TRANSITE ACOUSTICAL TILE DETAILS

Tile this material is non-combustible and fully as satisfactory from the standpoint of maintenance and permanence. In fact, no other material quite equals the peculiar qualities of Transite under exacting service requirements.

Furnished in two colors: variegated buff and cream white. Can be painted as desired.



The World's Largest Broadcasting Studio, Located in Radio City, New York

Wall and ceiling surfaces finished with Transite Acoustical Panels and the entire room separated from the building structure by the J-M System of Sound Isolation.

(Photograph, courtesy of the National Broadcasting Co.)

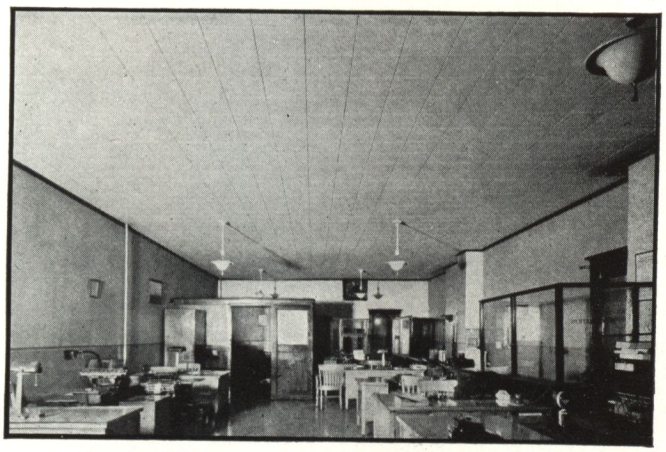
Transite Acoustical Panels

Transite Acoustical Panels consist of large sheets of perforated Transite backed by a rock wool sound-absorbing element. This form of acoustical treatment is similar to Transite Acoustical Tile with the added advantage of larger units. If Transite Acoustical Panels are installed with square edges and butt joints the effect of large, smooth, unbroken areas is obtained.

Transite Acoustical Wainscoting

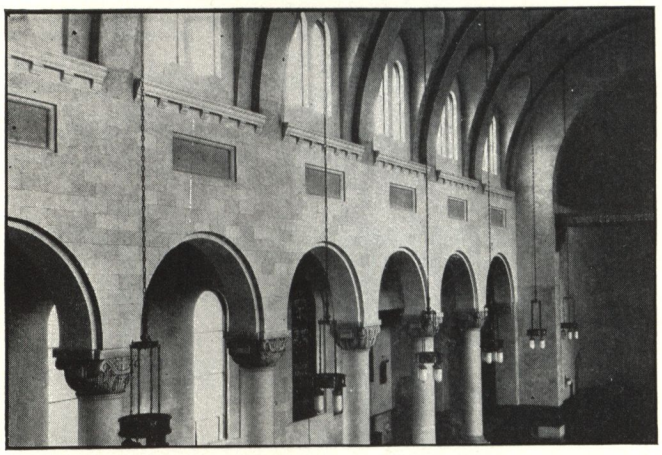
Transite Acoustical Wainscoting is a development of perforated flat Transite, to provide an attractive, yet effective sound-absorbing construction for areas where marble or ceramic tile would be used. It consists of a facing of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. Transite, perforated to make it sound permeable, applied over a rock wool sound-absorbing element. The Transite sheets are 2x4 ft., with sides beveled, in either wax finish, or plain for subsequent decoration. The rock wool sound-absorbing element is a semi-rigid block, 10½x18 in. by 1 in. thick.

Transite base, ⅜ in. thick, 6 in. wide and beveled, is supplied in natural gray or black lacquer finish.



Transite Acoustical Tile Installed in the Offices of the Chicago Sugar Company

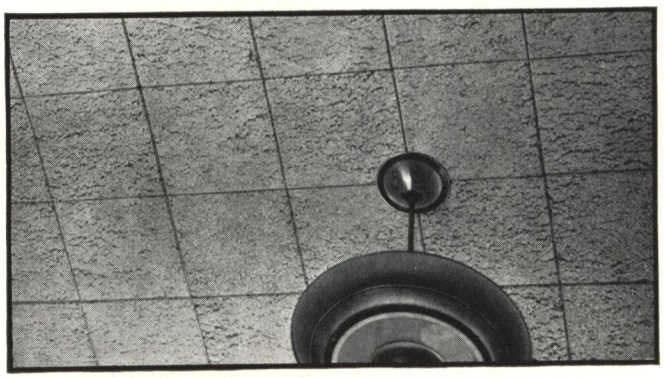
The acoustical treatment was furred down 3 ft. 9 in. below the existing ceiling in this installation



The Rockoustile Treatment of St. Anselm's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
"Has not only corrected the reverberation, but has beautified the church"

Rockoustile Type A

Rockoustile Type A is a distinctively attractive acoustical material manufactured from mica which has been expanded by the application of heat. Its natural color is an iridescent golden ecru, but it is also furnished, as standard finish, painted an ivory cream. On special order it may be had in light-reflecting flat white and in slightly varying pastel shades of gray, buff, blue and pink. Can be supplied in square-cut or bevel-edged tile, as desired. Application is ordinarily effected by means of nails and cement.



Rockoustile Type A
In natural golden ecru—lends character and distinction to modern offices, and at the same time provides the quiet atmosphere so necessary to the efficient conduct of business

Rock Wool Acoustical Tile

Rock Wool Acoustical Tile provides an acoustical treatment consisting of a semi-rigid rock wool sound-absorbing element in the form of a tile, 12x12x1 in. thick, beveled on all edges, cemented in place. Cream-gray in color.

Nashkote

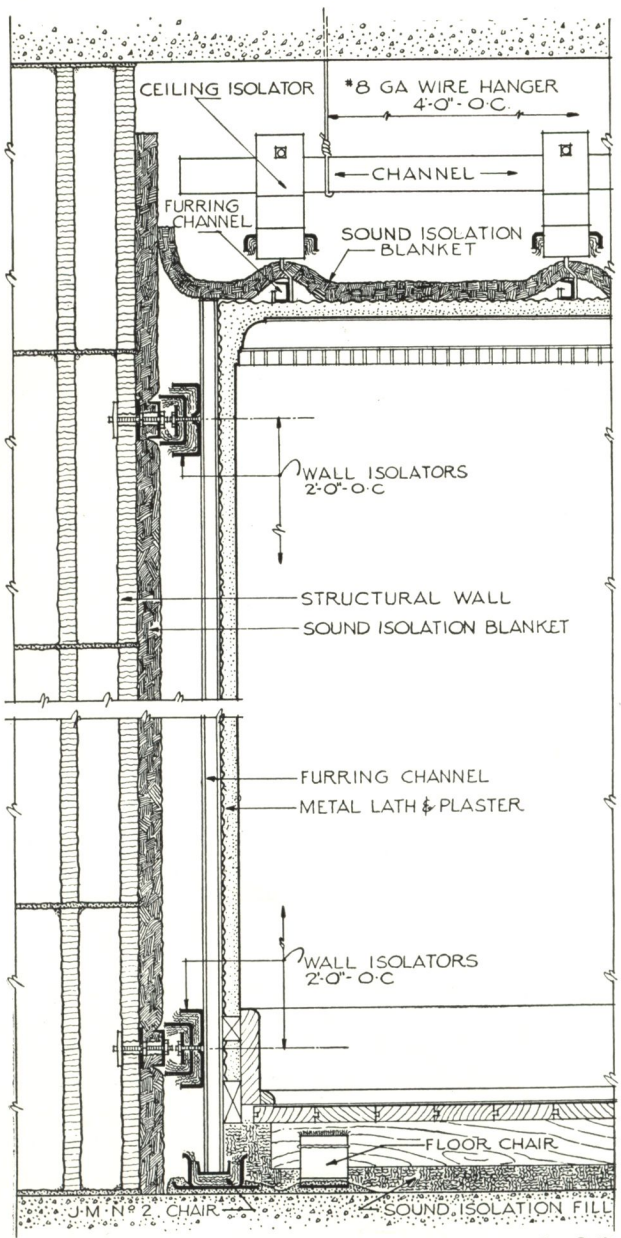
Nashkote Type Acoustical Finishes offer an acoustical treatment consisting of Asbestos Akoustikos Felt cemented to the surface to be treated with Acoustical Cement and covered with a membrane secured by Acoustical Size. This membrane may be painted muslin, which resembles smooth plaster, rough plaster or Caen stone, or it may be Kribble Cloth, awning cloth, burlap, etc. Sometimes no finishing membrane is used and the surface of the felt is sized, to result in a unique texture.

J-M System of Sound Isolation

The J-M System of Sound Isolation consists of lightweight isolators installed in floors, walls and ceilings as shown in the drawing, providing a means of securing a finished surface to a wall, ceiling or floor which not only holds the various parts together but also breaks the otherwise direct contact of solid materials which would conduct sound and vibrations. There are no through connections. The isolator units transform and absorb the vibrational energy. Sound isolation blanket or fill used with the isolators adds a sound-damping medium and prevents drum action. There are different types of chairs and isolators for different constructions—for walls, floors, suspended ceilings, machinery bases, etc.

J-M Sound Isolation Materials

Sound Isolation Blankets, Types KK, MK and MM—Composed of ½, 1 and 2-in. thicknesses of rock wool, stitched



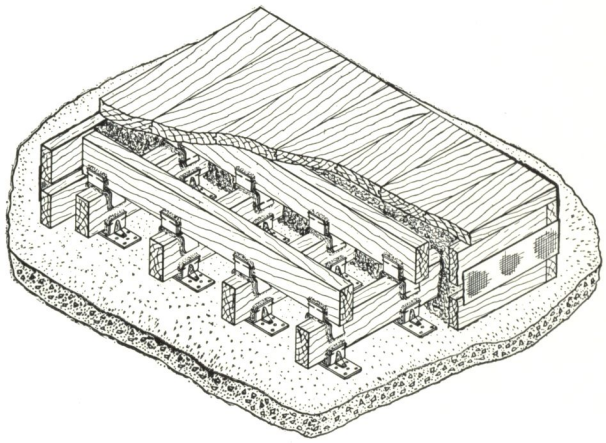
Johns-Manville System of Sound Isolation as Applied to Walls, Ceilings and Floors

between sheets of various materials. Type KK has flame-proofed Kraft paper both sides; Type MK, flame-proofed Kraft paper one side and flame-proofed muslin the other; Type MM, flame-proofed muslin both sides. Furnished in rolls 22 and 36 in. wide.

Sound Isolation Chairs and Wall or Ceiling Isolators—Shock-absorbing units consisting of metal supports or fasteners, and one or more layers of heavy, cushioning felt which comes between the structural member and the metal fastener. They absorb vibrations of all kinds, including those induced by mechanical means, by impact and by air-borne sounds.

Sound Isolation Fill—Rock wool used in the space between the finished floor and the floor structure as a sound-damping medium and to prevent drum action. Also used in platform construction for the same purpose.

Machinery Bases—For machinery bases, J-M Vibration Isolation Platforms are designed which isolate or divorce the vibrating mechanisms from the rest of the structure, and prevent the transmission of noise-producing vibrations. They make possible the allocation of machinery at points of economic advantage, without creating a disturbance in adjoining parts of the building.



Typical J-M Vibration Isolation Platform Construction

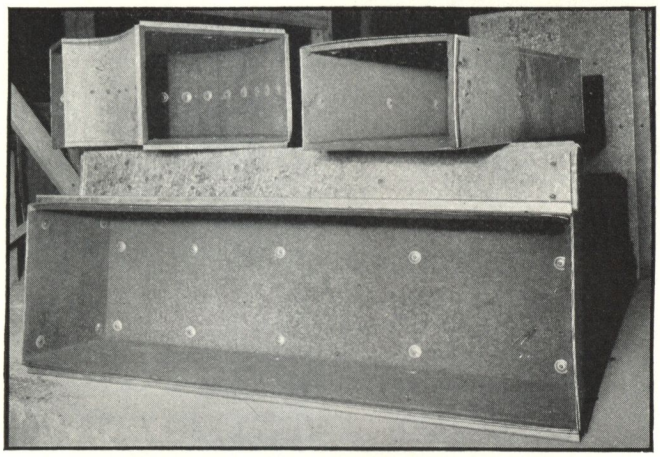
Sound Absorbing Linings for Ducts of Air Conditioning Systems

It is not enough to quiet and isolate the mechanical and power elements of an air conditioning system, because there is noise in the air stream which is accumulated as it passes through fans, washers and cooling coils. The solution to this problem lies in the use of efficient sound-absorbing linings within the ducts to remove and dissipate sound as it passes through them.

In the entire field of sound control there is no type of service which places such exacting requirements on a sound-absorbing material as does duct lining. A satisfactory material must be fireproof, highly sound-absorbent, moisture-resistant, and have a surface which will not materially increase friction losses in the duct system. Air-Acoustic Sheets, developed solely for this type of work, meet these specifications completely.

The necessary extent of the lining naturally depends upon the intensity of the noise. Generally speaking, however, a very appreciable and, in most cases, satisfactory reduction can be effected by lining a duct for a distance of at least ten times the average of its cross-sectional dimensions. In severe cases the entire duct must be lined, regardless of dimensions and length. In cases where ducts are unavoidably short, a honeycomb arrangement of sound-absorbing partitions must be used to divide large ducts into a number of smaller ones.

Air-Acoustic Sheets—Air-Acoustic Sheets are non-combustible, moisture-resistant sound-absorbents which are used chiefly inside air-conditioning units and ducts. Manufactured in rigid form from rock wool and a suitable binder. Net weight, 1½ lb. per sq. ft., 1 in. thick. Furnished 24x36 in., in thicknesses of ½ in. and 1 in.



Air-Acoustic Sheets Are Readily Installed in All Types of Sheet Metal Duct Construction
Note how smoothly the material is fitted into a typical bend

Broadcasting Studio Acoustics

There is no sound control problem as critical as that encountered in broadcasting studios. Not only must proper balance be maintained between the fundamentals, harmonics and over-tones of speech and music, as generated within the studios, but the isolation of extraneous sound from the studios and control rooms must also be carefully considered. *(See detail of* J-M System of Sound Isolation *on page 3.)*

Johns-Manville specializes in the design and construction of broadcasting studios, maintaining a consulting service for the assistance of architects, engaged on such projects. This service embraces all phases of the problem, including the selection of the studio site, planning the studio group, relationship of studios and control rooms, studio proportions and size, acoustical correction by the use of materials with the proper characteristics and distribution, together with the all-important consideration of adequate sound isolation. Some of the recent studio installations which have been made by Johns-Manville are:

KDKA Studios, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. B. C. Network.
WOW Studios, Omaha, Nebraska, N. B. C. Network.
WKY Studios, Oklahoma City, Okla., N. B. C. Network.
WENR Studios, Chicago, Ill., N. B. C. Network.
WMAQ Studios, Chicago, Ill., N. B. C. Network.
WGN Studios, Chicago, Ill., Mutual Broadcasting System.
WJZ Studios, New York, N. Y., N. B. C. Network.
WEAF Studios, New York, N. Y., N. B. C. Network.
WABC Studios, New York, N. Y., Columbia Broadcasting System.
KRLD Studios, Dallas, Texas, Columbia Broadcasting System.
WOR Studios, New York, N. Y., Mutual Broadcasting System.
WJSV Studios, Washington, D. C., Columbia Broadcasting System.
WCCO Studios, Minneapolis, Minn., Columbia Broadcasting System.

JOHNS-MANVILLE ACOUSTICAL AND SOUND ABSORPTION MATERIALS

TYPES	FOUNDATION REQUIRED	SIZE OF UNITS	SURFACE CONTOUR ADAPTABILITY	CHARACTER OF FINISHED SURFACE	SOUND ABSORBING MEDIUM	FIRE RISK	UPKEEP REQUIRED	MATERIAL THICKNESS	WEIGHT PER SQUARE FOOT	ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT AT 512 CYCLES	NOISE REDUCTION COEFFICIENT **
SANACOUSTIC TILE	NO LIMITATIONS	12"X12" 12"X24" 16"X16"	PLANE SURFACES OR SURFACES OF LARGE RADIUS	ENAMELED PERFORATED STEEL OR ALUMINUM	ROCK WOOL	FIRE RESISTANCE APPROVED BY BUILDING DEPTS. GENERALLY	WASH OR REPAINT	1 9/16"	STEEL 2.5 LB. ALUMINUM 2.0 LB.	.95 A.M.A.	.85
SANACOUSTIC PANELS		30" TO 48" WIDE IN LENGTHS UP TO 14'-0"		DECORATED PERFORATED STEEL OR ALUMINUM				5/8"	STEEL 1.0 LB. ALUMINUM .8 LB.	.67 * A.M.A.	.60
								1 1/8"	STEEL 1.8 LB. ALUMINUM 1.6 LB.	.83 * A.M.A.	.75
								2 1/8"	STEEL 2.8 LB. ALUMINUM 2.6 LB.	.84 * A.M.A.	.80
SANACOUSTIC HOLORIB FOR INTERIORS		22" WIDE IN LENGTHS UP TO 12'-0"						2"	2.7 LB.	.87 A.M.A.	.80
SANACOUSTIC HOLORIB FOR ROOFS	STEEL PURLINS SPACED UP TO 8'-6" C-C	18 1/2" WIDE IN LENGTHS SUITABLE TO PURLIN SPACING		ENAMELED PERFORATED STEEL				2 7/8"	6.7 LB. (COMPLETE ROOF UNIT)	.72 J-M	.65
TRANSITE ACOUSTICAL TILE	NO LIMITATIONS	12"X12"		DECORATED PERFORATED TRANSITE				1 1/8"	2.25 LB.	.71 A.M.A.	.70
TRANSITE ACOUSTICAL PANELS		12"X12" 12"X24" 24"X24" 24"X48"						11/16"	1.9 LB.	.67 * A.M.A.	.60
								1 3/16"	2.7 LB.	.83 * A.M.A.	.75
								2 3/16"	3.7 LB.	.84 * A.M.A.	.80
ROCKOUSTILE TYPE A	BROWN OR PUTTY COAT OF PLASTER FLOATED SMOOTH. CONCRETE WITH LEVELING COAT OF PLASTER OR CEMENT. WOOD SHEATHING, PLASTER BOARD, FLAT SHEET STEEL, ON WOOD STUDS OR JOISTS 12"-16"-18" CENTERS	6"X12" 12"X12" 12"X24"	NO LIMITATIONS	NATURAL (IRIDESCENT GOLDEN ECRU) OR PAINTED	MINERAL AGGREGATE			1"	1.1 LB.	.66 A.M.A.	.60
ROCK WOOL ACOUSTICAL TILE		12"X12"		PAINTED	ROCK WOOL		REPAINT WITH SPRAY	1"	1.43 LB.	.66 A.M.A.	.70
NASHKOTE TYPE A1S		NO LIMIT		PAINTED SAND FINISH PLASTER			WASH OR REPAINT	1/2"	8 OZ.	.31	.30
								3/4"	11 OZ.	.38	.35
								1"	14 OZ.	.46 R.L.	.40
NASHKOTE TYPE B 332				PERFORATED OIL CLOTH	ASBESTOS AKOUSTIKOS FELT		WASH OR REPAINT	1/2"	8 OZ.	.43	.50
								3/4"	11 OZ.	.53	.55
								1"	14 OZ.	.67 R.L.	.60
NASHKOTE TYPE C				SIZED FELT			WASH OR REPAINT WITH SPRAY	1/2"	7 OZ.	.31	.40
								3/4"	10 OZ.	.42 R.L.	.50
NASHKOTE TYPE F				BURLAP, REP, BROCADE, AWNING CLOTH OR ANY DYED FABRIC			VACUUM OR DRY CLEAN	1/2"	8 OZ.	.35	.40
								3/4"	11 OZ.	.49	.50
								1"	14 OZ.	.65	.60
								1 1/2"	21 OZ.	.72	.60
								2"	28 OZ.	.76	.65
								3"	42 OZ.	.77 R.L.	.65

*Absorption coefficient of sound-absorbing element.

**The noise reduction coefficient is the average of the coefficients at frequencies from 256 to 2048 cycles, inclusive, given to the nearest 5%. This coefficient is recommended for use in comparing materials for noise quieting purposes, as in offices, hospitals, banks, corridors, etc. For auditorium treatment, attention should be directed to the coefficients at 512 cycles and other frequencies.

A.M.A.—The Acoustical Materials Association. R.L.—Riverbank Laboratories. J-M—Johns-Manville Laboratory.

Specifications

Johns-Manville will be glad to furnish detailed recommendations and specifications covering any problem of acoustical correction, noise control, or sound isolation. Satisfactory and efficient installation is assured by the Johns-Manville organization and its approved Acoustical Contractors. Contract prices for applied sound control work may be obtained from any Johns-Manville office.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER, PA.

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

K&M

Calicel

(1) Industrial and Home Insulation.
(2) Acoustical Tile.
(3) Acoustical Plaster.
(4) Sound Deadening.
(5) Calistone Roof Slabs.
(6) Insulating Concrete Aggregate.
(7) Refractory Insulation.
(8) Pulverized Fillers.

For Data on Other Products, See File Index

CALICEL ACOUSTICAL TILE—CERAMIC

"The Permanent Acoustic"

Recognizing the growing importance of acoustics in the architectural and building field of today the Keasbey & Mattison Company are adding Calicel products to their many high quality and up to date items in this field.

To supplement the organization of The Calicel Company, who formerly produced and marketed all Calicel products, Keasbey & Mattison Company have added its own experience and technical organization to provide the most complete line of acoustical products available.

Calicel Acoustical Tile was developed to meet a specification—one such as any architect might prepare having the best interest of his client in mind. It has been widely used for a period of five years, even the earliest installations being free from development of any structural difficulties. Neither has any dissatisfaction over absorption quality appeared.

Calicel Acoustical Tile express rare beauty, embodying surprising flexibility of natural colors and textures; also decorative coloring effects with comparatively everlasting or renewable flat and glossy lacquers, oil paints and bronzes in single and two-tones and polychromes; maintaining under these conditions full acoustical and sound absorbing qualities necessary for complete sound control.

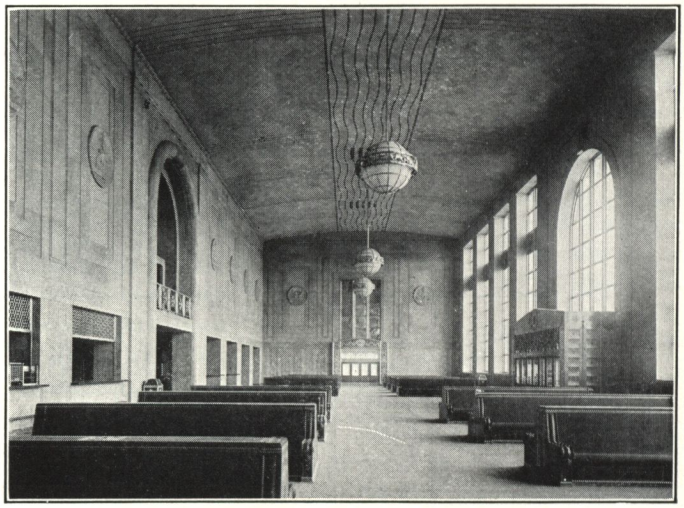
Add to these, abrasive and wearing strength which permits wall and wainscot acoustical treatment even as low as the base; permanent natural fireproofness and waterproofness, the former assuring of eventual low fire insurance rates and the latter permitting Calicel to be completely saturated with moisture for long periods of time without expansion, contraction, buckling or disintegration; permanent acoustical treatment for steam kitchens, baths, showers, and swimming pool rooms.

Calicel Acoustical Tile have been subjected to almost every conceivable and practical test pertaining to water and fire, such as installation in dry kilns and ventilating ducts with alternating high and low degrees of relative humidity; alternate complete water immersion and kiln drying over periods of six months and more—all without visible, physical change from its original qualities.

Natural colors in clear fields and balanced or unevenly blended combinations of warm white, faint buff, golden and dark brown, and black, with fine smooth textures or irregular coarse textures. The particles in Calicel Acoustical Tile comprise uncountable minute cells with mirror-like walls so that very often panels of this material mildly reflect surrounding colors—chameleon-like.

For utmost sanitation in hospitals, kitchens, laboratories, nurseries, etc., two coats of highly glazed lacquer or oil paint will maintain its finish for a period of from seven to fifteen years, permitting frequent washing and cleaning. Authoritative laboratory reports have established the possibility of redecorating many times without appreciable decrease in sound absorbing value.

Many architects use Calicel Acoustical Tile as decoration at a very reasonable price, at the same time providing full acoustical treatment without cost. As a decorative wall treatment, Calicel is to be compared only with the finest of marbles, Caen stones and travertines.



View of Waiting Room in New Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Newark, N. J.
McKim, Meade & White, Architects
Natural and colored, plain and ornamental Calistone walls and ceilings

Distribution

Calicel Sound Absorbing and Sound Insulating products are distributed by Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., who maintain direct sales offices or approved contractors in all principal cities.

Installation is made by or under the direct supervision of these representatives.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Material and Manufacture

Calicel, basically, is a highly expanded stone. It is a cellular mineral, a refractory insulator, a synthetic combined silicate of lime and alumina formed at temperatures in excess of 2000° F., being so cooled that the molten mass is expanded from 10 to 40 volumes. This highly cellular structure somewhat resembles a petrified sponge. Subsequent refining and grading operations produce finished Calicel which serves as an aggregate for Calicel Acoustical Materials as well as for numerous thermal insulators.

This Calicel Aggregate is carefully graded for size and color, thus making possible a wide variation of natural colors and textures in the finished product.

The actual production of Calicel Acoustical Tile is like that of any standard floor or wainscot tile in that the aggregate is thoroughly mixed with a time-tried mineral bonding agent, then moulded with hydraulic presses, after which it is cured or dried in kilns. The basic materials and consequently Calicel Acoustical Tiles are as permanent and renewable as any standard building material.

Acoustical Absorption

Calicel Tile are manufactured in a modern new plant devoted exclusively to the product—each operation being as near automatic as possible and under perfect control which, together with the nature of the material, assures consistent absorption.

Absorption tests made on commercial type materials by the Laboratories of the Acoustical Materials Association have resulted in the following coefficients of absorption:

Material	Thickness Mounting		Coefficients 256	512	1024	2048	*Noise Reducing Coefficient
K & M Calicel	¾″	† 1	.22	.55	.97	.77	.65
K & M Calicel	1″	† 1	.23	.63	.79	.94	.65
K & M Calicel	1″	* 7	.81	.83	.76	.71	.80

(†Cemented to backing. *Mounted similar to Ambler Olsen System.)

Through varying the composition of Calicel Tile and the method of its application it is possible to secure peak absorption at the lowest frequencies as well as the highest.

Standard Sizes

6x6, 6x12, 12x12, 8x16, 16x16, 12x24 in. permitting a wide variation in center, border, herringbone and geometric design.

Standard Architectural Types (All Sizes)

Commercial Tile—Both fine or coarse textures in natural light ivory shades either evenly graded for color or slightly variegated.

Sanitary or Light Diffusing—Both fine or coarse textures heavily lacquered or painted, color to suit. Stenciled if desired. Highly washable.

Spanish or Tapestry Tile—A sprinkling of natural dark golden reddish brown, and black colored particles on a coarse texture ivory field.

Early Italian Tile—A sprinkling of natural dark golden reddish brown, and black colored particles on a fine texture ivory field.

Multichrome Tile—Remarkably beautiful, quiet or theatrical effects, in all colors secured by using stains or bronzes in relief on extra heavy lacquers. All textures. High abrasive strength and washable.

Monumental Tile—Varying blends of black on white or ivory fields, resulting in fine or coarse texture greys. Also Bedford stone finish in white, grey and buff.

Special Sizes, Thicknesses, Textures and Colors

Unusual freedom is possible to the designer in adapting Calicel for special patterns and motifs. Masonry or Monumental type tile can be had in sizes up to approximately 6 ft. for the larger dimension.

Moulded Types

Calicel aggregates may be moulded into desired forms for use with Calicel Acoustical Tile, carrying the same textures, color and finish. Estimates and samples on request.

ADAPTABILITY—DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

Application

Four different methods of application are suggested, namely:

1. Cemented direct to plaster or other masonry or to wall or plasterboard, with a plastic, heat-resisting, moisture proof cement.
2. Supported mechanically by a system of special metal members—whereby lath and plaster may be eliminated (see page 3).
3. Screwed or nailed direct to furring strips.
4. Jointed and anchored to masonry backing identical to Bedford or other stone.

Decoration

When glosses are desired, Calicel is customarily lacquered—in all colors, without noticeable loss of absorption. Lacquers are preferred, principally due to their longevity or permanence—from seven to fifteen years. Dyes may be used without effect, but practically all fade easily.

Oil and cold water paints may be used also, without noticeable effect provided they are properly applied.

Substantiating reports prepared by authoritative laboratories indicating non-loss of absorption through application of many coats of brush applied oil paints will be furnished on request.

Cleanability

The cleaning of the natural or unlacquered tile is quite simple and effective due to the fact that there seems to be no "breathing" to the tile. This means that dust and dirt does not penetrate but collects on the surface only, thus permitting of easy cleaning by sponging with commercial wallpaper cleaner.

A report regarding this, prepared by Prof. Peebles, of Armour institute, will be forwarded upon request.

Fire Test

Columbia University, New York, exposed Calicel Acoustical Tile to a direct flame for forty minutes, the temperature on the flame side being 1720 degrees F. and on the other side only 184 degrees F., showing high heat insulating value. When flame was removed, water was applied to the specimen with no visible change in surface.

Cost

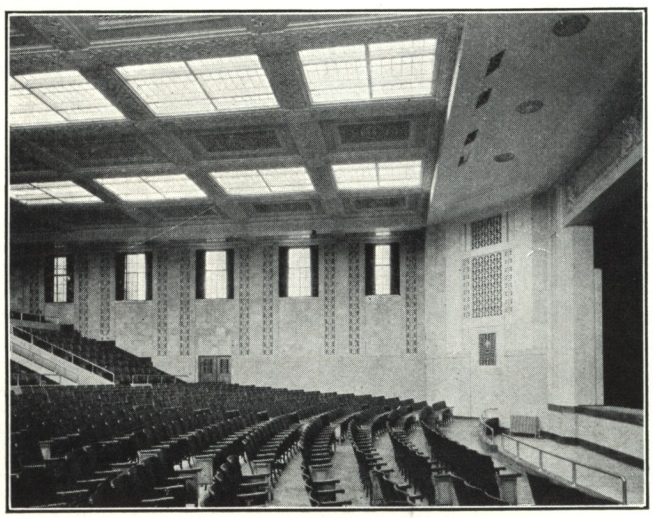
Calicel acoustical treatment is no more expensive than ordinary types. Even specially prepared orders are moderately priced.

Light Reflection

Since the light reflection of acoustical tile depends entirely upon the smoothness of the surface plus the lack of large, open areas such as mechanical perforations produce, it is natural that high light reflection values are had. Authoritative reports upon request.

Regarding Permanency

Calicel Tile being entirely mineral are absolutely permanent.



Auditorium, Rufus King High School, Milwaukee, Wis.
Calistone Side Walls

MASTER SPECIFICATIONS—CALICEL ACOUSTICAL TILE OR WALL STONE

Where shown on plans or schedules or hereinafter specified Calicel Acoustical Tile (or Wall Stone) as manufactured by KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, Ambler, Pa., shall be applied to ceilings and/or sidewalls.

Tile shall be (specify) shade and texture (specify) it shall have absorption of not less than (specify) per sq. ft. Size of tile and pattern shall be (specify) (as shown in detail drawings).

Installation is to be made in the following manner:

1. Tile are to be cemented directly to the base consisting of (specify) (whether plaster, concrete, plaster- or wall-board, etc.) in an approved manner with a heat-resisting, moisture proof cement, as approved by the manufacturer.

2. Tile are to be nailed or screwed directly to furring strips as furnished by others, furring strips being not less than 1x2 in. in size and made of soft wood, located (12 or 16 in.) on centers, having bearing points not more than 24 in. on centers.

3. Tile are to be supported mechanically on metal shapes attached to tee irons or channels furnished in place by others and spaced not more than four feet on centers, channels adjacent to walls being placed within 12 in. of same.

4. Tile or wallstones are to be set with bed and vertical joints of stainless cement mortar ¼-in. thick and anchored to structural backing in a manner approved by manufacturer.

Painting

Paint or lacquer of an approved color shall be applied previous to shipment or after erection as per manufacturer's instructions.

SOUND INSULATION AND CALICEL ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

Calicel High Efficiency Acoustical Casting Plaster

Certain selected Calicel aggregates dominate in acoustical and sound absorbing values when used as an aggregate for plaster. The acoustical field has developed a definite use and a demand for a highly efficient sound absorbing plaster which is fulfilled by Calicel.

Specifications, surveys and special data furnished upon request.

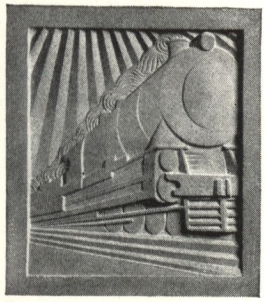
Sound Insulation

Relates only to the transmission of vibrations causing sound through walls, floors and ceilings.

Calicel Sound Fill and Calicel Mastic or Concrete solve almost all sound insulation or sound proofing problems at very moderate cost, *without the use of eccentric and freakish construction details.*

Present installations comprise apartments, commercial buildings, a major broadcasting studio, band practice rooms, etc. A recent installation of 4 in. thick Calicel Sound Fill partitions between an orchestra practice room, small studios, and adjoining offices recorded a measured lowering of intensity of 75 decibels.

The manufacturer maintains a complete engineering service for consultation with architects regarding this art.

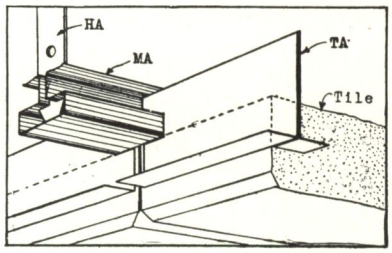


Cast Plaque by Jacobson & Co., New York, N. Y.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. AMBLER-OLSEN SYSTEM

The Ambler-Olsen System, a modern method of ceiling, wall and partition construction, offers a positive attachment for acoustical treatment and when used in new construction permits the acquiring of such treatment at little or no cost over that of suspended lath and plaster ceiling.

It has many advantages as a method of applying this treatment:



(a) Salvage of materials in event of partition or other changes.

(b) Accessibility to mechanical features above.

(c) Appreciable increase in sound absorption of the acoustical material.

This system is equally well adapted to all types of construction, existing or new.

Acoustical Tile Installation

A T-shaped member (TA) is suspended by its notched ends from the parallel moulding runners (MA). The tile is grooved to fit the T-member.

Double Partitions (Sound Deadening)

Double partitions made up of standard Ambler-Olsen members in which is placed Calicel Sound Fill makes an inexpensive sound proof partition which will produce the results mentioned above.

(Complete details and specifications on request)

A FEW INSTALLATIONS OF CALICEL ACOUSTICAL TILE

Geo. Washington National Masonic Memorial, Alexandria, Va.
City Hall and Court House, St. Paul, Minn.
KMOX Broadcasting Studios, St. Louis, Mo.
United States War Dept., Sixteen Theatres
Church of St. Sabinas, Chicago, Ill.
United States Treasury Dept., Eight Post Offices
Rufus King High School, Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Boy Scouts of America Headquarters, New York City
Crane Company, New York City
Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Newark, N. J.
Broad St. Building, P. R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania and Reading R. R. Station, Atlantic City, N. J.
New York Central Station, Syracuse, N. Y.
Glenville Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio
Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert Packer Memorial Hospital, Sayre, Pa.
Carter Carburetor Corp. Offices, St. Louis, Mo.
The Perfect Circle Co., Hagerstown, Ind.
U. S. Tobacco Co., Rockefeller Center, N. Y. C.
Offices, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.
Federal Warehouse Extension, Washington, D. C.
Cafe Mayan, International Bldg., Radio City, N. Y. C.
Hotel Victoria Restaurant & Grill, N. Y. C.
Cafeteria, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dining Room & Grill, Manchester Hotel, Middletown, Ohio
New Banquet Room, Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Fox Theatres, Inc., Ten Theatres
Warner Brothers, Five Theatres
R.K.O. Theatres, Three Theatres
Benedictine Chapel, Mundelein, Ill.
Municipal Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ball Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., New York City, N. Y.

THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY

Manufacturers of Acoustical Ceilings and Roof Decks

DETROIT, MICH.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

MAHON

Product

MAHON ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS.

For Mahon Steel Roof Deck, Rolling Steel Doors and Shutters, Kalamein and Tin Clad Doors, and Cast Iron Roof Sumps, see File Index.

Mahon Acoustical Ceilings

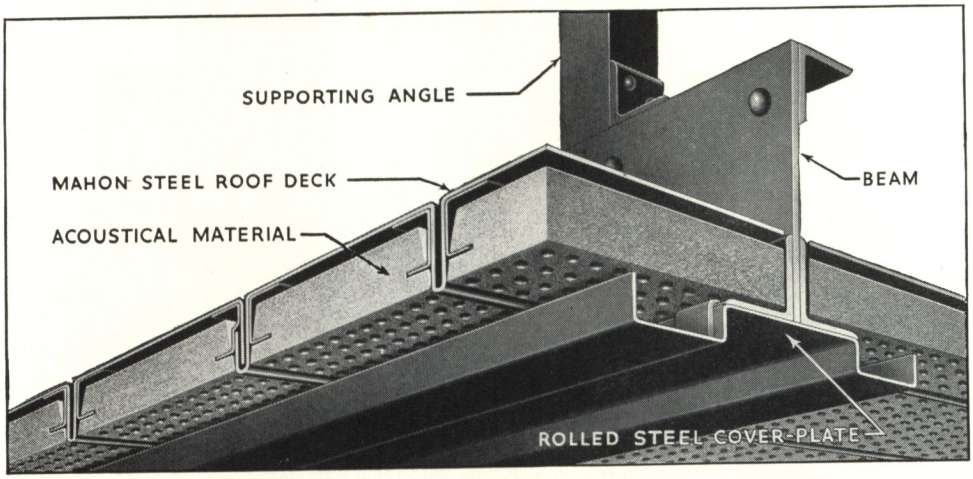
Mahon Suspended Acoustical Ceiling is simple in design and has proved very effective in every type of building where acoustical treatment is desirable.

The acoustical material can be furnished in various thicknesses up to 1¼ inches. This material is perforated to within ⅛ in. of its entire thickness, with ¼ in. holes spaced $\frac{17}{32}$ in. center to center, to provide maximum sound absorption. It is supported by steel plates with stiffening ribs placed 6 in. center to center. The cross section view on this page illustrates the simplicity of erection.

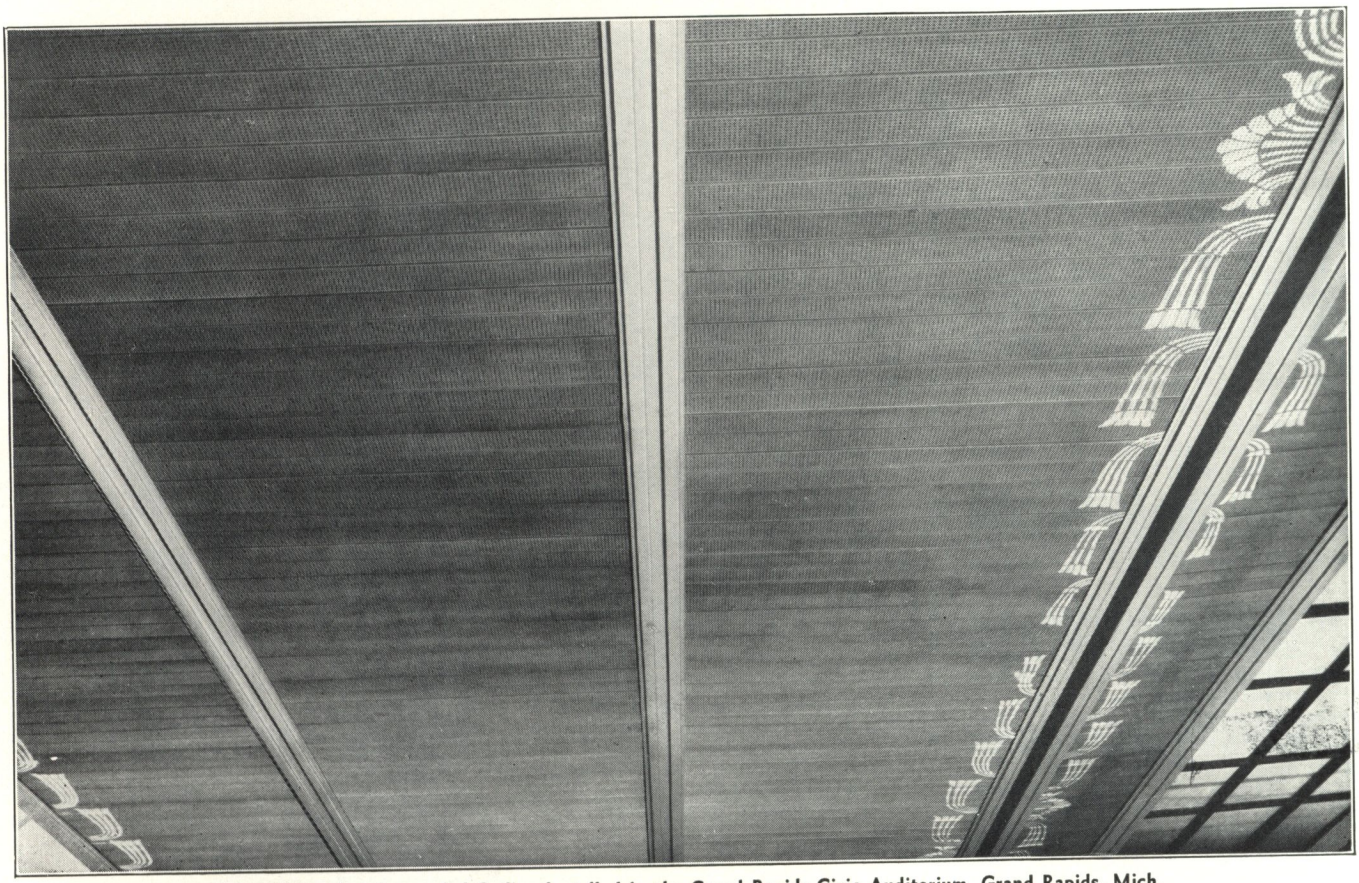
Laboratory tests prove this type of acoustical ceiling to be from 48% to 84% efficient—depending upon the thickness of the acoustical material used.

Mahon Acoustical Ceilings can be painted if desired and provide a very attractive as well as effective acoustically treated ceiling for auditoriums, arenas, drill halls, etc.

Mahon Steel Roof Deck insulated and acoustically treated in the same manner, can also be furnished for use where suspended ceilings are too costly.



Cross Section Showing Construction of Mahon Acoustical Suspended Ceiling



Mahon Acoustical Suspended Ceiling Installed in the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IRVING HAMLIN

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER

The Evanston Sound Proof Door

TELEPHONE
Greenleaf 1975

1500 Lincoln Street, EVANSTON, ILL.

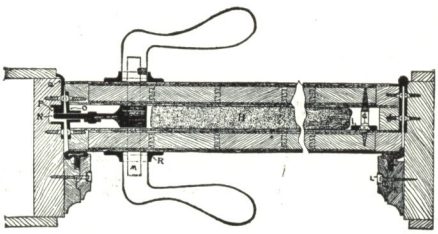
Products

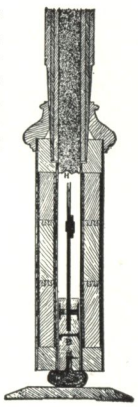
Doors for Retarding Transmission of Sound.
The Evanston Sound Proof Door—one door to an opening.
The "Special" and "High Duty" Doors for radio broadcasting studios and the more exacting acoustical situations.
Hamlin's Combined Sound Proof and X-Ray Proof Door.
Hamlin's Double Doors—two doors to an opening.
Hamlin Sound Proof Sliding Doors—where swinging doors are not desired.
The Hamlinized Folding Partitions—many doors to an opening.

EVANSTON SOUND PROOF DOOR

Construction—A sectional door containing sound-deadening and fireproofing elements and a mechanism for hermetically sealing the cracks at top, bottom and two sides. The space between sections is ⅞ in., the insulation almost filling the space; but leaving some degree of "flappiness" and freedom of contact, thus avoiding "bridging." It extends almost the entire area of the door, as illustrated, and is composed of two sheets of asbestos mill-board, with sheet steel suspended between them. Neither vegetable or animal quilting, nor asbestos "paper" are used. Part of the insulation is fastened to one section, and part to the other.

The mechanism which connects the handle with the movable cushion at the floor, and simultaneously wedging the door into its seat against the felt-mounted stops, is of steel, massive and strong, the pivotal connections being rivets and not bolts. The movable cushion at the bottom is of one inch or more cross section, same mushrooming under strong leverage by direct action upon the handle into a cross section ½x1½ in., as shown. There are no springs, and nothing automatic whatever about this door. This means that in over twenty years of business, and with thousands of the doors in use, no income has accrued from repairs or replacement of parts.





Ordinary doors shrink and swell. This door retains its virtues during winter and summer variations because it is purposely trimmed small enough so it will never stick in the frame, while the stops (one inch thick and mounted with a generous fold of felt) at all times fill the cracks. The raised threshold shown is not necessary.

In the visible hardware there is no unsightly duplication or triplication of latching devices. In this door only one latch is necessary.

Made in any style of flush or panel. Each section is ⅞ in. thick, being a completely built-up core and veneer door. Panel doors have ⅛-in. veneers, while the flush are done in cross-banded veneers. Your own jambs are usable, but they should be strong and sturdy, and provided with three 5x5 butts. Jambs, for best appearance, ought to be at least 5½ in. across the face, flat and without rabbets, so as to accommodate the thick door and the felt-mounted stops. However, narrower stops, and even thinner doors can be furnished, if conditions so require.

Doors can be paired for openings up to 8 ft. wide. Sliding doors are furnished, either vertical or horizontal. Also doors combining X-ray-proofing with this self-same fireproofing and soundproofing. Metal covered doors also are furnished which, with the internal insulation described, offer very great protection from fire.

Send for the fully illustrated catalog. The illustrations show the door in cross section, with internal insulation of hair felt that has been discarded in favor of asbestos millboard and sheet steel in various combinations of thickness and alteration. This is because acoustical engineers now know that mere mass and weight of the materials is a very important factor in retarding sound. The door as now offered is therefore of much higher efficiency than formerly.

For making estimates please state number and size of doors of each kind, the kind of wood, and indication of panels and moulding.

The Sub-Standard Door

Thickness 2⅝ in., internal space ⅞ in., occupied by hair felt and sheet steel. Weight 6 lbs. per sq. ft. or 123 lbs. exclusive of finish hardware, in a 3x7-ft. door. This for many years was the Standard Door of which thousands are in use and which made the world sound-proof-door-conscious.

The Standard Door

Thickness 2⅝ in., internal space ⅞ in., occupied by one thickness each of ¼ and ⅜-in. asbestos millboard and one sheet of 28-gauge steel. It will average 9 lbs. per sq. ft. or 175 lbs., exclusive of finish hardware, in a 3x7-ft. door. It was not tested, but estimated by the Director of Riverbank Laboratory to be of 32 decibels retardation.

The Special Door

Thickness 3 in., internal space 1¼ in., occupied by asbestos millboard and sheet steel. It weighs 11.6 lbs. per sq. ft. or 243 lbs. exclusive of the finish hardware in a 3x7-ft. door, and tested 35.6 decibels retardation at the Riverbank Laboratories.

The High Duty Door

Thickness 3 in., internal space 1¼ in., occupied by two sheets of $\frac{1}{16}$-in. lead, two sheets of ¼-in. and one sheet of ⅜-in. asbestos millboard. It weighs 15.6 lbs. per sq. ft. or 326 lbs. exclusive of finish hardware, in a 3x7-ft. door.

In case of peepholes or glass panels, the glass is double in the Sub-Standard and the Standard Doors, and triple in the Special and High Duty Doors.

The Special and High Duty Doors at their hinge edges, besides the felt-mounted stops, are armed with a strip of thick felt 2 in. wide, partly embedded in the door, and under compression when door is closed.

Higher duty still may be accomplished, as there is ample room internally for heavier insulation.

THE HAMLINIZED FOLDING PARTITIONS

"Hamlinized" here means the sound-proofing principles of the Evanston Sound Proof Door applied to the common well-known kinds of folding doors. The common well-known kinds are acoustically atrocious. Many architects refuse them with scorn, and rightly so. In the Hamlinized Folding Partition will be found the very ultimate in sound-proofing and in smooth operation. The sliding-folding hardware is that of the Topping Manufacturing Company's "Easyfold." It was selected, after two trials of an inferior kind, because of evident superiority in design and execution over all others.

Extreme thoroughness of sound-proofing of the doors composing a folding partition is imperative if the compartments created by such partition are designed for music, lectures, etc. If one buys a sound-proof door for an opening 3x7 ft., there are 20 lin. ft. of cracks and 21 sq. ft. of vibratory surface concerned. In a folding partition, say of eight doors 3x9 ft., there are 129 lin. ft. of cracks and 216 sq. ft. of vibratory surface.

The wisdom of going to the utmost extreme in sound-proofing devices is therefore apparent. Anything short of thoroughness of the Hamlinized is unwise.

Complete drawings are available. The doors are 3 in. thick, invariably suspended from above and guided at the floor. Doors are hinged and folded in pairs, each pair sliding to the wall independently of the others. However, they can be arranged in the "accordion door" manner if necessary.

Send for the Folding Partition Catalogue.

HORN FOLDING PARTITION CO.

Soundproof Doors—Selfold Partitions—Selfold Bleachers

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

FORT DODGE, IOWA

SALES OFFICES

ALBANY, N. Y.
ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
BUTTE, MONT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
DALLAS, TEX.
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH.
FARGO, N. D.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
HOUSTON, TEX.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SCRANTON, PA.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
SEATTLE, WASH.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Should you find it difficult to reach our representatives in your territory, write or wire direct to our FORT DODGE OFFICE

For our pages on Folding Partitions and Folding Bleachers, see File Index

SOUNDPROOF DOORS

For Hospitals, Music Studios, Offices, Radio Stations, Theatres, Churches, Private Homes, Funeral Parlors

Horn Soundproof Doors were developed for use where absolute sound isolation is necessary. They are furnished in three types: Heavy Duty, Standard and Special.

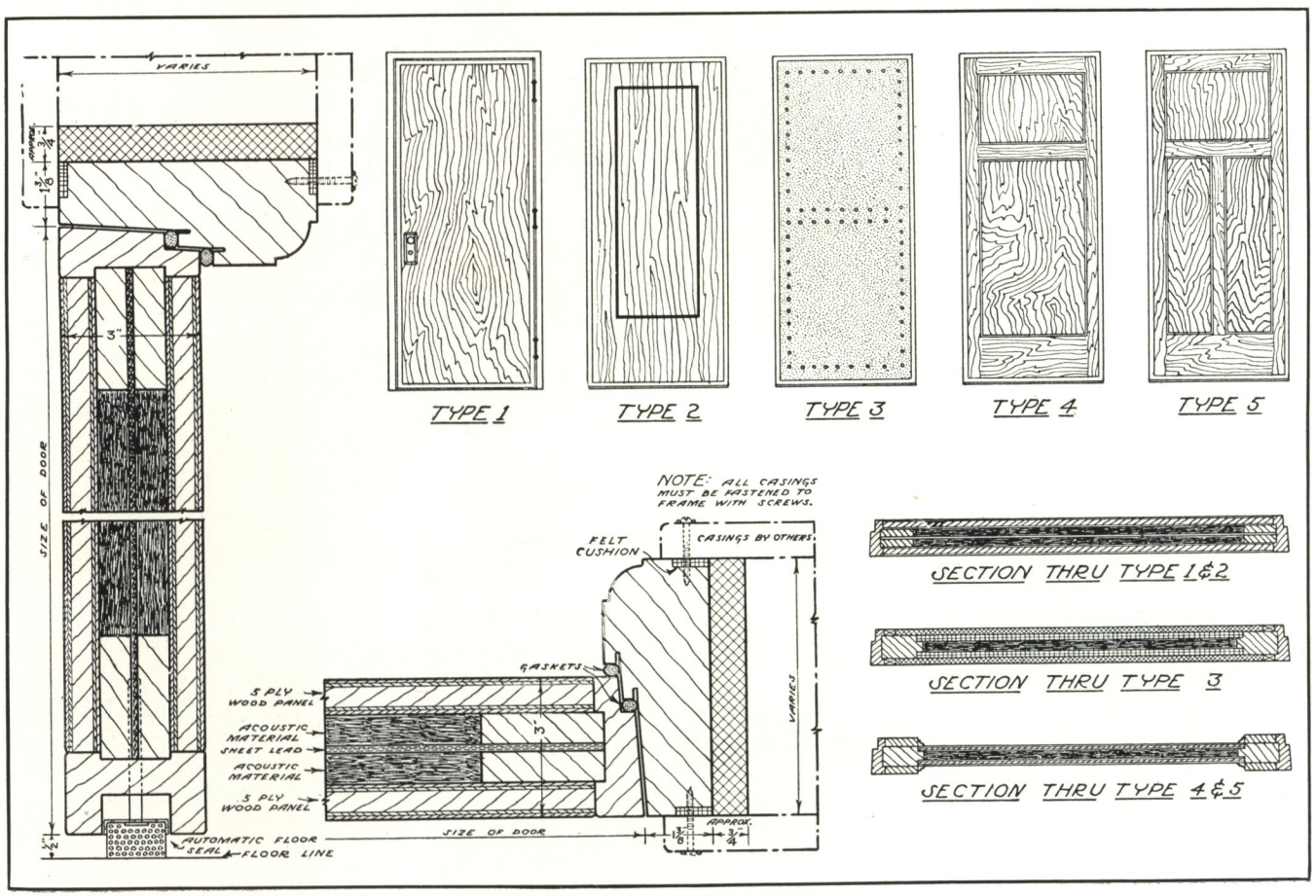
The Heavy Duty type is 3 in. thick, made of two sections, each being $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. thick, separated with $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sheet lead. Standard type is same as Heavy Duty but sheet lead is omitted. Special type is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Any style of door construction may be obtained in the above types.

For most cases the Standard type is found to be satisfactory, the Heavy Duty being furnished only in extreme cases. Fully automatic floor seals are furnished with all doors. It is recommended that the doors be furnished complete with jambs and hardware. They are then fitted at the factory and the entire unit is inserted in the rough openings. This insures best results.

Hardware is furnished only when jambs are included. When jambs are not furnished, a special stop is furnished with the door. There are no size limitations and styles and designs are unlimited. Door checks are not included unless specified.

Specification

The Soundproof Doors as shown on plans shall be as manufactured by the Horn Folding Partition Co. Doors shall be (Standard, for example), Design No..... Complete doors shall include jambs and hardware (unless otherwise specified). Provide fully automatic floor seals and double gaskets at all joints. Doors must be prefitted at factory, ready for installation in the building.



DETAILS OF HORN SOUNDPROOF DOORS

THE ROBERT MITCHELL MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of Cabinet Woodwork and Elevator Cabs

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SALES OFFICES

BOSTON, 137 Newbury St.
NEW YORK, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 1216
PHILADELPHIA, Architects Bldg.
BALTIMORE, 514 St. Paul Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1427 Eye St. N. W.

ATLANTA, 101 Marietta Bldg.
NORFOLK, 808 W. Oceanview Ave.
PITTSBURGH, 406 Nixon Bldg.
COLUMBUS, 50 E. Broad St.
CLEVELAND, 1740 E. 12th St.

DETROIT, 802 Owen Bldg.
CHICAGO, 650 Arlington Pl.
ST. LOUIS, Chemical Bldg.
DALLAS, P. O. Box 295
LOS ANGELES, 7470 Santa Monica Blvd.

PRODUCTS

(As Formerly Manufactured by The Compound and Pyrono Door Co.)

COMPOUND
Key-Veneered
Doors

PYRONO
Fireproof Wood
Doors and Trim

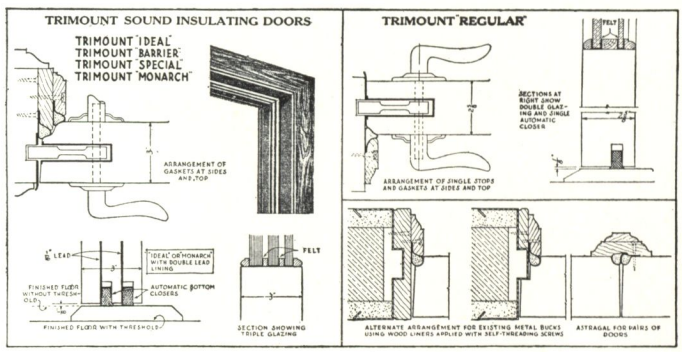
TRIMOUNT
Soundproof
Doors

TRIMOUNT SOUND INSULATING DOORS

The Trimount doors can be built to any conventional or special design and veneered with any wood. For the selection of the proper door we list below the five standard types we manufacture, with the specifications of each. In general it will be found that the simple requirements of doctors' or executive offices, residential and churches, etc., can be met with Trimount "Regular" or the Trimount "Barrier." The lead lined Trimount "Ideal" is correct for broadcasting studios, music studios, laboratories, or other locations where highest efficiency is imperative. The Trimount "Special" and Trimount "Monarch" need only be considered where conditions require very heavy built-up three-point hardware.

Trimount "Regular"	Trimount "Barrier"	Trimount "Special"	Trimount "Ideal" Lead Lined	Trimount "Monarch" Lead Lined
Turnbuckle hardware Single gaskets Single bottom closer Thickness 2⅝ in. Average weight, 140 lb. Average attenuation 33.30 db.	Turnbuckle hardware Double gaskets Double bottom closer Thickness 3 in. Average weight 160 lb. Avg. attenuation 35.46 db.	3-point built-in hardware Double gaskets Double bottom closers Thickness 3 in. Average weight 175 lb. Avg. attenuation 35.63 db.	Turnbuckle hardware Double bottom closers Double gaskets thickness 3 in. Average weight 320 lb. Average attenuation 39.85 db.	3-point built-in hardware Double bottom closers Double gaskets thickness 3 in. Average weight 335 lb. Average attenuation 40.02 db.

Types — Trimount Sound Insulating Doors may be arranged for glazing with double or triple lines of plate glass (of varying thickness to obtain best insulating results) or may be fireproofed by the Pyrono process. They may be hung in the usual manner in wood frames or in metal frames. If metal frames are used, self-threading screws are furnished for attaching stops so that no tapping for screws is necessary. Doors may be prime coated or finished complete when desired.



Construction—All Trimount Sound Insulating Doors are built up of two separate doors held apart by a marginal frame providing a space filled with acoustic material set as a baffle flanked by air space. The edges of the doors are rabbetted with a contour which accommodates the gaskets making possible a wide area of contact between door and gasket.

Equipment—All types, except the "Regular," are equipped with a double line of resilient gaskets set in special stops, surrounding the door at top and sides, and bottom is sealed with two self-leveling automatically operated felt strips set in galvanized steel channels. The Trimount "Regular" has a single line of gaskets and single bottom closer.

Hardware—Trimount "Ideal," "Barrier" and "Regular" are equipped with single contact turnbuckle type of latch sets operated with lever handles on a wedge principle which draw the doors tightly into their gaskets. These latches are furnished with the doors but applied by the erector.

Trimount "Special" and "Monarch" are equipped with heavy duty three-point contact hardware built into the doors and operated by lever handles which throw beveled bolts into strike plates at the top, the side and the bottom of the opening. This hardware is for special purposes requiring extraordinary strength and durability.

A third type of hardware equipment can be provided to automatically close the door with a special floor check and latch set made to operate noiselessly for broadcasting studios. This automatic hardware can be provided for any trimount door.

(*Note:* The ordinary overhead type of door check will not operate Trimount doors satisfactorily against the resistance of gaskets.)

Information Required for Estimate—State definitely the type of door, using trade name or describe the sound insulating conditions to be met; design of door, bearing in mind that flush doors are slightly more efficient than paneled doors; size of openings; kind of wood for face veneer; swing of door; width of jambs. If fireproofing by Pyrono process is desired, so state. If glass openings are required, state size of openings. If automatic operation of the door with floor checks, or if cylinder locks in combination with latch set is required, so state. If doors are to be hung in existing metal bucks see suggested details and state which treatment is selected for jamb lining.

Some Recent Installations of Trimount Sound Insulating Doors

National Broadcasting Co. Studios, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.—Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
Crosley Radio Broadcasting Studios, Cincinnati, Ohio—Samuel Hannaford & Sons
National Broadcasting Co. Studios, New York, N. Y.—NBC Engineers
Columbia Broadcasting System Studios, Washington, D. C.—CBS Engineers
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio—Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott
Civic Opera Building, Chicago, Ill.—Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Dupont Residence, Montchanin, Del.—E. W. Martin

RIVERBANK INSULATING DOOR CO.

Riverbank Laboratories

GENEVA, ILL.

RIVERBANK SOUND-INSULATING DOORS

A Higher Degree of Sound Insulation

This door embodies results of extensive research by Dr. Paul E. Sabine at the RIVERBANK LABORATORIES, Geneva, Ill., and is fabricated in the plant of the HARDWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Neenah, Wis. It is built according to approved modern door construction in order to give a higher degree of sound insulation than has hitherto been obtained even in doors of great weight and thickness—and at much reduced cost.

Appearance and Construction

The Standard Riverbank Sound-Insulating Door is a combination of hardwood stiles and rails with flush veneered wood panels, presenting the appearance of an inlaid flush door. Panel mounting is designed so that vibrations of the panel as a whole are heavily damped and are not transmitted to the opposite face. Segmental vibrations of panels are prevented by internal treatment with inert damping material. Door is 2½ in. thick and weighs less than 7 lbs. per sq. ft. Surfaces may be veneered with any cabinet wood for stain, or in plain birch for paint finish.

Performance: 40 Decibel Reduction

Riverbank Standard Door is scientifically designed to make effective application of well established principles of mechanical damping to sound insulation without the necessity of excessive weight and thickness. The door, hung in usual manner and closed with an ordinary lock set, gives under laboratory tests an average reduction of 40 decibels over the frequency range from 128 to 4000 cycles. A Riverbank "Special" Door giving even higher attenuation may be designed for locations requiring exceptional treatment.

No Special Hardware Required

Full sound-insulating efficiency of the door construction itself is maintained by stops fitted with gaskets of new and original design. This makes an airtight seal of clearance cracks at the sides and top of the door. An automatic bottom closer of new design takes care of the threshold crack. Doors close so easily that special hardware is not required. Doors are hung in the usual manner with any good grade of latch set and three 5x5-in. hinges. The moderate weight of the Riverbank Doors and the single line of gaskets greatly simplify the installation.

An Outstanding Installation at WGN Studios

An installation of 56 Riverbank Doors in the new WGN Broadcasting Studios of the Chicago Tribune has solved nearly every conceivable soundproof door problem met in building construction. This installation included normal single doors, huge double doors, double exit doors in pairs, specially covered doors, and vertically sliding doors.

Architects' Specification

The following specification is suggested:

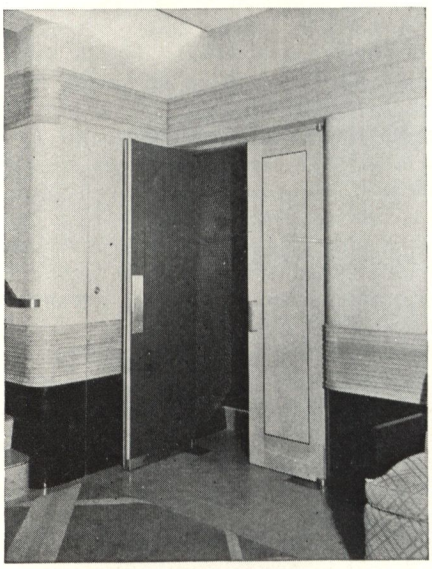
Soundproof doors, as indicated on the plans, are to be Riverbank Sound-Insulating Doors as furnished by the RIVERBANK INSULATING DOOR CO., Geneva, Ill., or doors of equal sound-insulating efficiency under laboratory test. Doors are to be furnished complete with special stops, stop adjusters, gaskets and automatic bottom closing devices. Doors are to be veneered to correspond with the other woodwork in adjoining spaces.

Information Required for Estimating or Ordering

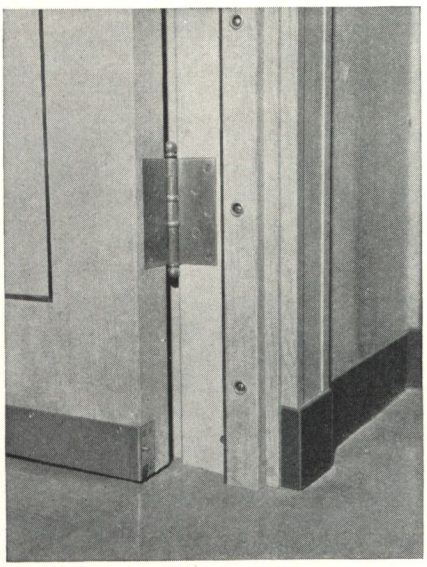
Exact width of opening inside the jamb; exact height of opening from head jamb to threshold (thresholds are recommended as the surest means of obtaining perfect closure at the bottom). Indicate by sketch the swing of each door—either right or left swing; it will assist the Laboratories if a floor plan or rough sketch is included. On this should be indicated the uses of the rooms or spaces on either side of the door.

Treatment of Existing Doors

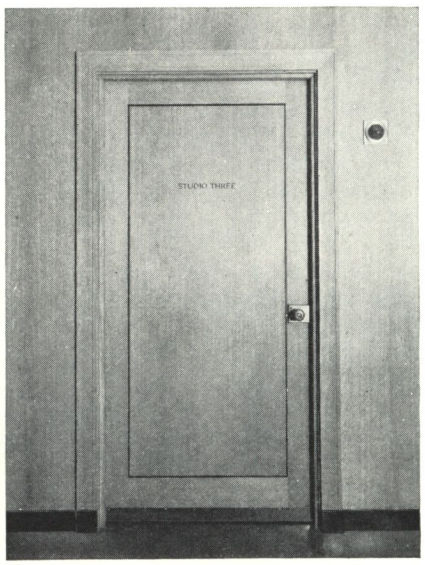
Much can be done to increase the sound-insulating efficiency of existing doors for physicians' offices, hospitals, hotels, etc., where the expense of new doors may not be warranted. The Laboratories acoustical staff will be glad to study such problems and supply the necessary treatment for existing doors.



At Entrance to Auditorium



Showing Adjustable Stops with Gaskets and Bottom Closing Device



At Entrance to Studio Three

Riverbank Doors in New WGN Broadcasting Studios, Chicago Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1873

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

Manufacturers of Heat Insulation and Asbestos Products

LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI, OHIO

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DALLAS, TEX.
DAYTON, OHIO
DETROIT, MICH.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
NORFOLK, VA.
OMAHA, NEBR.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SEATTLE, WASH.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Products

CAREYCEL is a new, improved, asbestos heat insulation product, in the form of sections for covering pipe; also blocks and sheets for insulating ducts, furnace casings, oven walls, and similar equipment where the temperature does not exceed 300° F. It is designed primarily for insulating heating systems.

Carey PRODUCTS
REGISTERED
TRADE-MARK

No Shrinkage

The elimination of heat shrinkage does away with wasteful and unsightly heat shrinkage cracks so often found is asbestos pipe coverings. Laboratory tests show maximum heat shrinkage of 0.05%.

Sturdier Construction

Illustration shows the compact, laminated structure. This gives more body and greater resistance to damage than is found in the conventional, cellular, Air Cell type of structure.

Smooth Finish

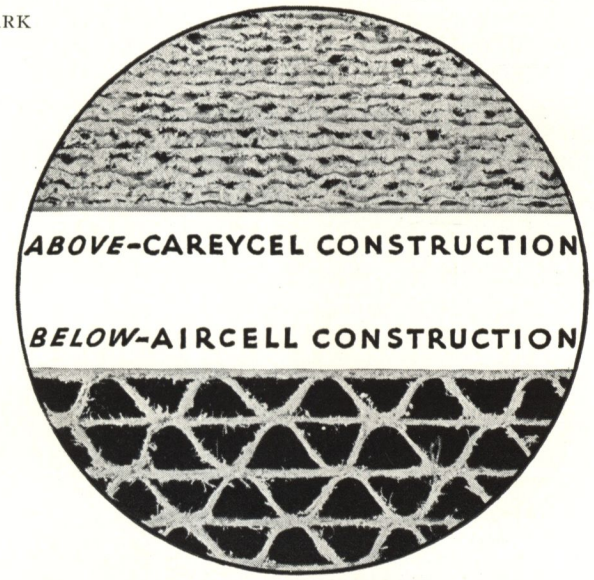
The laminated structure eliminates the ridged, unsightly appearance so often found in inexpensive, low pressure insulation.

Increased Efficiency

The exclusive patent process of "cellizing" the asbestos felt produces innumerable, very small, enclosed air cells, resulting in heat conductivity approximately 30% lower than through the conventional corrugated Air Cell type of structure. See test data (Mellon Institute) in next column.

Low Cost

All the advantages of CAREYCEL are available without a price premium. It sells in the price range of the lowest price cellular asbestos coverings.



THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

B.t.u. per Hour per Square Foot per ° F. per Inch Thickness

Mean Temperature ° F. ..... Approximate metal temperature	100° F. 125° F.	150° F. 195° F.	200° F. 260° F.
Careycel	0.377	0.410	0.443
Standard Air Cell (4-ply per inch)....	0.531	0.590	0.650

HEAT INSULATION SPECIFICATIONS

Boilers—Residential—Steam or Hot Water—Cover with 1-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks re-enforced with wire mesh and finish with ½-in. thickness Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, troweled smooth.

Boilers—Commercial—*Low Pressure Steam*—Cover all steam heated portions of the boiler with 1½-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks, firmly wired in place and finished with a ½-in. thick coat of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh, and troweled smooth.

Boilers—Commercial—*Over 100 Lbs.. Steam Pressure*—Cover all boiler drums and drum ends, and other steam heated portions of the boiler with 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks, firmly wired on and finished with a ½-in. thick coat of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh and troweled smooth.

Boiler Walls—Cover the exposed surfaces of the brick boiler walls with 2-in. thick Carey Hi-Temp No. 12 Blocks, firmly wired in place, and finish with a ½-in. thick coat of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh, and troweled smooth. Apply on boiler water walls sufficient Carey No. 606 Cement to make a smooth surface. Follow with two layers of 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks, using broken joint construction. Finish with ⅜-in. thick Careystone Panels or ½-in thickness No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement.

Smoke Flue—Commercial Boilers—*External Insulation*—On flue connections from boiler to smoke stack apply 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks over either V-rib expanded metal lath or pencil rods to which the Blocks shall be firmly wired. Finish with a ½-in. thick coat of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh, and troweled smooth.

Internal Insulation—To the internal surfaces of smoke flue connections from boiler to smoke stack apply 2-in. thick Carey Hi-Temp No. 12 Blocks, attached to the metal with Carey Fibrous Adhesive, and firmly wired in place. Suitable angle iron clips or stove bolts shall be welded to the inside of the breeching to provide anchorage for the lacing wire, which shall be Nichrome or other suitable, approved heat resisting material. Over the blocks apply two ⅜-in. thick coats of Carey No. 219 Refractory Cement reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh.

Economizer and Air Preheater Ducts—Line with 2½-in. thick Carey Hi-Temp No. 12 Blocks, firmly secured in place. Finish with ¾-in. thick coat Carey No. 219 Cement, applied in two layers, reenforced with expanded metal lath.

Steel Stack Insulation—Insulate the interior of the steel stack with Carey Vitricel Sheets, 2-in. thick, curved to fit the stack diameter. Stack contractor shall apply, on 36½-in. centers for the heighth of the stack, angle iron rings, 1½x1½x$\frac{3}{16}$ in., punched with ¼-in. holes on 12-in. centers in the projecting leg. Vitricel Sheets shall be held in place with suitable clips. All cracks and joints shall be filled and all metal clips shall be covered with Carey No. 219 or other suitable refractory cement.

Boiler Room Ceiling—Insulation shall consist of 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks, supported by approved sheet metal tee irons, suspended from the main ceiling. Firmly attach expended metal lath to the tee iron members and make a finished ceiling with ½-in. thickness of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, troweled smooth.

Warm Air Ducts Commercial—Cover the fan housing and all warm air ducts with 1-in. thick CAREYCEL Boards, firmly wired in place or attached with sheet metal screws. Seal all cracks and joints with 3-in. wide asbestos paper tape, firmly pasted on. Where duct work is exposed apply an extra layer of deadening felt to make a smooth, even surface, and over this apply 8-oz. canvas stretched tight and smoothly pasted on. Size and finish with two coats of lead and oil paint of colors to be selected.

Warm Air Ducts—Residential—Cover with ½-in. thick CAREYCEL insulation applied and finished as specified for commercial installations.

Tanks, Heaters, Receivers, Traps, Etc.—Cover all such equipment with 85% Magnesia Blocks, firmly wired in place and finished with ½-in. thickness of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, reenforced with hexagonal wire mesh, and troweled smooth. For temperatures under 250° F. use 1-in. thickness blocks; for temperatures above 250° F. use 1½-in. thickness blocks.

PIPING

CONDENSED INSULATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR POWER PLANTS, HEATING SYSTEMS AND PROCESS EQUIPMENT

HIGH TEMPERATURE PIPING INSULATION

Temperature	Recommended Carey Product	Pipe Sizes			
		½" to 1½" inc.	2" to 4½" inc.	5" to 8" inc.	9" and larger
700° F. to 850° F.	Inner Layer: Hi-Temp. No. 12 Outer Layer: 85% Magnesia	2" No outer layer	1¼" minimum 2"	1½" 2"	1½" 2½"
550° F. to 700° F.	Inner Layer: Hi-Temp. No. 12 Outer Layer: 85% Magnesia	1½" No outer layer	1¼" minimum 1½"	1½" 1½"	1½" 2"

STEAM, HOT WATER AND LOW PRESSURE PIPING INSULATION

		½" to 3½" inc.	4" to 10" inc.	12" and larger
450° F. to 550° F.	Carey 85% Magnesia Carey Multi-Ply	2" 2"	Double Std. Thick 2½"	Double Std. 3" Thick 3"
350° F. to 450° F. (120-415 lb. pres.)	Carey 85% Magnesia Carey Multi-Ply	1½" 1½"	Double Std. Thick 2"	Double Std. 3" Thick 2½"
250° F. to 350° F. (30-120 lb. pres.)	Carey 85% Magnesia Carey Multi-Ply	Std. Thick 1"	1½" 1½"	2" 2"
150° F. to 250° F. (Hot Water & Low Pres.)	Carey 85% Magnesia Carey Careycel	Std. Thick 1"	Std. Thick 1"	1½" 1½"

COLD WATER AND MISCELLANEOUS PIPING INSULATION

Cold Water Piping (60° F. and over)	All pipe sizes—Perfecto (Wool Felt) Covering 1" thick To prevent freezing—Double 1" thick Protecto Covering
Ice Water Piping (40° F. to 55° F.)	50° F. and above—Double ½" thick Impervo Under 50° F. —Double ¾" thick Impervo
Roof Leaders, Down-Spouts, Soil and Waste Piping	All pipe sizes—Perfecto (Wool Felt) Covering 1" thick
Brine Piping	From 15° to 32° F., Brine thickness Cork or 2 layers, 1" thick Hair Felt alternated with waterproof paper. From 0° to 15° F., Brine thickness Cork or 3 layers, 1" thick Hair Felt alternated with waterproof paper. From 30° F. to 0° F., special thickness Brine Cork or 4 layers of 1" thick Hair Felt alternated with waterproof paper.

Application—All double layer coverings to have staggered joints, first layer being firmly wired or otherwise secured in place. External finish of covering to be standard pasted canvas jackets and metal bands on 18-in. centers. Canvas to be painted with one coat of cold water paint or sized and painted with two coats of lead and oil paint of color desired. Alternate finish may be 8 oz. canvas applied over building paper with Carey Metal Stitch or hand sewed three stitches per inch.

Fittings, Flanges and Valves

Hot Lines—Cover with 85% Magnesia Block and Asbestos Cement, or all Asbestos Cement, to the same thickness as adjacent pipe covering. Finish with canvas jacket, smoothly pasted on.

Cold and Ice Water Lines—Cover with Hair Felt and finish with a ½-in. thick coat of Carey No. 100 Hard Finish Asbestos Cement, troweled smooth. Total insulation thickness to be the same as that of adjacent pipe covering.

Outdoor Pipes and Equipment

Waterproof pipe insulation with 45-lb. per square asphalt roofing jackets, held in place with Carey Metal Stitch No. 2, jackets to have 2-in. laps in all directions. Waterproof valves, fittings, tanks, etc., with ¼-in. thick (dry) Thermotex Asphalt Emulsion applied in two layers, using wire mesh reenforced for large areas.

Underground Pipe Insulation

Insulate and waterproof all underground steam pipes with Carey System of Insulation for Underground Steam Pipes, strictly in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

JOHNS-MANVILLE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
22 East 40th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Products

JOHNS-MANVILLE INSULATIONS.

For the following Johns-Manville products, see File Index: Acoustical Treatment and Sound Isolation; Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles; Built-up Roofs; Roof Insulation; Home Insulation; Insulating Board and Insulating Lath; Tile Flooring; Transite, Flat and Corrugated; Asbestos Wainscoting and Flexboard.

JOHNS-MANVILLE INSULATIONS

In these specifications for heating, plumbing and refrigeration insulation, the materials included are recommended because of their recognized efficiency, desirability and economy for the various services covered. Wherever possible, alternates have been included, with sufficient information to enable the writer of specifications to choose the proper material for each purpose.

In addition to heating, plumbing and refrigeration insulation, JOHNS-MANVILLE also manufactures other materials for insulating homes and buildings, and for the insulation of high temperature industrial equipment of all kinds.

I. HEAT INSULATIONS

Asbestocel

Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel sectional pipe insulation is made of moisture-resisting asbestos felts to prevent objectionable shrinkage in service. Furnished in either aluminum finish, asbestos paper finish or with the usual canvas jacket. Thicknesses up to eight ¼-in. plies. Temperatures up to 300° F.

Improved Asbestocel sheets and blocks furnished 4 plies to the inch, from ½ to 4 in. thick. Sizes 36x36, 18x36, 12x36 and 6x36 in. Temperatures to 300° F.

Asbestocel in flexible roll form furnished ¼ in. thick. Temperatures to 300° F.

85% Magnesia

Furnished in blocks 3x18 or 6x36 in., from ½ to 4 in. thick. Sectional pipe insulation in all standard thicknesses and pipe sizes. Temperatures up to 600° F.

Superex

The outstanding insulation for high temperatures. Blocks are 3x18 or 6x36 in., from 1 to 4 in. thick. Pipe insulation in all standard thicknesses and pipe sizes. Generally used in combination with 85% Magnesia or Asbesto-Sponge Felted. Temperatures to 1900° F.

Asbesto-Sponge Felted

The most efficient insulation for temperatures up to 700° F. Will withstand severe mechanical abuse. Sheets are 24x36 in., blocks 6x36 in., ½ to 4 in. thick. Pipe insulation in standard thicknesses and pipe sizes.

Vitribestos

A vitrified aircell sheet used for the lining of steel stacks to prevent corrosion. Furnished in flat or curved sheets. Temperature up to 700° F.

Sil-O-Cel Natural Brick

Furnished in standard firebrick and special brick sizes. Temperature up to 1600° F.

Sil-O-Cel C-22 Brick

Furnished in standard firebrick and special brick sizes. Temperature up to 2000° F.

Super Fire-Felt

Furnished in sheets 24x36 in. and blocks 6x36 in. in various thicknesses. Temperature up to 700° F.

Asbestos Millboard No. 101-S

A strong, fireproof and heat resisting sheet used for many purposes. Recommended in these specifications for finishing the insulation of boiler tube doors.

Economy Range Boiler Cover

Made in one, two or three layers of 1-in. hair felt, covered with muslin and quilted, in canvas cover.

Asbestocel Jacket for Range Boilers

Made of Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel in two flexible sections, one for each half of boiler. Secured with staples and three black lacquered bands. Furnished in either aluminum finish or asbestos paper finish; the latter being paintable.

II. COLD INSULATIONS

Pre-shrunk Wool Felt

Made of specially indented wool felt and provided with a dual-service liner for use on hot or cold water lines. Treated to prevent objectionable shrinkage in service. Furnished with either aluminum finish or the usual canvas jacket. Thicknesses ½, ¾, 1, double ½, and double ¾ in., for pipe sizes from ½ to 5 in. Temperatures 40° to 200° F.

Anti-Sweat

Sectional insulation for cold water and ice water piping to keep pipes cold and to prevent condensation and damage from dripping. Made of laminated insulating felt, protected inside and out with waterproofing felts. Thicknesses ½ and ¾ in. solid construction, and 1, 1½ and 2 in. broken joint construction. Temperatures 32° to 75° F.

Built-up Hair Felt

Applied in two, three or four 1-in. layers of J-M Standard Hair Felt with a waterproof jacket. Used for protection against freezing on pipes in exterior walls or exposed places.

Cork

Sectional pipe insulation, cork fittings and accessories for pipes carrying brine and ammonia or other cold liquids. For temperatures above 25° F., Ice Water Thickness; 0° to 25° F., Brine Thickness; below 0° F., Heavy Brine Thickness.

Built-up Brine and Ammonia

For pipes carrying low temperature fluids, such as brine and ammonia. Built up on the job, in 2 to 6 layers of 1-in. hair felt thoroughly sealed with a waterproof membrane. This material is not only a highly efficient insulation, but will withstand expansion and contraction without cracking or breaking open.

Rock Cork

A highly efficient low temperature insulation made from rock wool with a waterproof binder. Because it is mineral in composition, it is rotproof, verminproof, and will not support the growth of mold or bacteria. It is odorless and will not absorb odors. It is permanent, economical and unequalled in moisture resistance. Even under the most severe conditions Rock Cork maintains its high insulating value unimpaired over long periods of time.

Sheets furnished 18x36 in., 1½ to 4 in. thick, also 18x18x1 in. Lagging 18 in. long in thicknesses of 1½ to 4 in. and in widths 2 to 5 in., depending upon diameter.

In loose fill types of low temperature insulation, Granulated Rock Cork for a poured filling, and Zerofil for hand packing, are also manufactured by Johns-Manville.

III. CEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Note: As the principal use of cements is for finishing block and sheet insulation, and as they are not used for insulating purposes alone except where sheets or blocks are impractical, it is suggested that our Engineering Department be consulted in connection with the selection of the proper cement for any unusual condition.

Sil-O-Cel C-3 Concrete

Temperature up to 1800° F. An insulating concrete made on the job from Sil-O-Cel C-3 and portland cement. It may be cast monolithic in forms for the insulation of tube doors, baffles, dampers, etc.

Insulkote

Insulkote is a plastic waterproof coating for finishing insulated surfaces.

It has great durability under extreme weather conditions and will not crack under changes in temperature.

Double Coated Flexstone Weatherproof Jacket

A weatherproof jacket made from asbestos waterproofing felts, used to weatherproof insulated pipes.

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATIONS FOR FURNISHING AND APPLYING JOHNS-MANVILLE INSULATIONS

Heating and Ventilating Section

General Paragraphs

(Where applicable, the specification writer shall copy the general paragraphs. The general paragraphs shall be followed by the specifications relating to the specific equipment to be insulated.)

(1) Materials and Workmanship

All insulating materials shall be those furnished by Johns-Manville and all work executed under this contract shall be performed by them or their approved contractor, in strict accordance with their Detailed Specifications.

(2) Application

All Double Standard thick 85% Magnesia and all other insulation 3 in. thick and over, excepting insulating brick, shall be applied in two layers with all joints broken. All block and sheet insulation, unless otherwise noted, shall be finished with ½-in. thick hard finish Asbestos Cement reinforced with hexagonal mesh galvanized wire.

(3) Canvas

All insulation on pipes, fittings, valves and flanges located indoors and exposed to view (or in tunnels or accessible pipe chambers), except where asbestos paper finish or aluminum finish pipe insulation is specified, shall be finished as follows:

Piping: *(state weight—usually 4, 6 or 8 oz.)* ounce canvas sewed on over resin-sized paper.

Flanges, fittings and valves: *(state weight—usually 4, 6 or 8 oz.)* ounce canvas pasted on.

(4) Painting

All insulation which has been re-canvased shall be painted with one coat of glue sizing and two coats of first quality lead and oil paint of color selected. This work shall be done by *(state whether to be done by "this contractor", or if "as specified under", state where specified).*

(5) Fireproof Reinforced Asbestos Jacket

All insulation on piping in main pipe shaft or other locations indicated on plans, where a combustible finished insulation would constitute a fire hazard, shall be finished with a Fireproof Reinforced Asbestos Jacket.

Equipment Specifications

(The specification writer shall copy from these specifications the ones pertaining to the particular equipment to be insulated.) See also foregoing general paragraphs.

(6) Boiler Insulation

(A) Hot Air Furnace Insulation—The casing shall be insulated with 1 in. thick J-M 85% Magnesia Blocks reinforced with 2-in. hexagonal mesh galvanized wire and finished hard and smooth.

Note: *Where it is found necessary to specify a lower-priced treatment, the casing should be insulated with 1-in. thick hard finish asbestos cement reinforced with 2-in. hexagonal mesh galvanized wire.*

(B) Round Boiler Insulation—The boiler shall be insulated with 1 in. thick J-M 85% Magnesia Blocks reinforced with 2-in. hexagonal mesh galvanized wire and finished hard and smooth.

Note: *Where it is found necessary to specify a lower-priced treatment, the casing should be insulated with 1-in. thick hard finish asbestos cement reinforced with 2-in. hexagonal mesh galvanized wire.*

(C) Sectional Boiler Insulation—The boiler shall be insulated with 1½ in. thick J-M 85% Magnesia Blocks.

Note: *The preceding specification should be used where highest type of insulation is desired.*

Alternate: The boiler shall be insulated with 4-ply Improved Asbestocel Blocks.

Note: *This alternate may be used where it is necessary to consider initial cost but must not be used where surface temperature exceeds 300° F.*

(D) Fire-Tube Boiler Insulation—*(I) Boiler Shell*— The exposed steam and water surfaces of boiler shall be insulated with *(state thickness, see Note)* thick 85% Magnesia Block Insulation.

Note: *Steam pressures up to 99 lbs., use 1½-in. thickness. Steam pressures from 100 to 199 lbs. use 2-in. thickness.*

(II) Boiler Walls or Settings—The outer 4½ in. of brick shall be a veneer of Sil-O-Cel C-22 brick.

(E) Water Tube Boiler Insulation—*(I) Drums and Drum Heads*—The exposed steam and water surfaces of boiler including drums and drum heads shall be insulated with *(state thickness, see Note)* thick 85% Magnesia Block Insulation.

Note: *Steam pressures up to 99 lbs. use 1½-in. thickness. Steam pressures from 100 to 199 lbs. use 2-in. thickness. Steam pressures 200 lbs. and over, use 2½-in. thickness.*

(II) Boiler Wall or Setting Insulation—*(a) Solid Fire Brick Walls*—The exposed surfaces of boiler setting shall be insulated with 3-in. thick Superex-85% Magnesia Combination Block Insulation on portions opposite the furnace and 1½-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks on the remainder of the setting. The insulation shall be finished with ⅜-in. thick Transite Casing.

Note: *This specification should be used where highest type of insulation is desired.*

Alternate: The insulation shall consist of a 4½-in. thick veneer course of Sil-O-Cel C-22 Brick.

Note: *This alternate may be used where it is necessary to consider initial cost.*

(b) Air-Cooled Walls—

Note: *Air-Cooled boiler walls should be insulated. Recommendations vary with type of wall used. Details and recommendations may be obtained upon request.*

(c) Water-Cooled Walls—

Note: *Recommendations vary with type of wall used. Details and recommendations may be obtained upon request.*

(III) Boiler Tube Door Insulation—The tube doors shall be lined with 2-in. thick Super Fire-Felt Sheets and finished with ¼-in. thick No. 101-S Asbestos Millboard.

Note: *This specification may be used regardless of whether the boiler tube door has been hung or not.*

Alternate: The inner recessed portion of the tube doors shall be completely filled with Sil-O-Cel C-3 Concrete. Reinforcement shall be provided for the Concrete.

Note: *Inasmuch as this material is tamped in place, the foregoing alternate can be used only before the door is hung and when it can be laid in a horizontal position.*

(7) Smoke Flue and Up-take Insulation

(A) External Insulation—The smoke flue, including up-take, shall be insulated with 2-in. thick *(state type of insulation, see Note)* Block Insulation applied over an air space.

Note: *Temperatures up to 600° F. use 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia. Temperatures 600° to 1000° F. use 2-in. thick Superex.*

(B) Internal Insulation—The smoke flue and up-take shall be lined with 2-in. thick Superex Block Insulation held securely in place and finished with ½-in. thick No. 319 Cement. On the inside surface to be insulated, suitable angle supports shall be furnished by *(state by whom—usually the Steel Contractor)* as specified under *(state where specified).*

Note: *This specification should not be used where temperatures will exceed 1000° F. as this represents the temperature limit of the wire reinforcement.*

(8) Steel Stack Insulation

(A) Internal Insulation—The stack shall be lined with Sil-O-Cel Natural Brick 2½ in. thick, and finished with No. 319 Cement ½ in. thick.

Angle rings shall be placed in the stack by *(state by whom—usually the Steel Contractor)* as specified under *(state where specified).*

They shall be placed on 37-in. centers vertically, with the outstanding leg punched with ¼-in. holes on 12-in. centers.

(B) External Insulation—The stack shall be insulated on the outside with 2-in. thick *(state insulation to be used, see Note).*

Angle rings shall be placed on the stack by *(state by whom—usually the Steel Contractor)* as specified under *(state where specified).*

They shall be placed on 36½-in. centers vertically, with the outstanding leg punched with ¼-in. holes on 12-in. centers.

Note: *Temperatures up to 600° F. use 85% Magnesia Blocks. Temperatures 600° to 1000° F. use Superex Blocks.*

(9) Brick Stack Insulation

The stack shall be insulated on the outside with 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks. Bolts shall be set in the brick work by *(state by whom)* as specified under *(state where specified).* They shall be set in vertical rows 36½ in. on center and shall be spaced 12 in. apart.

(10) Ceiling Insulation

The ceiling of the boiler and engine rooms shall be insulated with 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks finished with *(state finish, see Note).*

Note: *The above insulation may be finished with hard finish Asbestos Cement or Flat Transite Sheets. Specify type of finish desired. Supports for the insulation are required. These shall be provided by others. Refer to detail specification for this work.*

(11) Domestic Hot Water Range Boiler Insulation

The hot water range boiler shall be insulated with Johns-Manville *(state type, see Note)* Range Boiler Cover. The Range Boiler Cover shall be applied in a neat and workmanlike manner with all joints butted and tightly laced.

Note: *Where hot water is heated by a coal-fired heater or an ordinary intermittent gas heater, "Asbestocel" type should be specified. Where water is heated by a gas heater controlled by a thermostat, "1-ply Economy" type should be specified. Where water is heated by electricity, "2-ply Economy" type should be specified.*

(12) Hot Water Heater and Hot Water Storage Tank Insulation

The hot water heater and hot water storage tank shall be insulated with 1-in. thick 85% Magnesia Block Insulation.

Note: *This specification should be used where highest type of insulation is desired.*

Alternate: The hot water heater and hot water storage tank shall be insulated with Asbestos Cement applied in two coats to a total thickness of 1-in., reinforced with 2-in. hexagonal galvanized mesh wire and finished hard and smooth.

Note: *This alternate is designed for small dwellings and for the general run of fuel such as coal, oil, natural gas, etc. However, where manufactured gas is used as a fuel, this alternate specification should not be used.*

(13) Feed Water Heater Insulation

The feed water heater shall be insulated with 1½-in. thick 85% Magnesia Block Insulation.

(14) Hot Air Heater, Ducts and Heater Casing Insulation

All heater casings, fan housings and warm air ducts and flues shall be insulated with 1½-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks.

Note: *This specification should be used where highest type of insulation is desired.*

Alternate: All heater casings, fan housings and warm air ducts and flues shall be insulated with 4-ply Improved Asbestocel Sheets.

Note: *This alternate may be used for all ordinary conditions.*

(15) Steam Pump Insulation

The steam and hot water cylinders and chests of all pumps shall be insulated with 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks filled out with Asbestos Cement. On heads and chests, this insulation shall be made removable and replaceable.

A suitable Russia iron jacket to be furnished by *(state by whom—usually the owner)* shall be used to finish the insulation.

(16) Auxiliary Turbine Insulation

The casings of auxiliary turbine shall be insulated with 2-in. thick 85% Magnesia Blocks filled out with Asbestos Cement.

(17) Main Turbine Insulation

(Specification furnished on request.)

(18) Hot Air Pipe Insulation

All hot air piping shall be insulated with two layers of 1-ply Asbestocel in flexible roll form, wired on, and all joints sealed with a 3-in. wide strip of Asbestos Paper pasted on.

Note: *This specification is designed for a small dwelling and for the general run of fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas, etc. However, where manufactured gas is used as the fuel, three layers of 1-ply Asbestocel is recommended.*

(19) Hot Water Pipe Insulation

All hot water piping shall be insulated with 3-ply Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel with *(state whether aluminum, asbestos or canvas)* finish on exposed piping and *(state whether asbestos or canvas)* finish on concealed piping.

Note: *This specification is designed for a small dwelling and for the general run of fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas, etc. However, where manufactured gas is used as the fuel, Standard Thick J-M 85 % Magnesia should be used.*

(20) Steam Pipe Insulation—Indoors

Temperature up to 600° F.

All steam piping shall be insulated with 85% Magnesia Pipe Insulation according to the following table:

Pressure or condition	Temperature range	Thickness		
		Pipes larger than 4 in.	Pipes 2 in. to 4 in.	Pipes smaller than 2 in.
Up to 24 lbs.....	212° to 265° F.	Std.	Std.	Std.
25 lbs. to 99 lbs...	266° to 337° F.	1½ in.	Std.	Std.
100 lbs. to 200 lbs..	338° to 388° F.	2 in.	1½ in.	Std.
Low superheat	389° to 499° F.	Dbl. std.	2 in.	1½ in.
Superheat	500° to 599° F.	3 in.	Dbl. std.	2 in.

Note: *Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation may be specified for the above service where extra mechanical strength is desired. The thicknesses may be taken from the above table; Standard Thick in table to be specified as 1 in., Double Standard as 3 in.*

Alternate: All steam piping shall be insulated with 4-ply Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel.

Note: *This alternate may be used where it is necessary to consider initial cost but must not be used on piping carrying steam over 300° F.*

(21) Steam Pipe Insulation—Indoors

Temperature 600° to 800° F.

All steam pipes, 600° to 800° F., shall be insulated with Superex-85% Magnesia Combination Insulation *(See Note B)* according to the following table:

Condition	Temperature range	Thickness		
		Pipes larger than 4 in.	Pipes 2 in. to 4 in.	Pipes smaller than 2 in.
Superheat ..	600° to 699° F.	3½ in.	3 in.	2 in. (see Note A)
Superheat ..	700° to 800° F.	4 in.	3½ in.	2 in. (see Note A)

Note A: *On pipes smaller than 2 in., the entire insulation shall consist of one layer of Superex. On pipes 2 in. and larger, the insulation shall consist of an inner layer of Superex, approximately 1½ in. thick, and an outer layer of 85% Magnesia, either 1½ in., 2 in. or 2½ in. thick, to make up the total thickness as specified. (See Note B.)*

Note B: *Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation may be specified for the above service where extra mechanical strength is desired. In this case, for temperatures up to 700° F., Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation shall be specified for the entire total thickness; and for temperatures, 700° to 800° F., Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation shall be specified only for the outer layer, in place of the 85% Magnesia Insulation.*

(22) Heating Returns and Radiator Branch Insulation

All heating returns, runouts and concealed radiator branches shall be insulated with 3-ply Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel.

(23) Fittings and Valve Insulation

All fittings smaller than 4 in. shall be insulated with hard finish Asbestos Cement to a thickness equal to that of the adjacent insulation. All bodies of fittings and valves, 4 in. and larger, shall be insulated with block insulation of the same material and to a total thickness equal to the adjacent pipe insulation.

(24) Flange Insulation

(A) Permanent Type—All flanges shall be insulated with block insulation of the same material and to the same total thickness as adjacent pipe insulation, extending over the adjacent pipe insulation at least 2 in. The space between the flange insulation and the pipe insulation shall be filled with Asbestos Cement.

All flanges on piping smaller than 4 in. shall be insulated with hard finish Asbestos Cement to the same thickness as the adjacent pipe insulation.

(B) Removable and Replaceable Type—All flanges shall be insulated with block insulation, removable and replaceable, and Contractor shall submit sample to the *(state to whom—Architect or Consulting Engineer)* for approval. The flange insulation shall be of the same total thickness as the adjacent pipe insulation, extending over the adjacent pipe insulation at least 2 in. The space between the flange insulation and the pipe insulation shall be filled with Asbestos Cement.

(25) Overhead Outdoor Insulation

All hot piping, or surfaces, located outdoors and above ground shall be insulated with the same materials as specified for indoor lines, or surfaces, but shall be ½ in. greater in thickness.

Insulation on piping shall be protected from the weather by means of a Double-coated Flexstone Weatherproof Jacket. Insulation on fittings and surfaces other than piping shall be weatherproofed by the application of ¼-in. thick Insulkote applied over ¼-in. thick Asbestos Cement.

Note: *Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation with an Integral Weatherproof Jacket may be used for the above service where extra mechanical strength of the insulation is necessary. The thickness specified should be the same as would be required for 85% Magnesia under the same conditions.*

(26) Underground Pipe Insulation Within Building

All underground steam and hot water lines within buildings, such as in unexcavated spaces or pipe trenches, shall be insulated with Asbesto-Sponge Felted Insulation with Integral Waterproof Jacket to a thickness not less than that specified for the same line in the building.

(27) Underground Pipe Insulation Outdoors

All steam and hot water heating pipes running underground to garages, etc., shall be insulated with 1½-in. thick Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Insulation with Integral Weatherproof Jacket, wired on and sealed with lap cement. The insulation shall be further waterproofed by a Double-coated Flexstone Weatherproof Jacket wired on. The pipe shall be surrounded with enough broken stone to provide proper drainage.

Note: *This specification is designed for small dwellings where short runs of steam or hot water piping go to a service building.*

(28) Cold Water Service Pipe Insulation

All cold water service piping shall be insulated with 1-in. thick J-M Pre-Shrunk Wool Felt Pipe Insulation with *(state whether aluminum or canvas)* finish on exposed piping and with canvas finish on concealed piping.

All fittings and valves in this piping shall be insulated with ¾-in. thick J-M Standard Hair Felt finished with ¼-in. hard finish asbestos cement.

All flanges shall be insulated with the same material used on the pipe but of a size suitable to encircle flanges completely and of a length sufficient to overlap the adjoining piping insulation at least 2 in. on each side. Hard finish asbestos cement shall be used as a finish and to fill the space between pipe and flange insulation.

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATIONS
FOR FURNISHING AND APPLYING JOHNS-MANVILLE INSULATIONS

Plumbing and Refrigeration Section

General Paragraphs

(Where applicable, the specification writer shall copy the general paragraphs. The general paragraphs shall be followed by the specifications relating to the specific equipment to be insulated.)

(29) Materials and Workmanship

(See Paragraph 1.)

(30) Application

All block and sheet insulation, unless otherwise noted, shall be finished hard and smooth with ½-in. thick hard finish Asbestos Cement reinforced with hexagonal mesh galvanized wire.

Note: *On cold storage work the insulation shall be specified to be finished with plastic asphalt or Portland cement mortar.*

(31) Canvas

(See Paragraph 3.)

(32) Painting

(See Paragraph 4.)

(33) Fireproof Reinforced Asbestos Jacket

(See Paragraph 5.)

Equipment Specifications

(The specification writer shall copy from these specifications the ones pertaining to the particular equipment to be insulated.) See also foregoing general paragraphs.

(34) Hot Water Heater and Storage Tank Insulation

(See Paragraph 12.)

(35) Domestic Hot Water Range Boiler Insulation

(See Paragraph 11.)

(36) Hot Water Service Pipe Insulation

All hot water service piping shall be insulated with 1-in. thick J-M Pre-Shrunk Wool Felt with *(state whether aluminum or canvas)* finish on exposed piping and with canvas finish on concealed piping.

All fittings and valves in this piping shall be insulated with hard finish asbestos cement to a thickness equal to that of the adjacent insulation.

(A) Flange Insulation, Permanent Type—All flanges shall be insulated with hard finish asbestos cement to a thickness equal to that of the adjacent insulation.

(B) Flange Insulation, Removable and Replaceable Type—All flanges shall be insulated with the same material used on the pipe but of a size suitable to encircle flanges completely and of a length sufficient to overlap the adjoining pipe insulation at least 2 in. on each side. Hard finish asbestos cement shall be used as a finish and to fill the space between pipe and flange insulation.

(37) Cold Water Service Pipe Insulation

(See Paragraph 28.)

(38) Iced or Drinking Water Pipe Insulation

All piping carrying cooled drinking water shall be insulated with Ice Water Thickness Cork Insulation or 1½-in. thick double-layer Anti-Sweat applied with all joints broken. Fittings and valves on pipes insulated with Anti-Sweat shall be insulated with hair felt and waterproof membrane to a total thickness equal to the adjacent pipe insulation. If Cork Insulation is used, fittings and valves shall be insulated with Cork Fitting Jackets.

(39) Insulation of Cold Pipes Exposed to Freezing

Wherever cold water, soil, or waste pipes are exposed to freezing and are so designated on the plans, they shall be insulated with three (or more) layers of Built-up Hair Felt Insulation. Fittings and valves shall be insulated in the same manner as the adjacent piping. *(Recommendations may be obtained upon request.)*

Note: *Where pipes are in exposed locations and likely to be subjected to freezing, care should be taken to indicate these locations upon the plans.*

(40) Insulation for Pipes Carrying Liquids or Gases at Low Temperatures

All pipes carrying brine, ammonia or other liquids or gases at low temperatures, shall be insulated with Cork or Built-up Brine and Ammonia Insulation according to the following table:

Temperature range	Thickness
Cork	
24° to 15° F.	Brine
14° to 0° F.	Brine
Minus 1° to minus 10° F.	Heavy brine
Minus 11° to minus 20° F.	Heavy brine
Built-up Brine and Ammonia	
40° to 15° F.	2 in.
14° to minus 5° F.	3 in.
Minus 6° to minus 20° F.	4 in.

On cork insulated pipes, the fittings, valves and flanges shall be insulated with Moulded Cork Insulation to a thickness equal to that of the adjacent pipe insulation. On pipes covered with Built-up Brine and Ammonia Insulation, the fittings, valves and flanges shall be insulated in the same manner as the adjacent piping.

(41) Cylindrical Tank Lagging for Cold Liquids

All cylindrical tanks such as Brine Coolers, Accumulators, Cold Water Storage Tanks, etc., shall be lagged with J-M Rock Cork, cemented to the tank with hot asphaltic cement and finished with plastic asphalt.

Thicknesses shall be according to the following table:

Temperature range	Thickness
15° to 24° F.	5 in.
25° to 39° F.	4 in.
40° to 50° F.	3 in.
Above 50° F.	2 in.

(42) Cold Room and Equipment Insulation

All floors, walls and ceiling areas in cold rooms, and all surfaces of cold equipment, shall be insulated with J-M Rock Cork applied in one or more layers, breaking all joints. Thicknesses shall be according to the following table:

Temperature range	Thickness	Number of layers
Minus 25° to minus 16° F.	8 in.	2
Minus 15° to minus 1° F.	7 in.	2
0° to plus 14° F.	6 in.	2
15° to 24° F.	5 in.	2
25° to 39° F.	4 in.	1 or 2
40° to 50° F.	3 in.	1
Above 50° F.	2 in.	1

Note: *Where the dead load on the insulation is excessive, consult nearest Johns-Manville office for detailed specifications.*

Alternate: All types of construction and equipment requiring a loose filler type of insulation, if the insulation is to be poured, shall be insulated with J-M Granulated Rock Cork, packed to a density of 14 lb. per cu. ft.; if the insulation is to be hand-packed, shall be insulated with Zerofil, packed to a density of 10 lbs. per cu. ft. Thicknesses shall be twice that shown in foregoing table.

Note: *Provision for proper waterproofing should always be made in the application of these materials.*

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER, PA.

For District Offices, see Section on K & M Asbestos Shingles

K & M INSULATIONS

Described below are some of the insulations manufactured by this Company. Among those not listed are plastic insulations and refractory cements. In the K & M line there is an insulation for every heat conservation problem. Efficiencies, heat transmissions and detailed specifications of the various K & M Insulations will be furnished on request. Expert engineering services and assistance on difficult insulation problems are at your disposal.

Pipe Insulations

K & M "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Pipe Insulations—This type of insulation, originated by the KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, has the high insulating properties of basic carbonate of magnesia which material, combined with the proper amount of clean asbestos fibre as a binding element, produces a material absolutely fireproof, strong mechanically, exceptionally light in weight and highly efficient as an insulating material.

"Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Pipe Insulation is made in sections and segments 3 ft. long and in thicknesses as follows: *Standard:* 1½ in., 2 in. *Double Standard:* (Broken Joint) and 3 in. thickness (Broken Joint).

K & M "Hy-Temp" Pipe Insulation—Will maintain high efficiency where temperatures run from 600° to 1900° F. Hy-Temp is a combination of high heat resisting materials and asbestos fibre, which materials when bonded together produce an insulation of low thermal conductivity and relatively light weight—(about 24 lbs. per cu. ft.).

Hy-Temp Pipe Insulation is made in sections and segments, 3 ft. in length and in the same moulded shapes as "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Insulation.

"Hy-Temp" Combination Pipe Insulation—This consists of an inner layer of Hy-Temp Insulation and an outer layer of "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Insulation. This construction combines the great insulation efficiency of "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia with the high heat resistance of Hy-Temp Insulation.

Lamino Sponge Felt Pipe Insulation—A laminated insulation composed of asbestos fibre and particles of finely ground sponge, which materials form a cellular felt that is built up, having about forty laminations per inch of thickness.

It is tough and flexible. Recommended where temperatures range up to 700° F.

Ambler Air Cell Pipe Insulation—This pipe insulation is an approved air cell insulation, made from corrugated asbestos felt, alternated with a layer of plain asbestos felt, firmly bonded together. Each layer is approximately ¼ in. thick. The absence of vegetable binders make Ambler Air Cell Pipe Insulation vermin and roach proof.

Standard sizes are ½, ¾ and 1 in. in thickness, sections being 3 ft. long. Greater thicknesses can be furnished.

Woolfelt Pipe Insulation—

Duplex Pipe Insulation—A woolfelt insulation designed to give satisfactory service on either cold or hot water service lines. A special impregnated inner lining assures maximum service for these services.

Cold Water Pipe Insulation—This insulation is made of successive layers of woolfelt with an inner lining of waterproof felt. Its purpose is for use on cold water service lines.

Hot Water Pipe Insulation—This insulation is made of successive layers of woolfelt with an inner lining of asbestos paper. Its use is primarily for hot water service lines.

Non-Sweat Pipe Insulation—An insulation made in single and double layer construction composed of a combination of insulating and waterproofing felt. Single layer is made in thicknesses of ½ and ¾ in. Double layer (Broken Joint) is made in thicknesses 1, 1½, and 2 in. The double layer, or Broken Joint, construction eliminates the longitudinal and the abutting joints.

Non-Sweat Pipe Insulation is a superior covering for use on cold water lines.

Non-Frost Pipe Insulation—This insulation is constructed of layers of hairfelt, surrounded by several layers of woolfelt and a layer of treated woolfelt inside the hairfelt to prevent the hair coming in contact with the pipe surface. For use on insulated cold water pipes that are exposed to moderately low temperatures.

Non-Frost Pipe Insulation is furnished in 3-ft. lengths, covered with canvas jacket, brass lacquered bands. It is made in all pipe sizes from ½ in. up, and in one thickness—about 1¼ in.

Sheet and Block Insulations

K & M "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Block Insulation—This material is composed of carbonate of magnesia and asbestos fibre manufactured in exactly the same manner as 85% "Featherweight" Magnesia Pipe Insulation. Block Insulation is moulded and machined into proper form.

It is designed particularly for use on flat, curved and irregular surfaces of boilers, breachings, walls, stills and tanks.

K & M "Hy-Temp" Block Insulation—Hy-Temp Block Insulation is manufactured from the same combination of materials as Hy-Temp Pipe Insulation and carries the same essential qualities of heat resistance, together with mechanical strength and durability.

These blocks are furnished in standard widths 3, 6, 9 and 12 in. by 36 in long, in thicknesses ½ to 4 in. Weight is approximately 2 lbs. per sq. ft., per 1 in. of thickness.

"Hy-Temp" Combination Block Insulation—This combination of insulation is an inner layer of Hy-Temp Blocks and an outer layer of "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Block. The thickness of the Hy-Temp Block necessary to give maximum efficiency is determined on the basis of the maximum temperature on the inner surface of the Hy-Temp and affords protection to the "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia outer layer of insulation which is high in insulation value, but lower in heat resistance than Hy-Temp Insulation.

Lamino Sponge Felt Sheet and Block Insulation—This block insulation is recommended where surface temperatures do not exceed 700° F. It is fabricated and not a moulded insulation. Its initial efficiency is often higher than 85% Magnesia Insulation.

Lamino Sponge Felt Block can be used in combination with Hy-Temp Block, as an outer layer which combination permits its use for much higher operating temperatures than 700° F.

K & M Air Cell Sheets and Blocks

This type of insulation is used for medium and low temperature conditions, such as low pressure boilers, steam water-heaters, dry kilns, warm air ducts and similar services. It is an inexpensive insulation with an efficiency not quite as high as "Featherweight" 85% Magnesia Block, but it is entirely satisfactory where temperature limits do not exceed 300° F.

Standard Air Cell Blocks are 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36 in. wide by 36 in. and 72 in. long, from ½ to 4 in. in thickness. Each ply of block is a full ¼ in. thick. Weight approximately 1 lb. per sq. ft. per 1 in. of thickness.

THE RUBEROID CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 500 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Ruberoid-Watson Insulating Products

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON (MILLIS) ERIE BALTIMORE MOBILE

PRODUCTS

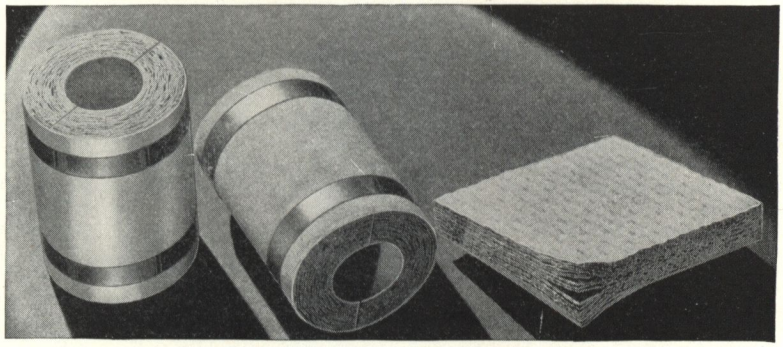
Blocks, Sheets, Boiler Jackets, Insulating Cements, Mineral Wool (Loose—Granulated—Blanket), 85% Magnesia, and General Asbestos Products. For other Ruberoid Products see File Index.

SUPERCELL PIPE COVERINGS

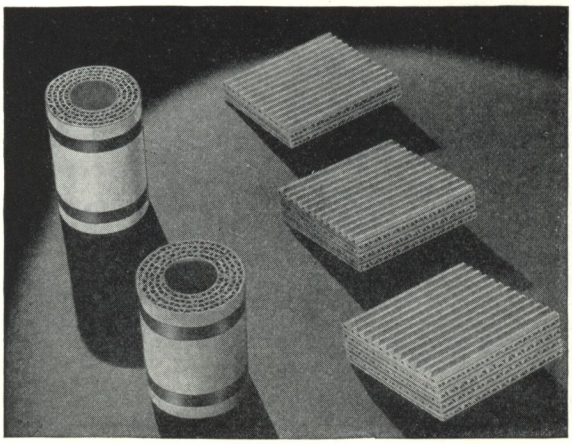
For Low and Medium Pressure Steam Lines

Check the distinct advantages of Supercell Pipe Insulation—the newest development in the low and medium pressure field—temperature limit 500° F. It has 14 to 16 laminations of indented Asbestos Felt to the inch thickness. It is considerably lighter than old-fashioned pipe insulation, yet, due to its unique construction, provides as much as 35% higher efficiency.

By using less silicate coupled with the new pure white Pyroxylin finish which is water, grease and oil proof, shrinkage has been brought under absolute control. It is easily cleaned—a factor to be considered for residential work where cellars are used for recreation rooms.



Supercell Pipe Covering



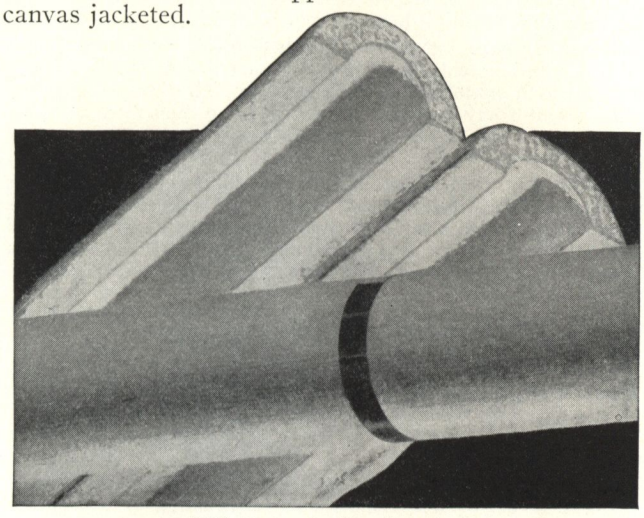
Air Cell Pipe Insulation

Air Cell

Made 2, 3 and 4 ply—each ply ¼-in. thick. Furnished in either the new Pyroxylin finish or with canvas jacket. Temperature limit 350° F.

85% Magnesia

85% Magnesia pipe coverings are made of approximately 85% pure carbonate of magnesia and carded long Asbestos fibre. Temperature limit 600° F. Light in weight, fireproof, extremely high insulating value, yet has maximum mechanical strength consistent with efficient insulation. Supplied in various thicknesses, canvas jacketed.



85% Magnesia Pipe Covering

PLASTIC INSULATIONS

The various grades of Ruberoid-Watson Plastic Insulations cover practically every industrial need. There is a cement in every price class as well as one for every purpose.

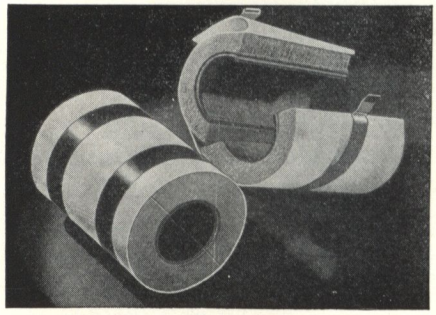
All Ruberoid-Watson Insulating Cements are scientifically prepared of various types of raw material and selected binding agents of low heat conductivity, to mix readily and trowel easily, and when properly applied, will produce a finished job that is both efficient and neat in appearance.

While this line contains grades offered for the competitive market, as well as the more expensive types, any Ruberoid-Watson Asbestos or Insulation Cement can be specified and used with complete assurance that it will stick well to the surface, have a minimum shrinkage, trowel well and provide the maximum insulation efficiency.

A catalogue describing in detail the various grades of Ruberoid-Watson Plastic Cements will gladly be furnished on request.

PIPE COVERINGS

For Hot and Cold Water Lines

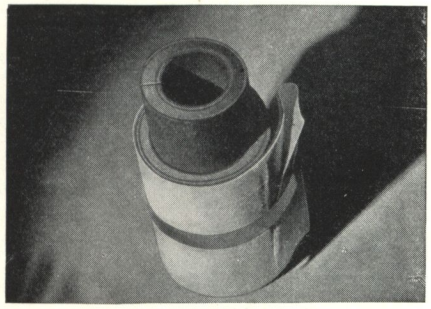


Woolfelt Pipe Covering

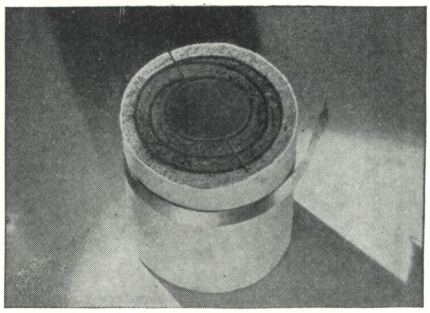
Special surfacing process increases efficiency 20% to 30%. Weight also is reduced 20% to 30%. Made in three styles of liners: Asbestos Felt Paper for hot water lines; Waterproofed Tar for cold water lines; "Twin Purpose" for both hot and cold water lines. Furnished in either the new Pyroxylin finish or with Canvas Jacket.

Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering

Built of inner liner of Asphalt-saturated Asbestos paper, a half-inch of pure woolfelt, 2 layers of Asphalt-saturated Asbestos felt, another half-inch of pure woolfelt, with 2 outer layers of Asphalt-saturated Asbestos felts. Outer layer has flap extending beyond the joint at least 3 inches. 1-inch thickness and greater made in telescopic construction—sections are 3 feet in length.



Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering



Frost-Proof Pipe Covering

Succeeding layers of cattle hair felt and pure woolfelt—with liner of Asphalt-saturated woolfelt—tightly wrapped, provides an ingenious, highly efficient, freeze-proof covering for cold water lines, drain pipes, etc. For unusually severe conditions obtainable also in telescopic construction or a built-up hair felt insulation. Canvas Jacketed. Special weatherproof jacket for outdoor use, extra.

MINERAL WOOL

Loose—Granulated—Blanket

Note Silky Texture of Ruberoid Mineral Wool

Genuine Ruberoid Mineral Wool is clean, silky, long fibre. This long silky fibre makes the wool staple, overcoming the tendency to pack and settle. It is free from harsh brittle particles which make some wool dangerous and difficult to handle.

The loose mineral wool is packaged in 35 lb. bags containing about 3½ cubic feet. A bag will cover in excess of 21 square feet gross (including the studs or joists) 3⅝ inches thick when packed to a service density of 6 lbs. per cubic foot.

Granulated Mineral Wool is in pellet form averaging from the size of a pea to a marble. In this form it is easily poured between studs and joists and for filling in irregular spaces. Bags contain 40 lbs. When applied to a service insulation density of about 7 lbs. per cubic foot, 4 in. thick, it gives a coverage of about 17 square feet per bag.

Mineral Wool for flat or curved surfaces is manufactured into blankets by using annealed long fibre wool, felting it and building it up to the required thickness between metal fabrics of various types. These blankets are secured with galvanized wire between the metal fabric. Thickness from 1 to 6 inches. Standard size blankets 24x96 inches and 24x48 inches.

Range Boiler Jackets

Made of built-up layers of corrugated and flat asbestos paper. They keep the water hot by preventing loss of heat by radiation, thus effecting economies in the consumption of gas or other fuel. Sizes to fit 30 and 40 gallon range boilers carried in stock. Special sizes made to order. Supplied complete, ready for easy installation. Saves your customers' money.

CORK IMPORT CORPORATION

Novoid Cork Insulation

McGraw-Hill Building, 330 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCHES

BOSTON, MASS., 27 Haymarket Square
CHICAGO, ILL., 400 West Madison Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1524 Chestnut Street

DISTRIBUTORS

BALTIMORE, MD., Wallace & Gale Co., 115 South Gay Street
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Asbestos Distributors, Inc., 65 Hawley Ave.
BUFFALO, N. Y., E. J. Eddy, Inc., 17 Terrace
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., A. F. Underhill, Inc., 32-34 Valentine St.
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CHICAGO, ILL., Sprinkmann Sons Corp., 400 West Madison St.
DALLAS, TEX., Hamilton Co., Inc., 208 Construction Building
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JOHNSON CITY, TENN., W. A. Owen
KANSAS CITY, MO., Hamilton Co., Inc., 705 Davidson Building
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Hamilton Company, Inc., P. O. Box 43
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MEMPHIS, TENN., Hamilton Co., Inc., 508 Fidelity Bank Building
MIAMI, FLA., Dade Refrigerating Co., Inc., 2109 North Miami Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sprinkmann Sons Corp., 116 South Second St.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Eastern Cold Storage Insulation Co., 97 Warren St.
Robert A. Keasbey Co., 141 West 19th St.
PEORIA, ILL., Sprinkmann Sons Corporation, 1201 So. Washington St.
RICHMOND, VA., Virginia Ice Machinery Corporation, 404 West Cary St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., E. J. Eddy, Inc., 67 Warehouse St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Warren & Bailey Company, 198 Second St.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Hamilton Co., Inc., 1409 St. Louis Mart Building
TOLEDO, OHIO, The Geo. L. Freeman Co., 1035 Water St.
WILKES-BARRE, PA., Schooley & Co., Second National Bank Building

Products

NOVOID CORKBOARD INSULATION—for all cold storage rooms, and walls and roofs of all kinds of buildings.

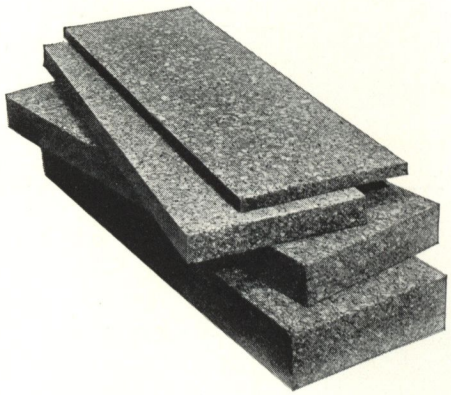
NOVOID FEATHERWEIGHT CORKBOARD—This is a special light density corkboard recommended for the insulation of household refrigerators, cold storage store display cabinets, motor truck bodies, refrigerated or air conditioned railroad car bodies, and generally where it will be enclosed in and supported by the construction.

STONEWALL PLASTIC FINISHES—Airproof and waterproof finishing surface for Novoid Corkboard.

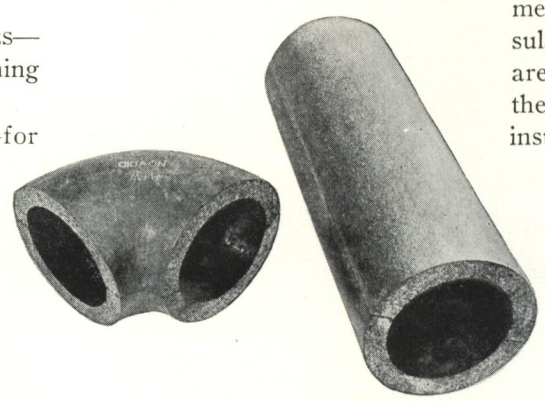
NOVOID CORK PIPE COVERING—for all cold lines, tanks, refrigerated drinking water, and air conditioning systems.

NOVOID CORK MACHINERY ISOLATION—for reducing the noise and vibration of moving machinery.

NOVOID AIRTITE CORKBOARD—A special light density Corkboard with a thin asphalt mastic finish, ironed on both surfaces. Impervious to air in filtration. For *"hard service"* use, in ice storages, dairy rooms, fur storages and sharp freezers of all kinds. Sheets only: 12x36 in., 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in. thick.



Novoid Corkboard



Novoid Cork Pipe Covering for Air Conditioning

Stonewall Plastic Finishes

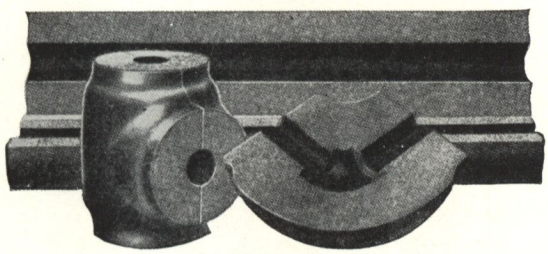
Also Novoid White Cold Storage Paint and Novoid Aluminum Paint—for interiors of all rooms under refrigeration where Stonewall Plastic finishes are specified for surfacing.

Installation, Prices and Information

Good cork insulation must be properly installed to give the maximum insulation efficiency. Our distributors in your territory are insulation engineers and contractors, qualified by long experience in the proper methods of erecting Novoid Cork Insulation. Their mechanics in the field are experienced in their trade and their skill means sound, permanent insulation structures.

These distributors will gladly co-operate with you in solving your particular insulation problem, by the application of Novoid Cork Insulation.

Prices, samples and information will be given without obligation.



Novoid Cork Pipe Covering for Cold Lines

Novoid Corkboard

For the Cold Storage Industry—Novoid Corkboard insulation, manufactured in the United States, is invaluable to the cold storage industry. Rooms, vaults, cabinets, refrigerators and quick freezing rooms must be adequately insulated to keep even temperature for the manufacture of dairy products and other food stuffs and the preservation of these edibles as well as meat, fish, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

For Air Conditioning Systems—Novoid Corkboard is light in weight yet structurally strong. When you specify this long life insulation for metal ducts carrying cool air, you have a heat resisting insulation on the distributing ducts that keeps heat out and cold in.

Air washing rooms properly insulated with Novoid Corkboard will prevent costly infiltration of warm air that otherwise soon dissipates the correct temperature that should be maintained.

Shipment—Carload quantities of Novoid Corkboard are usually shipped in bulk or "tubes" (units wrapped lengthwise sides exposed). Less carload shipments are packed in fibre cartons.

Thickness

1—1½—2—3—4 and 6 ins.

Width

Standard size	12x36 ins.
Large size	24x36 ins.
Special size	12x32 ins.

Stonewall Plastic Finish

Stonewall Plastic Finish is a uniform easy working asphaltic plaster, thoroughly machine-mixed at the factory. It is applied cold as received, just like surface cement. It forms a smooth, one-piece, airtight and watertight finish that keeps corkboard dry and sound. It fills every crack and crevice and equalizes any unevenness.

Stonewall Plastic Finish is guaranteed to be waterproof, and not to crack, chip, bulge, run, or become brittle. It is odorless and non-inflammable.

Stonewall Plastic Finish can be washed with hot or cold water, or steam, without injury. It will not absorb odors. Therefore it makes cold storage rooms absolutely sanitary.

If cut or cracked by accident Stonewall Plastic Finish can be skim coated or patched and such injuries completely healed. The new work bonds perfectly with the old.

Stonewall Emulsion

This is the base material of Stonewall Plastic Finish and may be obtained when the factory machine-mixed finish is not desired or when a mineral filler is to be added, in order to give a rough sand appearance to the surface, somewhat similar to stippled walls.

Should a smooth finish be desired, the second coat of Stonewall Emulsion is applied as received. By dipping the trowel in water, the finish may be glazed on the surface. No further troweling is necessary.

Stonewall Plastic Emulsion

Stonewall Plastic Emulsion is a mixture of the proper proportions of Stonewall Emulsion, asbestos floats, and fine screened sand, mixed at the factory and shipped to the job ready for application.

Novoid Cork Pipe Covering

This companion product to Novoid Corkboard is made in three thicknesses: *Heavy Brine,* for temperatures below 0° F.; *Brine,* for temperatures from 0° F. to 25° F.; *Ice Water,* for temperatures above 25° F.

Novoid Cork Pipe Covering is used for covering all brine and ammonia lines, wherever located, and for insulating the ice water lines of refrigerated drinking water systems in hotels, office buildings, and factories. The accurately moulded, asphalt mastic coated sections fit pipes tightly leaving no spaces in which moisture might accumulate, freeze and disrupt the insulation.

Save time and labor with Novoid Cork Pipe Covering when insulating air conditioning pipe lines. Sectional covering for pipe; also covers for welding ells, standard or long radius, 90° or 45° are delivered ready to fit pipe sizes up to 20 ins., inclusive. The illlstration, on preceding page, shows 8-in. pipe size cork pipe covering ready to apply.

Novoid Cork Covering is made of pure cork. Its insulating efficiency is permanent as it will not absorb moisture.

For covering all fittings Novoid Cork Fitting Jackets are used. These cork jackets are moulded to fit closely so that no air spaces will exist between the fittings and the insulation.

For covering tanks we recommend the use of Novoid Cork Lagging.

Novoid Cork Machinery Isolation

Novoid Cork Machinery Isolation provides an economical and effective means of reducing the noise and vibration produced by fans, motors, pumps, engines, presses, and practically all other kinds of moving machinery.

Made by baking under pressure a selected grade of granulated cork, its density is controlled. Properly applied, it will not absorb moisture and does not rot. Furthermore it will not harden or take a permanent set, but retains its resiliency indefinitely.

Novoid Cork Machinery Isolation is made in three densities—Light, Medium and Heavy—which provide a proper material for use under practically all conditions of service. 12 ins. wide, 36 ins. long, thickness 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 ins.

Literature and Samples

Bulletin 293—Novoid Corkboard Insulation.
Bulletin 292—Novoid Cork Covering.
Bulletin 289—Stonewall Plastic Finish.
Bulletin 294—Novoid Cork Machinery Isolation.

Samples of each product furnished without obligation.

MEMORANDA

ARMSTRONG'S

CORKBOARD INSULATION
CORK COVERING · VIBRACORK
CORKOUSTIC · TEMCOUSTIC
TEMLOK, TEMWOOD AND
TEMBOARD

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.
BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION . . LANCASTER, PA.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY

BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION

LANCASTER, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES

ALBANY, 1-3 Thacher Street
ATLANTA, 107 Cone Street
BOSTON, 286 Congress Street
BUFFALO, 329-31 Ellicott Street
CHARLOTTE, 508 Johnston Building
CHICAGO, 111 N. Canal Street
CINCINNATI, 232 W. 7th Street
CLEVELAND, 812 Huron Road
DALLAS, 708 Santa Fe Building
DETROIT, 1627 W. Fort Street
HOUSTON, 903 Marine Bank Building
INDIANAPOLIS, 863 Massachusetts Ave.
JACKSONVILLE, 1220 Barnett National Bank Building
KANSAS CITY, 1535 Walnut Street
LOUISVILLE, 1201 Washington Building
MILWAUKEE, 1011 Majestic Building
MINNEAPOLIS, 512 Plymouth Building
NEW YORK, 295 Fifth Avenue
OMAHA, 109 S. 10th Street
PITTSBURGH, 24th Street and Allegheny River
ROCHESTER, 1 Mt. Hope Avenue
ST. LOUIS, 204 S. Third Street

REPRESENTATIVES

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DENVER, COLO., Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Fisher Cement & Roofing Company
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Gay Engineering Corporation
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SEATTLE, WASH., Asbestos Supply Company
SPOKANE, WASH., Asbestos Supply Company
TACOMA, WASH., Asbestos Supply Company
WASHINGTON, D. C., John R. Livezey

PRODUCTS

ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD for walls and roofs of buildings, for refrigerated rooms, and for air ducts.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COVERING for the insulation of all cold lines.

ARMSTRONG'S VIBRACORK for the isolation of rotating and reciprocating machinery.

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INSULATION for residences and for the roofs of commercial buildings.

ARMSTRONG'S CORKOUSTIC and TEMCOUSTIC for acoustical treatment and interior finish.

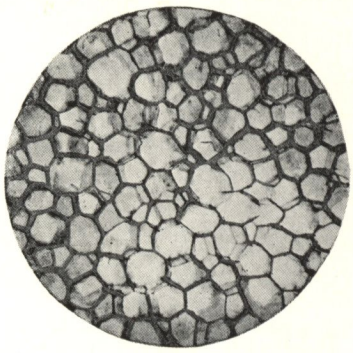
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE BUREAU

Armstrong's Architectural Service Bureau is maintained at the Company's main offices, Lancaster, Pa., to serve architects and engineers. Architects and engineers are invited to request any needed technical information relating to Armstrong insulating products.

Complete testing laboratories under the direction of a corps of specially trained and experienced engineers are also maintained at Lancaster. Any special insulation or vibration problems may be referred here.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD

Cork is the outer bark of the cork oak tree. It is a natural insulator and guards this tree against the severe summer heat experienced in Portugal, Spain, and northern Africa. Cork is made up of millions of tiny cells, in each of which is entrapped a minute quantity of still air. Each of these cells is sealed away from its neighbors, providing high resistance to the passage of heat and the penetration of moisture. This natural insulating material is ground, cleaned, and baked in molds to form Armstrong's Corkboard, the physical characteristics of which are summarized below.



Microphotograph showing the cellular structure of cork, making it the ideal insulating material

Cellular Structure — Scientists agree that the most effective barrier to the transmission of heat is a homogeneous mass of minutely-divided motionless air particles. The cellular structure of cork gives Armstrong's Corkboard natural insulating properties which do not deteriorate.

Low Density—Fifty-three per cent of the total volume of cork is air. The light weight or low density of Armstrong's Corkboard insures high insulating efficiency.

Low Thermal Conductivity—The thermal conductivity of Armstrong's Corkboard, depending on the density, is 0.27 to 0.29 B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per inch thickness, per degree temperature difference between the two sides at 90° F. mean temperature. (U. S. Bureau of Standards.)

High Moisture Resistance—Its cellular structure gives Armstrong's Corkboard high moisture resistance.

Does Not Shrink, Swell, or Settle—Because of its low moisture absorption, Armstrong's Corkboard does not shrink, buckle, or swell. It lies flat, and will not settle.

Fire Retarding — Armstrong's Corkboard is a positive fire-retardant. A flame will ignite it, but it burns slowly and when the flame is removed, combustion ceases.

Structurally Strong—Armstrong's Corkboard has a firm body and good structural strength. It affords a substantial base for finishing materials.

Does Not Disintegrate — Armstrong's Corkboard is not subject to deterioration through decay, mold, or other structural change. It will not disintegrate in service.

Sanitary—Armstrong's Corkboard is structurally non-absorbent, does not mold or decay. It is free from objectionable or contaminating odors.

Sizes and Thicknesses—Armstrong's Corkboard is furnished in rigid boards, 12″x36″, 12″x32″, 18″x36″, 24″x36″, and 36″x36″ in several thicknesses: 1″, 1½″, 2″, 3″, 4″, and 6″.

Easily Installed—Armstrong's Corkboard is rigid and may be cut, sawed, and nailed in place as easily as lumber. It forms a secure bond when erected against masonry walls in a backing of portland cement mortar or in Armstrong's Erection Asphalt against Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint.

Reasonable Cost—The price of Armstrong's Corkboard is reasonable and it is inexpensive to install.

CORKBOARD INSULATION FOR HOUSES AND BUILDINGS

Thicknesses Required

For ordinary construction of a house or building, 1½″ corkboard is generally recommended for walls and 1½″ or 2″ corkboard provides adequate ceiling or roof insulation. The use of these thicknesses with good construction methods can generally be counted on to effect savings of 25 to 35% in heating costs.

Sizes and Thicknesses Available

Armstrong's Corkboard is made in boards—12″x36″, 12″x32″, 18″x36″, 24″x36″, 36″x36″. Each size may be obtained: 1″, 1½″, 2″, 3″, 4″, or 6″ thick.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frame Construction

Wall Insulation—Insulation for walls shall be ...x... (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).

Note: Under average conditions, use 1½″ thickness.

Ceiling Insulation—Insulation for ceilings shall be ...x...in. (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).

Note: Under average conditions, 1½″ or 2″ thickness is recommended for top floor, ceiling or roof.

Roof Insulation—Insulation for roofs shall be ...x...in. (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).

Note: Under average conditions, use 1½″ or 2″ thickness.

Nails for attaching corkboard insulation in frame construction shall be common galvanized or casing wire nails of sufficient length to pass through the corkboard and penetrate the wood 1″.

General

The corkboard insulation shall be applied in a continuous sheet covering the surfaces to be insulated.

Corkboard shall be laid with all joints driven tight, each successive course breaking joints over those below.

Corkboard shall be accurately sawed to fit snugly into all spaces not covered by the full sized sheet.

The length of the corkboard sheets shall run at right angles to the structural wood members with end joints centering over the studs, joists, or rafters.

Masonry Construction

Mixtures—(1) For Masonry Wall Insulation—Mortar for backing shall be mixed in the proportions of 1 part of portland cement to 3 parts of sand.

(2) For Underside of Fireproof Roofs, Floors, and Ceilings—Mortar for backing shall be mixed in the proportions of 1 of portland cement to 2 of sand.

Note: Corkboard may be applied to suspended metal lath ceilings in this backing—on special applications consult nearest Armstrong office.

Corkboard insulation of size and thickness previously specified shall be installed where required as follows:

On Inside Face of Masonry Walls—Corkboard shall be attached to the masonry surface in a ½″ backing of portland cement mortar.

Over Fireproof Roofs Under Slate, Tile, or Metal—Corkboard shall be attached to (sleepers, grounds, or roof surface?) with 6 nails to each sheet (2 to each bearing). Cover with waterproof paper as soon as laid.

Over Fireproof Roof Slabs, Under Built-up Roofing on Flat Surfaces—The roof surface shall first be flooded with hot pitch or asphalt.

The corkboard shall be laid in the hot roofing compound, shoved into place so as to fill the end and side joints with pitch or asphalt in one operation. Cover with the finished roofing as soon as laid.

Under Reinforced Concrete, Fireproof Roof, Floor or Ceiling Slabs—The forms for the slabs, beams, girders, etc., have been constructed to allow for a lining of corkboard. Clean forms of all loose materials. Before the reinforcing metal and concrete are placed, line the forms with a continuous lining of corkboard. Into the corkboard, drive galvanized wire nails obliquely 2 to the square foot, which shall protrude 1½″ to anchor the corkboard to the concrete when poured.

INSULATION OF AIR CONDITIONED BUILDINGS

To insure efficient and economical operation of an air conditioning system, both the walls and roof of a structure must be protected with an adequate thickness of efficient insulation. Insulation brings direct all-year economy in air conditioned buildings because winter fuel savings alone justify the cost of the insulation. Summer refrigeration savings add materially to this economy since cooling costs are, ordinarily, considerably higher than heating costs.

Thicknesses Recommended

Corkboard is made in thicknesses of 1″, 1½″, 2″, 3″, 4″, and 6″, so that a single thickness of insulation may be economically applied in one operation to provide the requisite efficiency for a definite investment return. The 1½″ thickness is generally recommended for walls, while an adequate thickness for the roof may be from 2″ to 4″, depending on the roof deck construction, climatic conditions, and costs of fuel and refrigeration.

Corkboard insulation for air conditioned structures should be installed by the methods suggested above.

Insulation of Air Conditioning Equipment

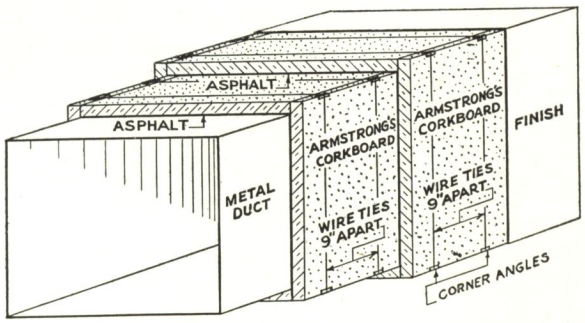
For efficiency and economy of operation, large compressor units, pumps, cold water storage tanks, housings for cold water sprays and cold air ducts, are generally insulated with corkboard. Cold lines are insulated with cork covering, fitting covers, and cork lagging.

Noise resulting from vibration of motors, pumps, and fans, is readily transmitted through air ducts and it is therefore practical to isolate the foundations of all machinery used in the system with Armstrong's Vibracork.

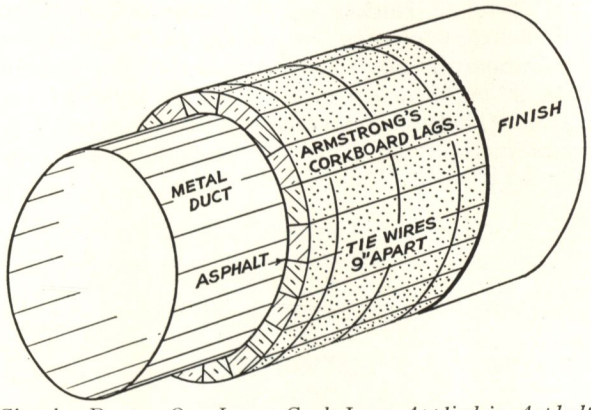
Corkboard Adapted for Fireproof Construction

Since Armstrong's Corkboard adds no fire hazard, it is especially well suited to use in skeleton steel or concrete fireproof construction, with its moderately thin heat-conducting exterior curtain walls.

INSULATION OF DUCTS, RECTANGULAR OR CIRCULAR



Square and Rectangular Ducts—Two Layers of Corkboard Applied in Asphalt



Circular Ducts—One Layer Cork Lags Applied in Asphalt

Cold air ducts passing through warm rooms or areas should be insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard to check possible condensation, and to limit heat absorption thus assuring delivery of the conditioned air at the temperature desired. Ducts, depending on conditions of service, are usually insulated with from 1″ to 3″ of Armstrong's Corkboard.

The surfaces of metal ducts must be cleaned of dirt, dust, and grease. Apply Armstrong's Corkboard against the duct in waterproof cement or hot asphalt and additionally secure it in place with wires or banding material on 9″ centers, drawn tightly around the insulation. An angle type corner protection should be used to prevent wires or bands from cutting into the insulation. All joints of the corkboard must be tight. In case two or more layers of insulation are used, joints in the successive layers should be staggered.

If desired, the exterior surface of the duct insulation may be finished with portland cement plaster or Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish.

Circular ducts may be insulated with Armstrong's Cork Lagging. The lagging, properly beveled to fit the duct, should be applied in hot asphalt with each lag toenailed to the abutting one with treated wood skewers of proper length. The insulation should be additionally held in place with wires or banding on 9″ centers drawn tightly around the duct. All joints must be tight. Smooth any uneven edges and corners. Finish as above.

ISOLATION OF EQUIPMENT WITH VIBRACORK

Practically any type of machine may be isolated with Vibracork, two methods of application being most generally used. In the first, the foundation pit is finished with concrete and then lined on both bottom and sides with Vibracork of the proper thickness and density, set in hot asphalt. The Vibracork is waterproofed and the concrete foundation block poured in. This construction is highly recommended for heavy machinery.

In the second method, Vibracork is applied directly between the machine's bed plate and the floor or foundation to which it is fastened. In most cases the Vibracork must be applied over a limited area only in order that sufficient compression may be obtained.

Sections of these typical isolation methods are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The method shown in figure 1 is especially suited for heavy machinery.

Fourteen typical methods of application are illustrated with sectional drawings in the new 12-page booklet, "How to Lessen Vibration with Armstrong's Vibracork"—a copy will be sent upon request.

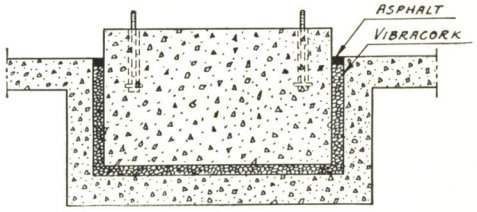


Fig. 1

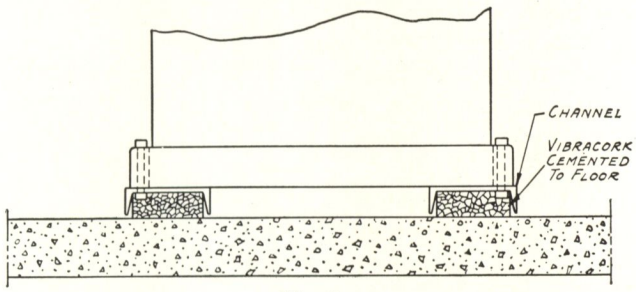


Fig. 2

ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD FOR COLD STORAGE WORK

Cold storage construction is highly specialized and is not covered in detail in this catalog. Complete technical information and advice are available through engineers in Armstrong branch offices, listed on page one of this catalog and through Armstrong representatives. For detailed specifications on cold storage room construction, ask for the booklet, "Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation for Cold Storage Rooms."

General Information

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation for cold storage rooms is available in the following sizes: 12″x36″, 18″x36″, 24″x36″, and 36″x36″. Standard thicknesses are 1″, 1½″, 2″, 3″, 4″, and 6″.

The worst enemy of insulation in cold storage construction is air infiltration with its consequent deposit of moisture at zones within the insulation where the temperature is below the dew point. To overcome severe conditions of this type, Armstrong has developed what is known as Super-Service Corkboard. This extra efficient corkboard is imperviously sealed on both faces with a special asphalt mastic coating ironed on at the factory. Armstrong's Super-Service Corkboard is made in boards 12″x36″ in the following thicknesses: 1½″, 2″, 3″ and 4″.

Thickness of Insulation to Be Used

The cost of insulation and refrigeration determines the economic thickness of insulation. Generally speaking, the following thicknesses are recommended in the temperate zone:

Room temperature	Recommended thickness	Room temperature	Recommended thickness
45° F. and above	2″	5° F. to 20° F.	5″
35° F. to 45° F.	3″	— 5° F. to + 5° F.	6″
20° F. to 35° F.	4″	—20° F. to — 5° F.	8″

Approximated Storage Temperatures

Fruits (not frozen) except bananas (limes and lemons, slightly higher) ..... 30°–40° F.
Fresh vegetables ..... 32°–40° F.
Furs (dressed) ..... 25°–28° F.
Eggs (not frozen) ..... 29°–32° F.
Cheese ..... 32°–42° F.
Fresh meats (pork products, 25°–28° F.) .. 28°–33° F.
Miscellaneous food products: Cereals, dried fruits, vegetables, nuts, canned goods, etc. .. 32°–40° F.
Plants, nursery stock, and flowers ..... 28°–32° F.
Cut flowers ..... 36°–50° F.

Application of Insulation

In view of the harmful effects of air infiltration, it is important that walls, and particularly exterior walls, be made as airproof as possible. If a brick wall construction is used, a good hard vitrified brick will give the best results.

To airproof a structural wall to which insulation is to be applied, plaster it with ½″ portland cement plaster and then prime it with one or two coats of Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint, depending on the porosity of the surface and the severity of conditions to be met. Before applying Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint the plaster must be dry enough to permit penetration by the paint.

Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint has a high film strength; does not flow at maximum wall temperatures; penetrates into the pores of the wall when applied by either spray or brush; and furnishes the maximum of weatherproofing. It does not crack or deteriorate with age but rather increases in effectiveness.

The bond of the insulation to the film of the priming paint is secured through the medium of erection asphalt. Armstrong's Erection Asphalt is tough and strong; it has a minimum susceptibility to temperature changes; it is not subject in itself to further chemical change; it keeps its good qualities over a long period of time; and it handles well in the present-day methods of erecting insulation. It is a special odorless asphalt developed for cold storage work.

Portland cement plaster for the interior finish of cold storage rooms is rapidly being displaced by Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish using Armstrong's Asphalt Emulsion as a base material.

Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish resists the passage of air and moisture more effectively than portland cement plaster and is better suited to conditions of high humidity. It is a cold asphalt mastic that can be easily applied with a trowel, it is odorless, bonds well to the insulation and serves efficiently under cold storage conditions.

Where drying conditions are not suitable for emulsion, Armstrong's Mastic Finish Corkboard should be used. Armstrong's Mastic Finish is applied to the corkboard at the factory. Two hot coats of fluid mastic are ironed on under pressure and this finish will satisfactorily withstand temperatures as low as —25° F. without cracking.

Armstrong's White Cold Storage Paint and Armstrong's Aluminum Paint are available for use over mastic finish or asphalt plastic finish. These provide high light reflecting surfaces and both paints adhere firmly to the surface and do not crack at low temperatures.

The Armstrong Cork Products Company is equipped to contract for the erection of insulation as well as for the sale of insulation and erection sundries. Jobs of any size are handled promptly and efficiently and usually at less cost and in shorter time than local contractors can do the work. Competent and experienced erection crews are maintained at all branches and by representatives.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COVERING FOR COLD LINES

In practically all installations of mechanical cooling, the refrigerating machine is at some distance from the cold rooms, which means that the lines carrying the refrigerant are exposed to higher temperatures. It is essential that these lines be thoroughly insulated, not only to increase the efficiency of the machine, but also as a measure of economy. In many cases, refrigeration losses from exposed cold lines amount to more within a year than the cost of cork covering that will serve efficiently for many years.

Armstrong's Cork Covering, which supplements the insulation furnished in board form, provides efficient and durable protection for all cold lines. In the manufacture of Armstrong's Cork Covering, clean granules of cork are compressed in molds of the proper shape for various sizes of pipes and fittings, and then baked. The baking process knits the granules closely together, insuring low conductivity and structural strength. The covering is coated at the factory with a heavy asphalt mastic finish. Inside surfaces are carefully machined, resulting in a snug fit on the pipe and the elimination of moisture-attracting air spaces between the pipe and the insulation where frost could form.

Armstrong's Cork Covering is supplied in molded covers for practically all standard, screwed, and flanged fittings, and in 36″ split sections for straight pipe runs of the sizes ordinarily used.

Armstrong's Cork Covering is made in three thicknesses:

1. Special Thick Brine, from 2.63″ to 4.00″ thick, for cold lines where the temperature ranges from 0° F. to —25° F., or where the surrounding temperatures are unusually high, as in boiler rooms or adjacent to steam lines, and in tunnels or pipe shafts.
2. Brine Thickness, from 1.70″ to 3.00″ thick, designed for brine, ammonia, carbon dioxide, or any low temperature gas or liquid lines where the refrigerant ranges from 0° F. to 35° F., or where, with the temperature of the refrigerant within these limits, the difference in temperature between the refrigerant and the surrounding air is not in excess of 100° F.
3. Ice Water Thickness, 1.20″ to 1.93″ in thickness, intended for use on refrigerated drinking water and other cold lines, and generally where temperatures of 35° F. and upward are carried.

For larger sizes of pipes and fittings, Armstrong's Cork Covering is furnished in the form of lagging beveled to the proper radius, and in any thickness for the insulation of tanks and other cylindrical cold surfaces.

Covering for Drinking Water Lines

Refrigerated drinking water systems have, in recent years, become firmly established not only as a modern convenience, but as a requisite of economy and efficiency in hotels, office buildings, mills, and factories, and in all types of public and semi-public buildings.

Armstrong's Cork Covering in ice water thickness is especially adapted for the insulation of the distributing lines and apparatus. It is neat in appearance, moisture-resistant, and fire-retardant. Its high insulating efficiency insures a minimum use of refrigeration, and its durability is a guarantee of long life in service.

TABLE OF PROPER SPACING	Space required between parallel pipes, ins.	Space required between pipes and adjacent surfaces, ins.
BRINE THICKNESS		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 6-inch.	8	6
Screwed Fittings larger than 6-inch.....	14	8
Flanged Fittings.....	14	8
SPECIAL THICK BRINE		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 3-inch.	10	8
Screwed Fittings larger than 3-inch.....	18	12
Flanged Fittings.....	18	12
ICE WATER THICKNESS		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 6-inch.	6	4
Screwed Fittings larger than 6-inch.....	10	5
Flanged Fittings.....	10	5

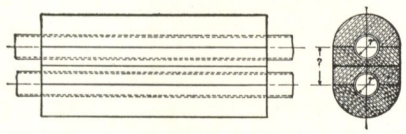


FIG. 1—*Armstrong's Cork Centers as applied on lines too close together for the regular covering*

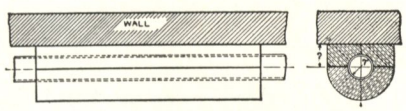


FIG. 2—*Armstrong's Cork Centers on line close to a wall or ceiling surface*

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INSULATION

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK is an efficient, low cost, fibreboard insulation fabricated from the heartwood fibres of the long leaf southern yellow pine. It has behind it Armstrong's insulation experience, engineering skill, and manufacturing ability.

Moisture resistance is an outstanding characteristic of the resin-impregnated fibres of the southern yellow pine. For many decades, Nature has stored up resin in the pine tree stumps which cover millions of acres of cut-over lands in Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Great naval stores companies extract this natural resin for commercial purposes—but there is left as a residue a vast supply of heartwood pine fibres, still containing sufficient resin content to give them a high resistance to moisture and prevent deterioration.

Thus Armstrong's Temlok, fabricated from these heartwood pine fibres, provides efficient and durable insulation at low cost. It is furnished in a number of forms for general building purposes, as well as for insulation of domestic refrigerators and various industrial uses.

Temlok Building Insulation Products are distributed through retail lumber dealers. Temlok Roof Insulation and Temlok Refrigerator and Equipment Insulation are sold by Armstrong branch offices and representatives.

This attractive office has Temlok Insulating Tiles on the ceiling, Temlok Beaded Plank on the walls, and a wainscoting of Temwood

Physical Characteristics

Physical characteristics of Temlok are as follows:

(1) Low Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity—Temlok's conductivity is .33 B.t.u. per square foot, per inch thickness, per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference, per hour.

(2) Low Moisture Absorption—Based on the 30-minute absorption test, as specified by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Temlok's moisture absorption is exceptionally low.

(3) Structural Strength and Rigidity—Since Temlok is made in a rigid board it possesses ample structural strength for every requirement.

(4) Light Weight—Temlok combines light weight and structural strength in one material.

(5) Pleasing Appearance — Golden buff in color, Temlok presents an attractive appearance when walls are left unfinished. Temlok also can be painted or stained to harmonize with any decorative scheme.

(6) Good Base for Plaster—Temlok grips plaster, forming a permanent bond. Temlok Insulating Lath guards plaster against unsightly cracks which disfigure finished appearance of interior of a residence. Being installed so that all vertical joints are staggered, a continuous insulation surface is provided.

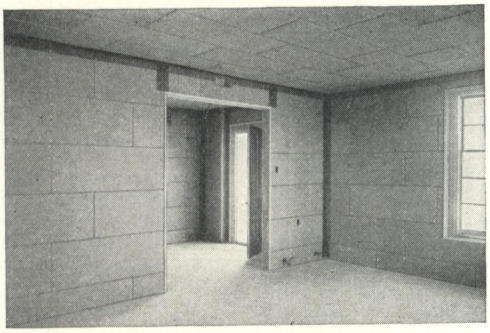
(7) Ease of Application—Temlok is easily sawed and nailed in place and is furnished in boards of convenient size for handling on the job.

(8) No Odor—Temlok is odorless and does not promote mold or bacterial growth.

(9) Uniform Quality—Constant checks and tests during the manufacturing process assure maintenance of uniform quality.

(10) Durability—Because of its high resistance to moisture, Temlok retains its insulating efficiency for many years.

Note: Temlok meets Federal Specification LLL-F-321 for Fibreboard; Insulating, Structural, as approved May 31, 1935.



Temlok Insulating Lath provides an excellent plaster base. Use of this efficient material insures fuel savings and year-round comfort

Temlok Insulating Lath, Board, and Sheathing

Temlok Insulating Lath, Board, and Sheathing are supplied in the following sizes and thicknesses.

Insulating Lath—Temlok Insulating Lath is furnished in boards 18″ wide and 48″ long, in ½″, 1″ and 1½″ solid thicknesses, with grooved edges on four sides and ship-lapped long edges. Material contained in bundles of Temlok Insulating Lath is as follows: ½″, 15 pieces or 90 sq. ft.; 1″, 10 pieces or 60 sq. ft.; 1½″, 5 pieces or 30 sq. ft.

Insulating Board—Temlok Insulating Board is furnished in boards 4′ wide by 6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, and 12′ long, in both full ½″ and full 1″ thicknesses.

Sheathing—Temlok Insulating Sheathing is furnished in boards 16″ and 18″ wide by 8′, 9′, 10′, and 12′ long, in both full ½″ and full 1″ thicknesses.

Temlok Interior Finish

Providing a pleasing decorative treatment and sound-absorbing properties, as well as high insulating value, Temlok Insulating Panels, Tiles, and Planks, as well as accessories such as border strips, moldings, and battens, are available for interior finish.

The natural warm buff color of Temlok lends itself nicely to interior treatments. Temlok Tiles and Planks also are available in various tints, obtained by means of faint color stains, which are not faded by sunlight. Shades available are: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate. The difference in coloring is so slight that the effect is noticeable only by contrast, when the various tints are used in combination. While the use of stained Temlok adds greatly to the attractiveness, the colors are so faint that they will not affect any interior color scheme desired.

Temlok Products for interior finish are:

Temlok Insulating Panels—Furnished in the following standard sizes: 16″x32″, 18″x32″, 16″x48″, 18″x48″, and 24″x48″. Thicknesses are full ½″ and full 1″. The panels are beveled with a ¼″ bevel on all four sides and are ship-lapped along the long edges. Panels are furnished with the standard Temlok texture, but can be sanded when specified. Colors: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Temlok Insulating Tiles—Furnished in the following standard sizes: 6″x6″, 6″x12″, 8″x8″, 8″x16″, 12″x12″, 12″x24″, 16″x16″, and 24″x24″. Thicknesses full ½″ and full 1″. Tiles are furnished with the standard Temlok texture, but can be sanded when specified. Colors: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Note: Panels and tiles furnished in other sizes and with joints according to specifications.

Temlok Beaded Planks—Furnished 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″, and 16″ wide by 6′, 8′, and 10′ long. Thicknesses are full ½″ and full 1″. Colors are natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Temlok Border Strips—Used for finishing the border of a tiled ceiling. Temlok Border Strips are 15″ wide by 8′ long. One long side and two edges have a ⅜″ bevel. Thicknesses are full ½″ and full 1″. Available in standard surface and natural color. Furnished sanded when specified.

Temlok Moldings—Seven types of standard moldings are available. Corner moldings can be made by using a combination of the various types.

Temlok Battens—For use in connection with Temlok Insulating Board as interior finish, battens are supplied in strips 1¾″, 2½″, and 3½″ wide by 7′, 8′, 9′, and 10′ long.

Temlok Roof Insulation

Temlok Roof Insulation is furnished in boards 22″x47″ in both ½″, 1″ and 1½″ thicknesses in homogeneous boards. Greater thicknesses are stapled or cemented. Temlok Roof Insulation possesses the same desirable properties that are features of all Temlok products. It provides a firm protective base for roofing and is easily and economically installed.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING TEMLOK

(1) Temlok Insulating Board

Application—Apply Temlok Insulating Board lengthwise with studding, ceiling joists, or rafters set 12″ or 16″ on center. Space all sheets ¼″ apart at all edges. Never force into place.

(a) Temlok Used as Sheathing—

Nailing—Use 1½″ galvanized roofing nails for ½″ board and 2″ nails for 1″ board, spacing 4½″ apart. Nail to intermediate frame members first. Then nail edges and ends. Place headers beneath joints where Temlok sheets meet.

Wood Siding—Apply directly over Temlok, butting all siding joints on studs. Nail through Temlok into studs.

Shingles—Apply wood strips over Temlok at right angles to studs or rafters. Space strips as many inches apart as shingles are to be exposed to weather.

Brick Veneer—Nail brick ties through Temlok to studs. Lay up brick in usual manner, keeping ½″ space between brick and Temlok.

Stucco—Over Temlok apply galvanized self-furring wire or metal lath. Mix and apply stucco according to manufacturer's specification. Caution: Do not use stucco directly on Temlok.

Exterior Finish—Apply as directed for sheathing, using galvanized nails for intermediate studs and roofing nails at edges. Length of nails as indicated above. Paint according to painting specifications as given, and cover all joints with wood battens.

(b) Temlok Used as Wallboard—

Nailing—Nail first to intermediate frame members, using 1½″ finishing nails for ½″ board and 2″ finishing nails for 1″ board, spaced 8″ apart. Drive nails at slight angle and set slightly below the surface of the Temlok. Where panel strips are used, nail edges with same length box nails, setting nails ⅜″ away from edges.

Painting—Size surface with suitable oil, glue, or water size before applying oil paints. Where special wall finishes are to be used, place headers where sheets meet. When acoustical correction is particularly desired, Temlok must not be painted or sized. It may be stained.

Staining—Acid, benzol, alcohol, oil, or any other type of penetrating stain may be applied to Temlok. Apply according to manufacturer's specifications. Sizing is not necessary with any kind of stain. Caution: Water stains may cause warping.

Paneling—After finishing the Temlok, any desired paneling effect may be obtained by using Temlok Insulating Battens or wood battens over all joints and elsewhere necessary to obtain the desired design.

Wall Paper—Do not apply wall paper directly to Temlok.

(2) Temlok Insulating Lath

Application—Apply Temlok Insulating Lath with long edges at right angles to studding, ceiling joists, or rafters set 12″ or 16″ on centers. Center all end joints on the framing and stagger joints of each course. Space sheets ¼″ apart at ends. Never force into place.

(a) Temlok Used as Plaster Base—

Nailing—Nail Temlok Lath securely at every support with five galvanized or coated box nails 1⅛″ long for ½″ lath, 1¾″ long for 1″ lath, and 2½″ long for 1½″ lath. Nail to intermediate frame members first. Then nail ends.

Plastering—Reinforce plaster at all interior corners, also where frame and masonry walls meet, with metal lath and reinforce the exterior corners with corner beads. Do not moisten Temlok after nailing.

Use a quick-setting gypsum plaster. Do not use lime plaster or mix lime with gypsum plaster in scratch or brown coats. First coat or scratch and brown coat together must never be less than ⅜″ thick and must be thoroughly dry before applying the finish coat. The finish coat thickness must not be over ⅛″. Apply the plaster directly to Temlok; force plaster well into board joints. Darby strokes must be in the directions of joists and studs, care being used to span two joists or studs with rod or darby. Always follow plaster manufacturer's specifications when given.

(b) Temlok Used as Interior Finish (Without Plaster)—

Nailing—Nail first to intermediate frame members, using 1½″ finishing nails for ½″ lath, 2″ finishing nails for 1″ lath, and 2½″ finishing nails for 1½″ lath, spaced 4″ apart. Butt all joints. Do not force into place. Drive nails at a slight angle and set slightly below the surface of the Temlok.

Painting—(See above under Use as Wallboard.)

Staining—(See above under Use as Wallboard.)

(3) Temlok Insulating Panels, Tiles, and Planks

When a base other than plaster is to be provided for the application of panels or tiles a continuous wood nailing base of lumber 4″, 6″, or 8″ wide matched $\frac{25}{32}$″ thick may be provided, or wood furring strips 1″x2″ shall be applied to the framing members so disposed as to provide a firm nailing base for at least two opposite edges of all units. Spacing shall in no case exceed 16″ on center.

Over a plaster base Temlok Insulating Panels (or tiles or planks) shall be applied in Armstrong Cement No. 306. The cement shall be spotted on the tile according to manufacturer's specification, due care being exercised to prevent cement from appearing on the exposed finished side. The units shall be slipped into position level and true.

When nailing over a plaster base the panels (or tiles or planks) shall be nailed in position using 5d casing nails for ½″ units and 6d for 1″ with two casing nails in each corner and additional casing nails 5″ apart. Drive casing nails at an angle and set heads slightly below the surface.

When nailing over framing and furring strips or continuous backing, nail panels (or tiles or planks) in position, using two nails at each corner and additional casing nails 5″ apart. Drive casing nails at a slight angle and set heads neatly below the surface of the material. Panels should be set with the long side at right angles to framing and furring strips.

Note: Since the Temlok surface is the finish, it is necessary for the framing members to present a true and level surface for the application of the Temlok.

(4) Temlok Roof Insulation

Set boards reasonably close together regardless of type of deck. Temlok may be set dry, or with asphalt or pitch. If asphalt is used on concrete, prime deck with asphaltic paint.

In cases where condensation is likely, use 30-lb. saturated felt sealed over deck before installing Temlok.

Where two or more ½″ thicknesses are specified, mop with hot asphalt or pitch between layers.

ARMSTRONG'S HARD AND SEMI-HARD BOARDS

Armstrong's Temwood is a fabricated wood board especially adaptable for a wide variety of uses. It is all wood, containing no binder. Temwood has a hard, smooth surface and is grainless, exceptionally strong, rigid, and durable.

Temwood is ideal for wall and ceiling paneling in new construction and remodeling, exterior walls and roofs in temporary construction, display cases, and window backgrounds, built-in kitchen cabinets, table tops, bars, and countless other uses.

Temwood's hard, smooth surface holds paint, enamel, lacquer, varnish, or stain equally as well as metal or wood.

Temwood is furnished in boards, ⅛″ and $\frac{3}{16}$″ thick; 4′ wide and 6′, 8′, 9′, 10′, and 12′ long; and in boards ¼″ and $\frac{5}{16}$″ thick in 12′ lengths only.

Tempered Temwood is ideal for the construction of concrete forms and for use where the material will be subjected to great strain, abrasion, or moisture. It is manufactured in the same sizes and thicknesses as Temwood.

Temwood Tile is a material for interior decoration made of Tempered Temwood. It is furnished in ⅛″ and $\frac{3}{16}$″ thicknesses, in 4′x12′ panels, with indentations compressed in the surface. When finished, the effect of 4″x4″ tile is produced. The surface may be decorated any desired color.

Armstrong's Temboard is a grainless, all-wood wallboard. It is a structural and decorative material and is strong, dense, and rigid. It is made in boards full ¼″ thick, 4′ wide by 5′, 6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, and 12′ long. Temboard may be stained, painted, enameled, varnished, or used as a base for plastic paint or wall paper.

Armstrong's Temboard De Luxe is similar to Temboard but of less thickness and of much greater weight, strength, density, and rigidity. It is also more highly finished. It is furnished in boards 4′ wide by 6′, 8′, 9′, 10′, and 12′ long.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INTERIOR FINISHES ON WALLS AND CEILINGS

APPLICATION OF TEMLOK INSULATING BOARD AND PLANKS

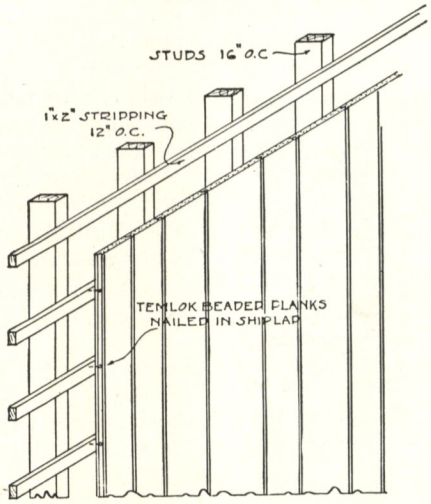


FIG. 1—*Application of Temlok Beaded Planks on Stripping*

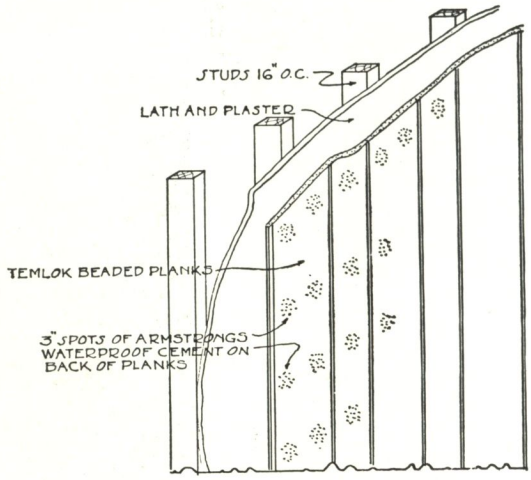


FIG. 2—*Application of Temlok Beaded Planks on Plaster*

(1) Framing—
Space framing as may be necessary to meet layout of interior finish but not over 12″ or 16″ on centers.

Provide bearings for all edges of the Temlok Insulating Board or Planks and insert headers back of wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim. Use straight lumber of uniform thickness.

Fur masonry walls similarly with 1″x2″ strips shimmed to a true, level plane.

(2) Application—
Apply Temlok Insulating Board or Planks with length parallel to framing members and all edges centered upon supports. For exposed joints bring boards or planks to moderate contact. Do not force into place.

Where nailing is to be covered use standard ⅜″ head, 1½″ galvanized roofing nails for ½″ Temlok Insulation and 8d common nails for 1″ thickness. Where nailing is to be exposed, use 1½″ finishing nails for ½″ Temlok Insulation and 2″ finishing nails for 1″ thickness.

Nail first to intermediate framing members, then along all edges. Space nails 6″ apart on intermediate framing and 3″ apart and ⅜″ in along all edges. Where nailing is exposed, drive finishing nails at an angle and set the heads neatly below the surface of the Temlok Insulation.

Note: Where called for, edges of the Temlok Insulation shall be beveled or rounded and surface shall be "V" grooved or carved before the Temlok Insulation is applied.

(3) Finishing—
Apply battens and trim over the Temlok Insulation with nails of sufficient length to pass through the Temlok and at least 1″ into the framing members. If the Temlok is to be painted, this should precede application of battens and trim.

Apply paints, stains, plastic paints, wall coverings, and stencil decorations in accordance with Specification No. 3.

APPLICATION OF TEMLOK INSULATING TILES AND PANELS

(1) Bases to Receive Tiles or Panels—

(a) Framing—Space framing 12″ or 16″ on centers as may be necessary, to meet layout and sizes of the Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels. Insert headers back of wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim. Use straight lumber of uniform thickness. Fur masonry walls or plastered walls similarly with 1″x2″ strips shimmed to a true level plane.

(b) Cross Furring—Apply 1″x2″ furring strips directly to and at right angles with framing so disposed as to provide a firm nailing base for at least two opposite edges of all units. Spacing shall in no case exceed 16″ on centers.

(c) Continuous Wood Nailing Base—Cover framing with continuous wood nailing base, 4″, 6″, or 8″ wide, matched, $\frac{25}{32}$″ thick.

(d) Plaster—Plastered surfaces must be sound and level when Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels are to be applied directly thereto.

(2) Application—

(a) Nailing—Bring Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels to moderate contact. Do not force into place. Use casing or finished nails 4, 5, or 6 penny, depending upon thickness of units, zinc coated where high humidities are prevalent. Place two nails at each corner and additional nails 5″ on center for larger units, drive straight or at a slight angle, and set heads neatly below the surface.

Note: For application to plaster by nailing only, use somewhat longer nails driven at a 45° angle.

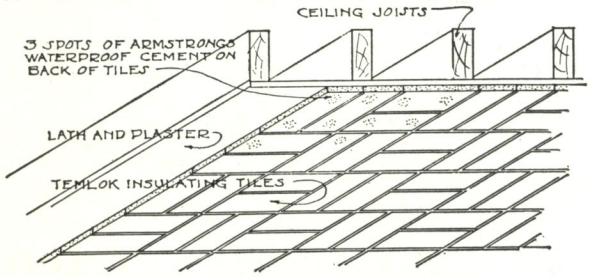


FIG. 3—*Application of Temlok Insulating Tiles on Plaster*

(b) Cementing and Nailing—Where Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels or Planks are to be applied to continuous backing (wood or plaster) by cementing and nailing, place 3″ spots of Armstrong's Waterproof Cement No. 306 on the back surface of the tiles or panels near each corner with additional spots approximately 10″ apart on larger units. Exercise care to prevent adhesive from appearing on exposed surface. Slide the units into place, level and true, and nail in position with two nails at each corner and additional nails 5″ on centers for large units. Set nail heads neatly below the surface.

(3) Finish—
Apply paints, stains, and stencil decorations in accordance with Specification No. 3.

ARMSTRONG'S ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS

CORKOUSTIC 60—Sizes, Colors, Properties

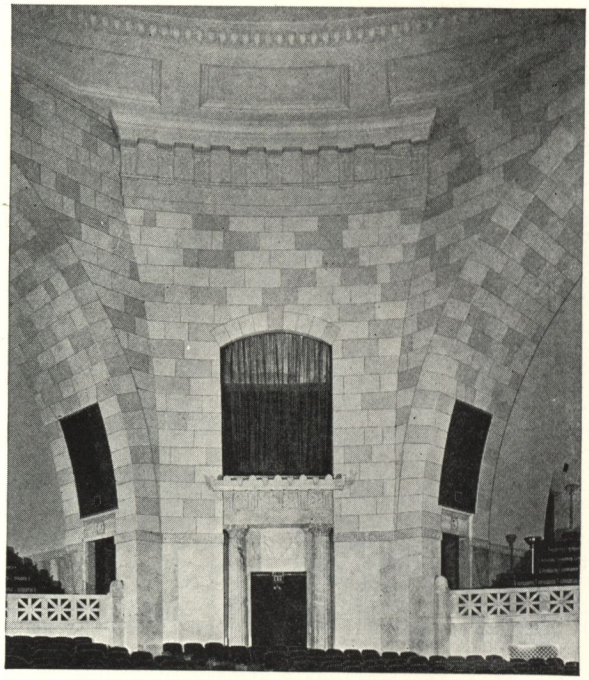
Corkoustic is a pure cork acoustical material with a distinctive fissured surface that gives travertine-like effects. It is particularly adapted to use in schools, auditoriums, churches, hospitals, offices and restaurants.

Sound-Absorption Efficiency—61% at a frequency of 512. It is approved by authorities on sound control and has proved entirely successful in hundreds of applications.

Installation—Corkoustic 60 is installed with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste; Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400; Armstrong's No. 306 Waterproof Cement; or by nailing.

Sizes—Corkoustic 60 is available in sanded, beveled tiles 1½" thick (⅛" or less tolerance allowed for sanding) in: Field tile: 6"x6", 6"x12", 9"x9", 9"x18", 12"x12", 12"x18", 18"x18", 9"x24", and 24"x24"; border tile: 5"x36", 5⅞"x36", 7"x36", 9"x36", 12"x18" and 12"x36." Special sizes to order. *Diagonal half tiles* cut from any regular square field tile size.

Colors—Corkoustic 60 is available in natural cork brown, or factory-painted white, ivory, and buff with Armstrong's Acoustic Paint (oil base and washable). Special colors matched upon request.



Louisville's Memorial Auditorium was made acoustically satisfactory by the application of Corkoustic. E. T. Hutchings, Louisville, Architect

Light Reflection—The incident light totally reflected from Corkoustic 60 finished with Armstrong's Acoustic Paint is: White, 86.9%; Ivory, 79.9%; Buff, 67.8%.

Weight—Less than 1 lb. per sq. ft. Expensive special fastening devices are unnecessary.

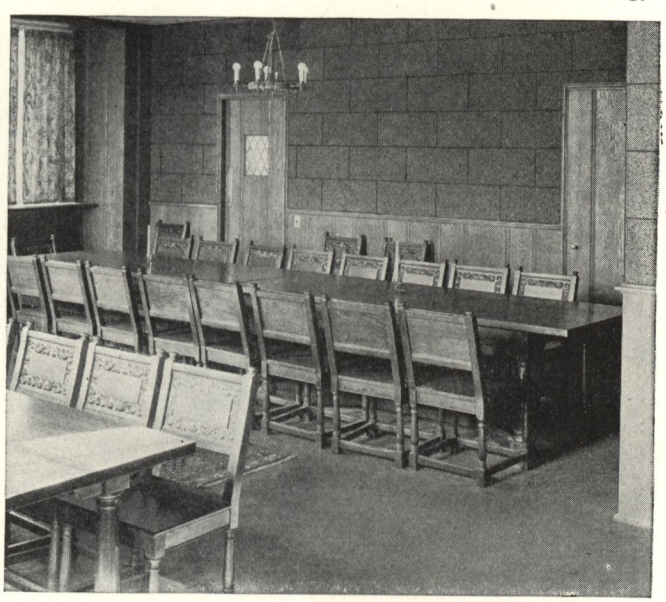
Structural Strength—Many times greater than is required to hold tiles true and rigid. Corkoustic 60 does not buckle or warp.

Cleanliness—Corkoustic 60 is cellular in composition. Thus air cannot readily blow through it and leave a layer of dirt filtered out on the exposed surface. It has no loose fibers to attract or hold dirt.

Thermal Insulation—Corkoustic 60 offers highly efficient thermal insulation. Its thermal conductivity is .18 B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree, per hour, for 1½" thickness.

Fire Resistance—Corkoustic 60 has satisfactorily passed standard fire tests of the University of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Armstrong's Corkoustic in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Decatur, Ill. Note painted designs. Brooks, Bramhall and Dague, Architects



Wall treatment with Armstrong's Corkoustic in dining hall of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, University of Rochester. Bohacket and Brew, Architects

Various boards of fire underwriters have declared that in schools and other buildings, Corkoustic does not affect the fire insurance rates. It does not spread fire and is not damaged by water.

Washing and Painting—Can be done without damage or noticeable loss of efficiency. The average Corkoustic installation does not require washing more than once every six to ten years. It can be washed several times.

Durability—Corkoustic 60 does not shrink, swell, warp, or mold when exposed to changing humidity conditions or wetting. It does not attract or house vermin, germs, or odors. It is resilient and not unduly fragile.

Ease of Application—Since Corkoustic tiles are strong and firm, as well as light and easily handled, they are easy to apply.

Pleasing Texture—Made from individual particles of cork, no two tiles are exactly alike in pattern, thus eliminating mechanical regularity of texture.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING ARMSTRONG'S CORKOUSTIC 60

General Specifications—*Armstrong's Corkoustic 60 (natural cork finish or factory painted) shall be furnished and installed, in a design to be approved by the architect (or owner), in accordance with standard Armstrong specifications by a qualified contractor whose work has been approved by the* ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Note: Standard specifications for Armstrong's Corkoustic 60 available upon request.

Preparation of Sub-bases

The necessary parts of these specification data on the preparation of sub-bases may be embodied in the architect's specifications, followed by General Specifications above.

Plaster—In new construction the white coat should be omitted, but the brown coat should be true, even, and smooth. All plaster must be thoroughly dry and seasoned throughout. In old construction, all plaster must be well keyed to the lath. If white-coated, the bond of the white coat must be tight and substantial.

Any previous covering, or any finishes (water-paint, whitewash, etc.), must be completely removed. Oil paints or enamel, if judged to be of excellent quality, need not be removed but should be thoroughly scored and cut through to the plaster with a coarse No. 3 sandpaper.

Any cracks or holes should be repaired with patching plaster which, when dry and hard, should be sanded smooth and level. If the plaster is unduly porous or dusty, apply a size coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Varnish or any other good spar varnish properly thinned.

Concrete—It is not advisable to erect Corkoustic 60 directly to bare, plastered, or painted concrete. On a concrete ceiling, stripping and furring are advisable. 2x4's on 36″ or not more than 48″ centers should be bolted to the ceiling with the 4″ face of the timbers parallel to the ceiling line. Expansion bolts or other suitable fixtures on 48″ centers may be used to anchor the strips. 1″x4″ finished and seasoned furring strips on centers not greater than 12″ should be nailed at right angles to the heavier timbers and positioned to coincide with the seams between the Corkoustic tile and to accommodate the border.

Building Boards—Hard-pressed building boards and boards having a core of plaster faced with smooth cardboard, installed in small sizes (16″x32″) can be used. Boards of laminated paper pulp (not waterproof) or loose-pressed fibrous boards are not recommended. The rough or "wire" side of the hard-pressed board should be turned outward, and the boards well face-nailed. If the joists are on centers greater than 12″, it may be necessary to insert cross-headers for ample face-nailing space.

Joinings between the boards should always be made on the joist and be left open at least 1/16″. All adjoining edges should be smooth and sanded after nailing. Nails should be driven flush with the face of the board, but without denting. Joinings between the Corkoustic tiles should never coincide with joinings between boards.

Wood Ceilings—Existing ceilings of solid wood must be even, tightly nailed, and of such a nature that there will not be undue expansion and contraction. All solid wood ceilings must be of finished lumber with boards having a face no greater than 3½″. If the surface has not been painted or stained and is unduly porous, a size of Armstrong's Cork Tile Varnish or any other good grade of spar varnish is advisable. Never apply Corkoustic 60 over green or unseasoned lumber or to boards not securely fastened.

Where the ceiling has not yet been installed, or where it is necessary to raze an old ceiling, Corkoustic can be applied to 1″x4″ finished and seasoned furring strips nailed to the joists (see "Concrete"). Such furring should be leveled. Double furring makes the leveling easier.

Metal Ceilings—Corkoustic 60 cannot be applied directly to ceilings of embossed, corrugated, or plain sheet metal. A subsurface of building board should replace the sheeting; or furring should be applied over the metal.

Beams—Usually the beams of a ceiling are not covered with Corkoustic, due to the cost of cutting and fitting.

Fixtures—In new construction, all wiring, switches, and junction boxes must be permanently installed before applying Corkoustic. But fixture canopies, hanging lights, and other portable equipment should be installed after the Corkoustic.

High-Humidity Rooms—In rooms of high humidity, such as natatoriums, the adhesive should be Armstrong's Waterproof Cement No. 306. Temcoustic 50 should not be used.

Note: A detailed layout drawn to scale for every job is advisable. The Armstrong Estimating Department will gladly furnish these to its accredited contractors.

Adhesives—Armstrong's Linoleum Paste can be used for Corkoustic tiles up to 12″x12″. For larger sizes, Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400 (or Armstrong's No. 306 Waterproof Cement) is to be preferred.

Designs—Suggested designs are offered in "Secure Decoration and Acoustical Treatment with One Material" and in special bulletins, available upon request.

ARMSTRONG'S TEMCOUSTIC 50

Armstrong's Temcoustic 50 is a low-priced, textured acoustical tile 7/8″ thick with a sound-absorption coefficient (Acoustical Materials Assn.) of 55% at a frequency of 512. It is made from the fibers of the long-leaf yellow pine.

It is supplied painted in white, ivory, or buff. Special colors can be had upon request. It is a good heat insulator (thermal conductivity of .31 B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree per hour, per inch thickness).

Sizes—12″x12″ and 6″x12″ only, 7/8″ thick. No half tile, border material, or other sizes. However, some beautiful effects can be obtained by using 1⅛″ thick Corkoustic borders with the 7/8″ Temcoustic field tile.

Installation—Temcoustic 50 should be installed with Armstrong's Waterproof Acoustic Cement No. 306, or Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400. Nailing not recommended. Unpainted concrete and new unpainted plaster should be washed with a 10% solution of zinc sulphate. Oil-paint or enamels, if in good condition, should be thoroughly scratched with No. 3 sandpaper. Water-paint, dirt, grease, etc., should be removed.

High Humidity Rooms—In rooms of high humidity, such as natatoriums, Temcoustic 50 should not be used.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY

Building Materials Division . . . . LANCASTER, PA.

Corkboard Insulation

Cork Covering

Vibracork

Corkoustic

Temcoustic

Temlok

Temwood

Temboard

JOINTITE

CORK PRODUCTS

MUNDET CORK CORP.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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For the Prevention of Heat Transmission in Cold Storage Plants, Rooms, Offices and Miscellaneous Buildings Generally.

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Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mats and Machinery Isolation Cork — Pages 18 and 19

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTIES

Mundet "Jointite" Cork Tile Flooring **Mundet "Jointite" Bulletin Board**

Catalogs of these products of Mundet Cork Corporation are filed in other sections of SWEET'S CATALOG FILE (ARCHITECTURAL)

MUNDET CORK CORPORATION

450 Seventh Avenue, New York ● Insulation Factory, Hillside, N. J.

BRANCHES: ATLANTA, GA.; BOSTON, MASS.; BUFFALO, N. Y.; CHICAGO, ILL.; CINCINNATI, OHIO; DALLAS, TEX.; DETROIT, MICH.; HOUSTON, TEX.; KANSAS CITY, MO.; LOS ANGELES, CAL.; MEMPHIS, TENN.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CANADA: MUNDET CORK AND INSULATION, LTD., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver
GREAT BRITAIN: London, England, MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS, LTD.

AGENTS: CLEVELAND, OHIO, C. S. Ross; BALTIMORE, MD., McCormick Asbestos Co.; CHARLOTTE, N. C., C. R. Howard; FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Fredericksburg Insulation Co.; HARTFORD, CONN., The Hartford Cement Co.; NASHVILLE, TENN., John Bouchard & Son; OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Standard Roofing & Material Co.; PORTLAND, ORE., F. J. Leonard; PORTLAND, ORE., Pacific Asbestos & Supply Co.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, L. A. Roser; SEATTLE, WASH., Pacific Asbestos & Supply Co., TULSA, OKLA., Standard Roofing & Materials Co.; UTICA, N. Y., Geo. Meisenberger; WASHINGTON, D. C., Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co.

Jointite TRADE MARK

CORK PRODUCTS

A COMPENDIUM OF INFORMATION ON THE USES OF CORK FOR INSULATION PURPOSES

- REFRIGERATION
- SOUNDPROOFING
- HEAT PREVENTION
- HEAT CONSERVATION
- VIBRATION DEADENING
- CONDENSATION PREVENTION

MUNDET CORK CORPORATION

CORK and its History...

In the land contiguous to the Western Mediterranean and comprising parts of Spain, Portugal and Morocco, grows an evergreen known as the Cork Oak *(Quercus Suber)*. This tree must survive a tremendous amount of heat since it grows in tropical and semi-tropical zones. Nature has provided for this by promoting a growth which covers the trunk and limbs of the tree and effectively insulates it against the intense heat. This growth (or bark) is the cork of commerce. At periodic intervals the trees are stripped of this bark, which is then processed, baled and shipped to manufacturing centers in Europe and the United States. Various manufacturing plants produce a multitudinous variety of cork products including cork insulation.

Cork has been used for many centuries. We find that it was fabricated by the ancients into shoe soles, floats and bottle stoppers. In the past fifty years the uses of cork have multiplied many times. This peculiar and versatile material is now employed in all of the manufacturing and process industries. It has even invaded the field of decorative art, and it may truly be regarded as a necessary concomitant of civilization.

WHY CORK IS AN INSULATOR

As explained above, Nature provided a covering that would protect the Cork Oak from the attack of tropical heat. This is accomplished by shaping a covering of relatively even thickness containing a multitude of minute air particles each hermetically sealed one from the other. Each particle of entrapped air is so small that it will not permit the setting up of air currents and in this way heat penetration is prevented. Furthermore, due to its granular structure, cork has no capillarity, while practically all other insulating materials are of a fibrous nature and have a high degree of capillarity.

Although primarily designed for use in the Refrigeration and Cold Storage Industries, Mundet "Jointite" Cork Insulation has a wide range of applications, as text on the following pages will make clear.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CORKBOARD

The cork bark used for insulation is first ground up into particles or granules of from ⅜ to ⅝ in. in size. These are filled into moulds and hydraulically pressed to the required density. The moulds are then placed in an oven maintained at a relatively high temperature for a period of time dependent upon the thickness of insulation involved. The cork is kept under compression in the moulds throughout the baking process. The heat liquifies the gum or rosin that is peculiar to this type of bark. This gum thoroughly binds the granules together and hermetically seals one from the other, producing a solid slab of cork board (still 100% pure cork). The rough slab is then subjected to a finishing process which cuts it to accurate size and sands its surfaces, completing the manufacture of commercial corkboard insulation.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD INSULATION

The essentials of good insulation are low thermal conductivity; fire retardance; permanence; non-absorbence; sanitation; economy. Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard incorporates all these qualities.

STANDARD SIZES

Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard is furnished in the following sizes: ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in. thick. All sheets are 12 in. wide and 36 in. long.

WEIGHT OF CORKBOARD

Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard weighs approximately .75 lb. per sq. ft. per 1 in. thick (board measure) when shipped in bulk. When packed in cartons it weighs approximately .90 lb. per sq. ft. per 1 in. thick.

TABLE OF THICKNESSES RECOMMENDED TO BE USED FOR COLD STORAGE WORK AS INSULATION FOR VARIOUS TEMPERATURES

Range of temperature	Walls, in.	Ceilings, in.	Floor on ground, in.	Floor above ground, in.	Roofs, in.
Below 0° F.	8	8	7	8	9
0° to 10° F.	7	7	6	7	8
10° to 20° F.	6	6	5	6	7
20° to 35° F.	5	5	4	5	6
35° to 50° F.	4	4	3	4	5
50° to 60° F.	3	3	2	3	4
Above 60° F.	2	2	0	2	2

HEAT TRANSMISSION THROUGH CORKBOARD

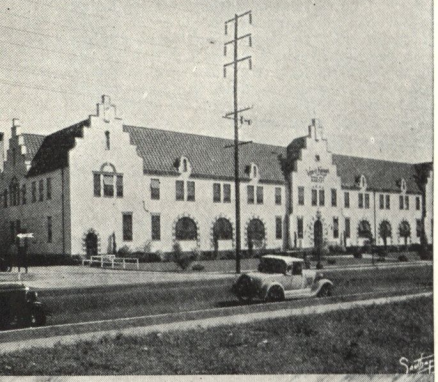
Mundet Corkboard meets the U. S. Government Master Specification requirements in every respect. Its heat transmission is guaranteed not to exceed .30 B.t.u. per square foot per inch thickness per degree difference in temperature per hour when tested under Bureau of Standards conditions and methods. In actual cold storage practice the insulation value may be taken as about ten per cent better than the guaranteed figure.

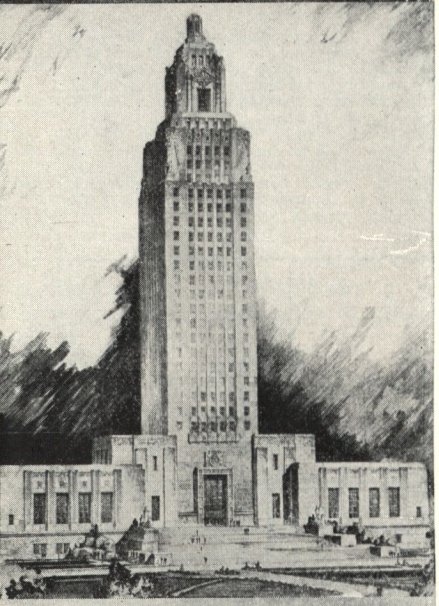
BAKERIES

Gordon Baking Co.
Ward Baking Co.
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

CANDY FACTORIES

F. G. Shattuck Co. (Schrafft's), New York, N. Y.
Park & Tilford, New York, N. Y.
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Suffolk, Va.





OUR FACILITIES

The name of Mundet was first identified with cork products in the year 1865. Today the Company ranks among the leaders of the industry.

The Company maintains two plants for the exclusive manufacture of insulation products. One is located in Portugal and the other in New Jersey (about ten miles from New York City). These plants are of about the same capacity and can produce a total of 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 ft. board measure of insulation a year. "Jointite" products are stocked in many of the large centers of the world. The Portuguese plant is adjacent to the Port of Lisbon from which regular sailings are to be had to any part of the world. The New Jersey plant at all times carries large stocks of finished products, as do all of the Branch Offices located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The Company's shipping facilities are unsurpassed, either by rail or water.

SALES AND SERVICE

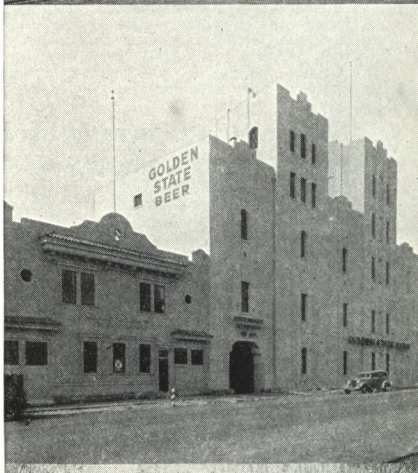
The Company maintains branches in the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the convenience of its clients. Our branch offices are in charge of competent engineers who will gladly co-operate and furnish information pertinent to insulation work.

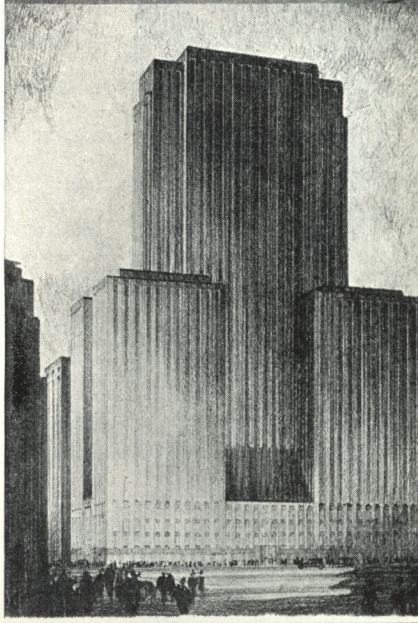
CONTRACTING

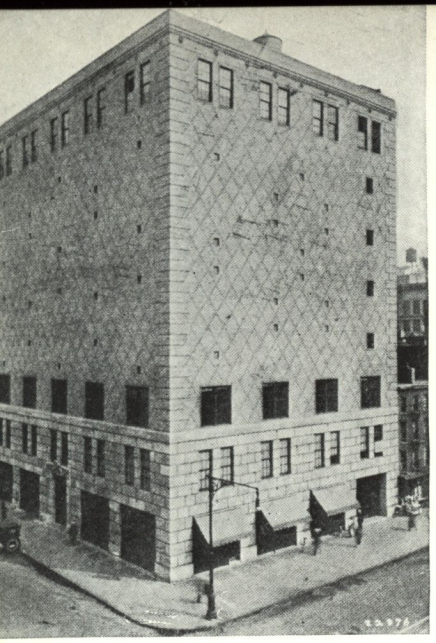
The Company maintains a well organized erecting force at each branch office fully capable of handling any erection contract involving its products. No contract is too small or too large.

GUARANTEE

The Company unqualifiedly guarantees that its material and workmanship are of the best and agrees to make good, without cost to the client, any defect that may be chargeable to inferior material or workmanship.







General Cold Storage Insulation • • •

Walls • • •

Brick, Concrete, Hollow Tile, Wood Frame • Cork Partitions

SPECIFICATIONS

Where First Course Is Erected in Cement Mortar

SPECIFICATION NO. 1 • • • The walls shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard, applied in two courses of .... in. each. The first course of corkboard shall be erected against the walls in a ½-in. bed of portland cement mortar.

Note (1): If walls are of concrete, specify that they shall be thoroughly hacked in order to provide a good bond.

The second course of corkboard shall then be applied against the first course in a heavy dip coat of hot asphalt and additionally secured to the first course with hard wood skewers of suitable length. All joints shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the preceding course. The exposed cork surfaces shall be finished with a ½-in. plaster finish applied in two coats; the first coat to be a rough or scratch coat and the second coat to be brought to a float (or trowel) finish and marked off in squares of approximately 4 ft. in order to minimize and direct shrinkage cracks.

Note (2): If mastic finish is desired in place of plaster finish, omit the last paragraph above and substitute as follows:

The exposed cork surface shall be finished with a ⅛-in. cold mastic finish consisting of a brush or spray application of Mundet Asphalt Emulsion, followed by a trowel application of Mundet Asphalt Emulsion mixed with asbestos and clean screened sand in the following proportions, viz., 50 gal. emulsion to 100 lb. of asbestos floats to 4 cu. ft. of sand. (This finish is black in color and may be painted if desired.)

Where First Course Is Erected in Hot Asphalt

SPECIFICATION NO. 2 • • • The walls shall first be given a single coat of portland cement plaster left under the float.

Note (1): If walls are of concrete, specify that they shall be thoroughly hacked in order to provide a good bond.

After the plaster coat has set, the walls shall be given two spray, or brush, coats of Mundet Asphalt Primer, following which the walls shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The first course of corkboard shall be applied against the walls in a dip coat of hot asphalt. The second course and the finish shall be as stipulated in Specification No. 1.

Wood Frame Walls

SPECIFICATION NO. 3 • • • Two courses of waterproof insulation paper shall be securely tacked against the sheathed surfaces, after which the walls shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The first course of corkboard shall be nailed dry to the wall with the galvanized wire nails made especially for this type of work. The second course of corkboard shall be applied against the first course in a heavy dip coat of hot asphalt, and additionally secured with hard wood skewers of suitable length. All joints shall be broken with respect to adjacent layers and to the preceding course. The finish shall be as provided in Specification No. 1.

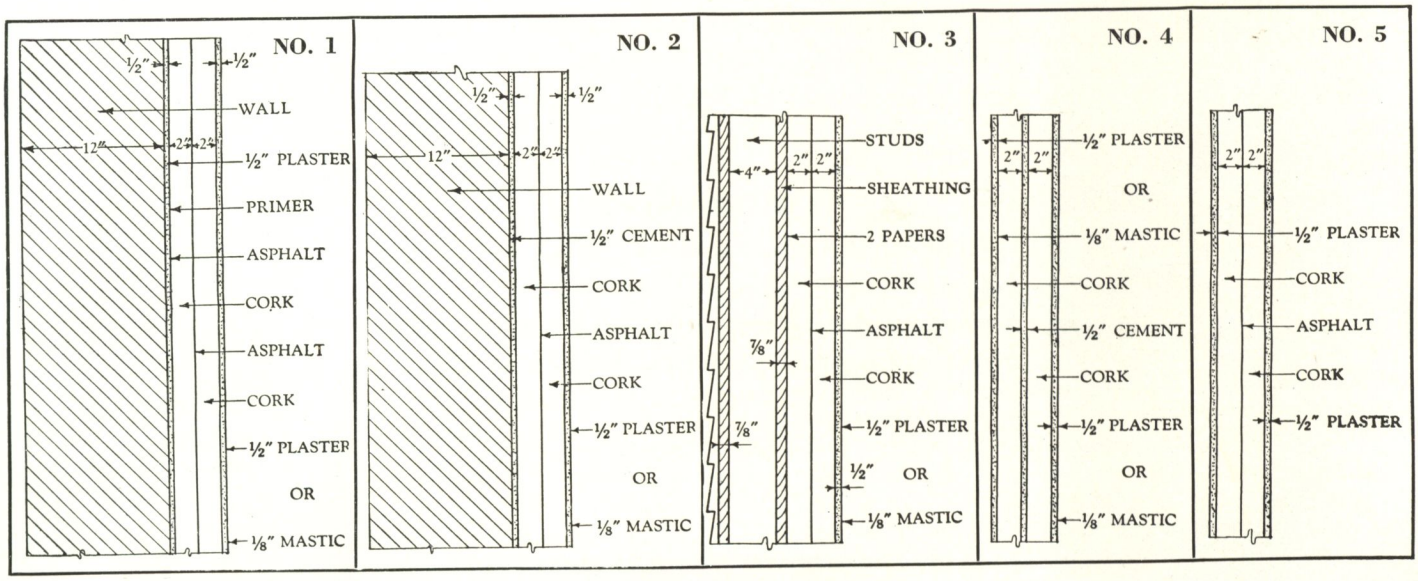
Cork Partitions—Cement Mortar

SPECIFICATION NO. 4 • • • The partitions shall be of the solid cork and cement self-sustaining type, and shall be fabricated of two courses of .... in. "Jointite" Corkboard. The first course of corkboard shall be erected against temporary studding and the second course shall be erected against the first in a ½-in. bed of portland cement mortar, and additionally secured with hardwood skewers of suitable length. All joints shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the preceding course. The exposed surfaces shall be finished as provided in Specification No. 1.

Cork Partitions—Hot Asphalt

SPECIFICATION NO. 5 • • • The partitions shall be of the solid cork and cement self-sustaining type, and shall be fabricated of two courses of .... in. "Jointite" Corkboard. The first course of corkboard shall be erected against temporary studding and the second course shall be erected against the first in a dip coat of hot asphalt, and additionally secured with hard wood skewers of suitable length.

All joints shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the preceding course. The exposed cork surfaces shall be finished with ½ in. of portland cement plaster mixed 1:2, applied in two coats; the first coat to be a rough or scratch coat and the second coat to be brought to a float (or trowel) finish and marked off in squares of approximately 4 ft. in order to minimize and direct shrinkage cracks.



CLUBS

Chicago Womans Club, Chicago, Ill.
Engineers Club, Boston, Mass.
Union League Club, New York, N. Y.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Merchants Refrigerating Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Various Locations
Manhattan Refrigerating Co., New York, N. Y.

• • • Floors • • •

SPECIFICATIONS

Concrete Floors, Concrete Base
SPECIFICATION NO. 6

The floor shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The first course shall be laid down in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt and the second course shall be laid upon the first in like manner, with all joints broken relative to the first course. The exposed top of the corkboard shall then receive a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt which shall thoroughly seal all joints.

A concrete wearing floor .... in. thick shall be laid upon the corkboard. The first .... in. shall be gravel or rock concrete mixed ..:..:.. followed by a 1-in. cement top mixed 1:2 and floated and troweled to a smooth and even finish. The floor shall be pitched to floor drains.

Wood Floors, Concrete Base
SPECIFICATION NO. 7

The floors shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard in two layers as provided in Specification No. 6.

Over the first course of corkboard there shall be laid ....x4-in. wood sleepers on 28-in. centers, all securely mopped in.

The exposed cork surface shall then receive a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt which shall thoroughly seal all joints.

A wearing floor of 2x.... in. long leaf yellow pine shall then be applied, securely nailed to the sleepers provided in the top layer of corkboard.

Mastic Floors, Concrete Base
SPECIFICATION NO. 8

The floor insulation shall be laid as in Specification No. 6.

The finish floor shall consist of a 2-in. mastic wearing surface applied in two courses.

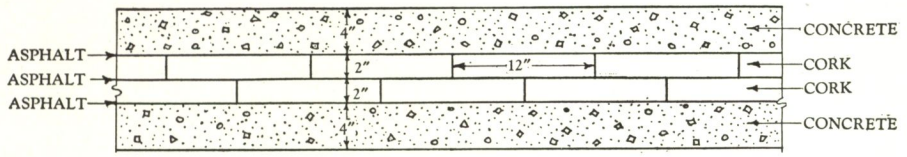
Concrete Floors, Wood Base
SPECIFICATION NO. 9

The floor shall be insulated as in Specification No. 6.

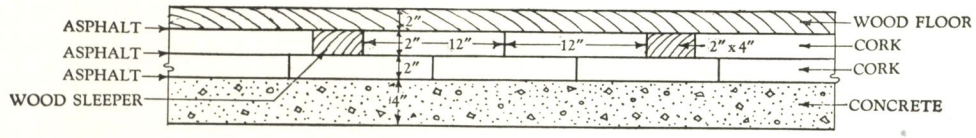
Wood Floors, Wood Base
SPECIFICATION NO. 10

The floors shall be insulated as in Specification No. 7.

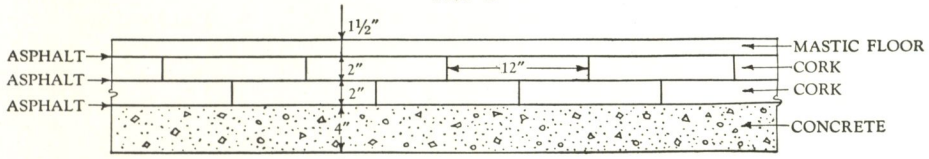
No. 6



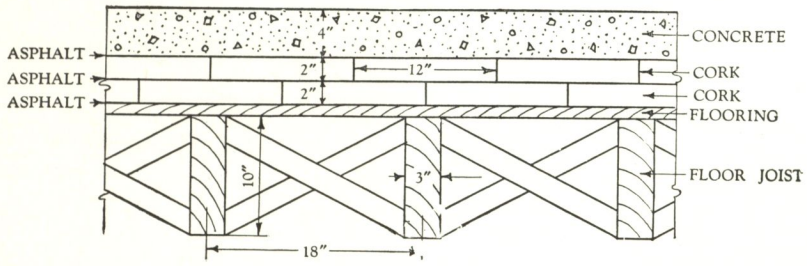
No. 7



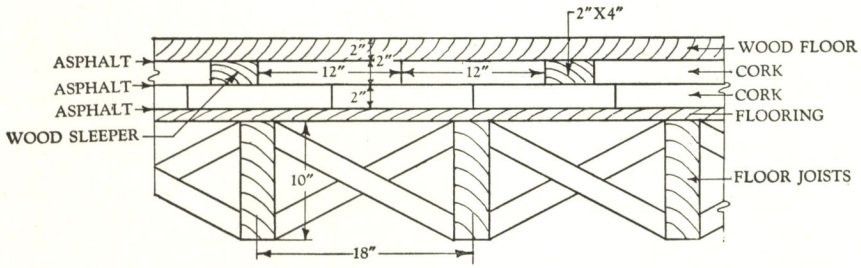
No. 8

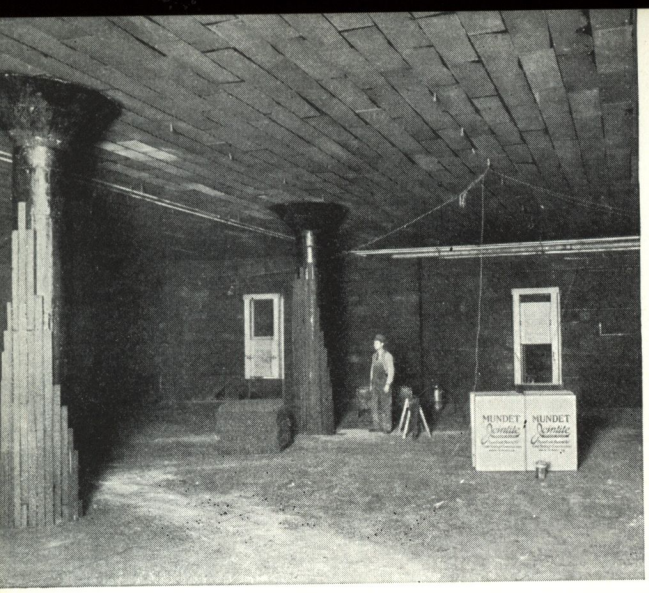


No. 9



No. 10





• • Ceilings • •

SPECIFICATIONS

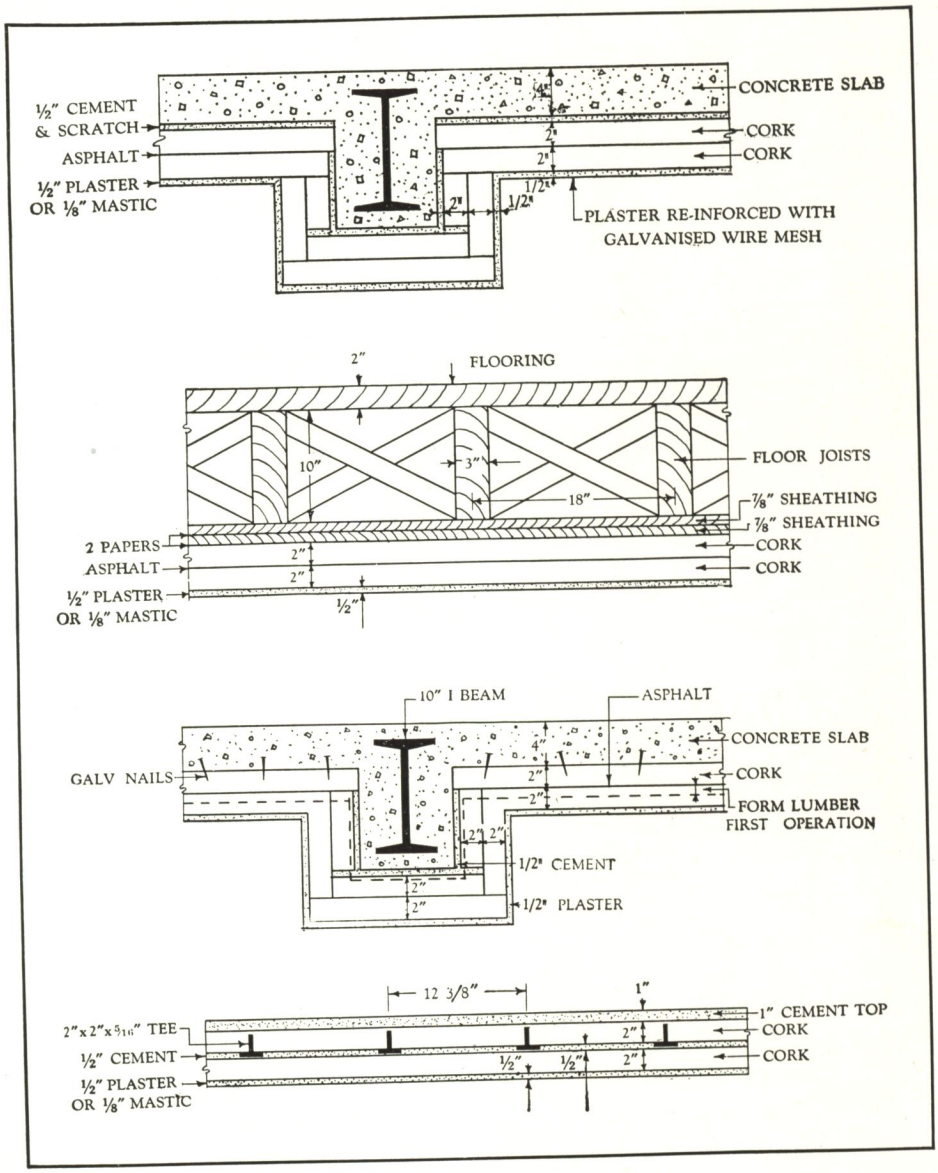
Concrete • SPECIFICATION NO. 11 • • •

The ceiling shall be insulated with ... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The ceiling areas shall first be thoroughly hacked and pitted and shall then receive a tight scratch coat of portland cement mortar.

The first course of corkboard shall then be applied in a ½-in. bed of portland cement mortar and securely propped in place until the cement has set. The second course of corkboard shall then be applied against the first course in a heavy dip coat of hot asphalt, and additionally secured with hardwood skewers of suitable length. All joints shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the preceding course.

The exposed cork surfaces shall be finished as provided in specification No. 1.

Note: If plaster finish is desired it is recommended that No. 19-gauge galvanized wire mesh having two meshes to the inch be securely stapled to the cork surfaces before plaster finish is applied.



Alternate

The ceiling shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The ceiling areas shall be stripped with 2"x4" treated lumber spaced 12" or 18" or 24" apart and fastened to ceiling with galvanized expansion bolts not more than 5'-0" on centers. The entire ceiling area shall then be given a spray coat of Mundet Asphalt Primer, following which the first course of corkboard shall be applied in a heavy dip coat of hot asphalt and securely toe nailed to 2"4" strips. Second course application same as specified in base specifications.

Ceilings, Wood

SPECIFICATION NO. 12 • •

The ceiling shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard in two courses over wood sheathing.

Two layers of ⅞-in. tongued and grooved sheathing shall be installed on the underside of ceiling joists with two layers of waterproof insulation paper between the sheathing courses, and two layers of waterproof insulation paper securely tacked to the underside of the sheathing. On the ceiling surface thus prepared shall be erected the first layer of corkboard, nailing each piece securely in place. The second course of corkboard shall then be applied against first course in a dip coat of hot asphalt and finished as provided in Specification No. 1.

Ceilings (New Buildings) Concrete

SPECIFICATION NO. 13 • •

The ceilings shall be insulated with ... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The general contractor will lower the forms of the slab construction a distance sufficient to allow the first course of corkboard to be laid dry in the forms. There shall be at least six special galvanized nails placed in each sheet of corkboard laid in forms with the heads protruding not less than 1½ in., to act as a key in the concrete. After the forms are stripped the second course of corkboard and both courses of corkboard on the beams and girders shall be applied and finished as in Specification No. 11.

Ceilings, False T Iron SPECIFICATION NO. 14

The ceilings shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. A framework consisting of 2x2x.. in. tee irons spaced on 12½-in. centers, shall be erected upon 2x2-in. wood framing concealed in the cork wall insulation. The first course of corkboard shall be placed between the tee irons after all edges have been dipped in hot asphalt. The second course of corkboard shall be applied against the underside of the first course in a ½-in. bed of portland cement mortar, and additionally secured with hardwood skewers of suitable length. All joints in the second course shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the first course. The top exposed surface of the corkboard shall be finished with 1 in. of portland cement plaster left under the float. The underside of the insulation shall be finished as provided in Specification No. 1.

FISH STORAGE WAREHOUSES

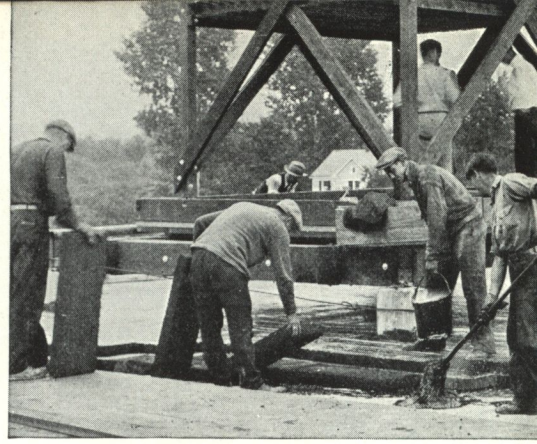
N. J. Ice & Cold Storage Co., Beach Haven Crest, N. J.
Bay State Fishing Co., Boston, Mass.
General Seafoods Co., Various Locations

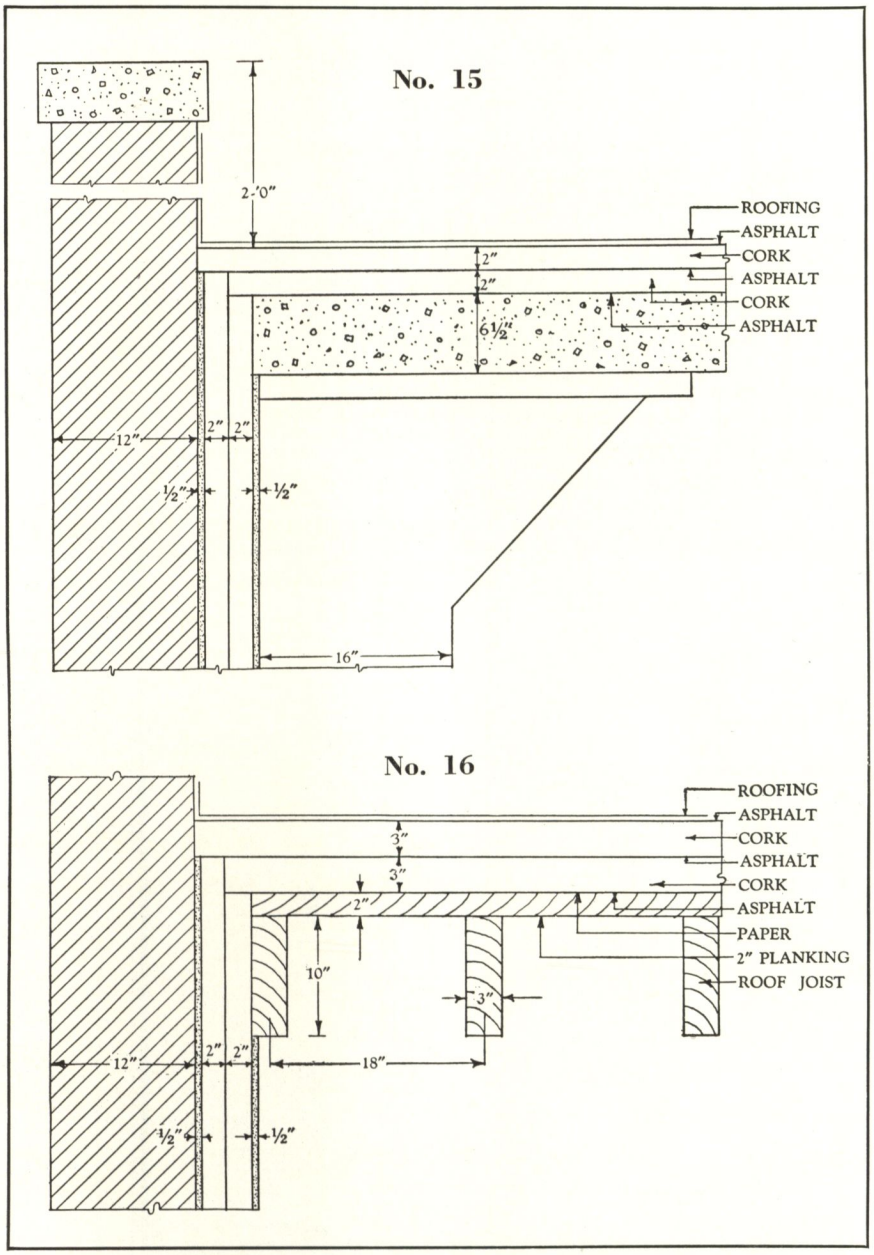
FUR STORAGES

Revillon Freres, New York, N. Y.
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

• • Roofs • •

SPECIFICATIONS





Concrete •
SPECIFICATION NO. 15 •

The roof slab shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. The first course of corkboard shall be laid down on the concrete slab in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt, and against it a second course of corkboard shall be applied in like manner. All joints shall be broken relative to adjacent layers and to the preceding course. The exposed cork surfaces are to remain uncoated and left ready for the roofing contractor to lay his roofing. The cork contractor and the roofing contractor shall co-operate with each other in order that all insulation laid in any one day will be protected with at least two-ply roofing.

Wood •
SPECIFICATION NO. 16 •

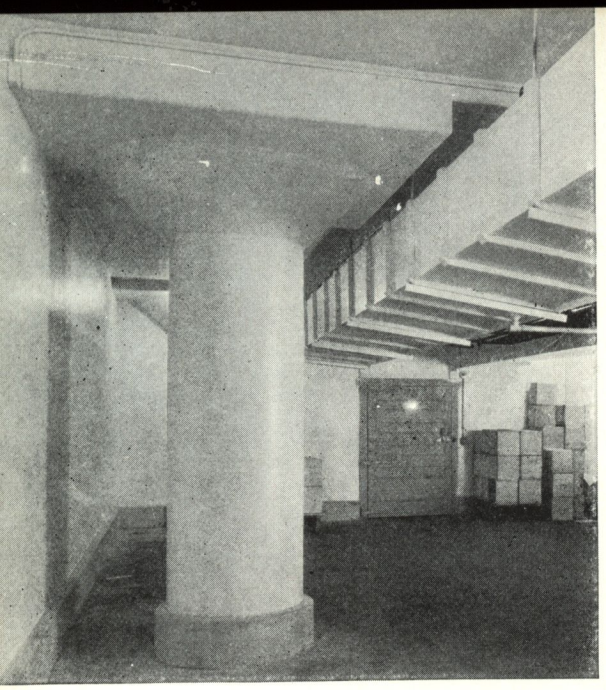
The roof shall be insulated with .... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard applied in two courses. Over the roof planking shall be laid one course of waterproof insulation paper with the seams lapped at least 3 in. and mopped in with hot asphalt. The cork insulation shall then be applied as in Specification No. 15.

•

HOSPITALS

Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Wilmington, Del.
Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Government Hospitals, Various Locations
Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, N. J.
New York State Hospitals, Various Locations
New York City Hospitals, New York, N. Y.

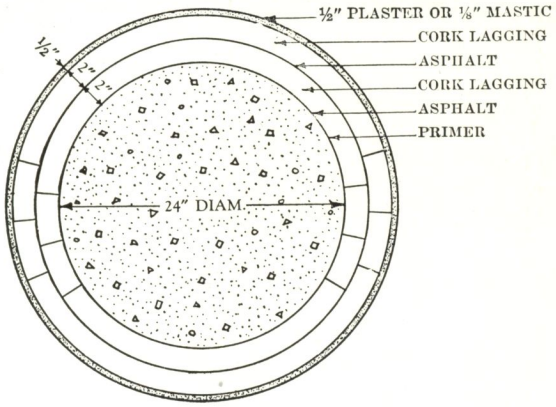
Users of Mundet



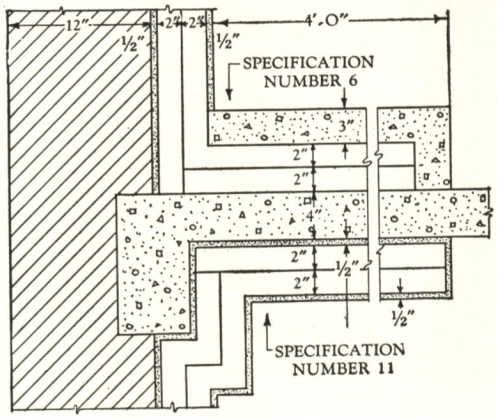
Column Insulation

SPECIFICATION NO. 17 • • •

The circular columns shall be insulated with ..... in. of "Jointite" Corkboard bevelled lagging, applied in two courses. The column surfaces shall receive a single coat of Mundet Primer, after which the first course of lagging shall be applied in a dip coat of hot asphalt. Each lag shall be securely locked to the adjacent lags with hard wood skewers of suitable length. The second course of lagging shall then be applied against the first course in a heavy dip coat of hot asphalt, and additionally secured to the first course with hard wood skewers of suitable length. The exposed cork surfaces shall be finished as in Specification No. 1.

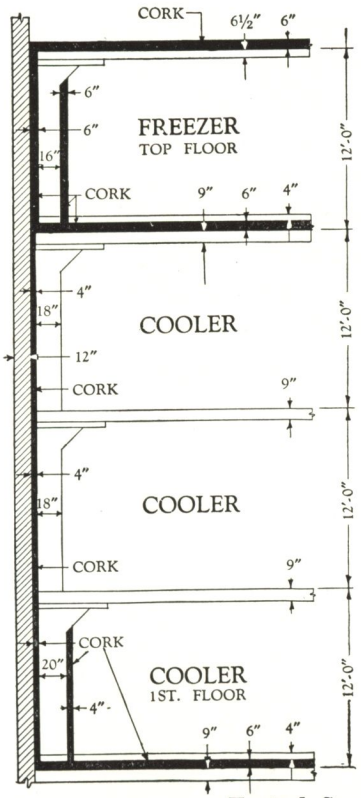


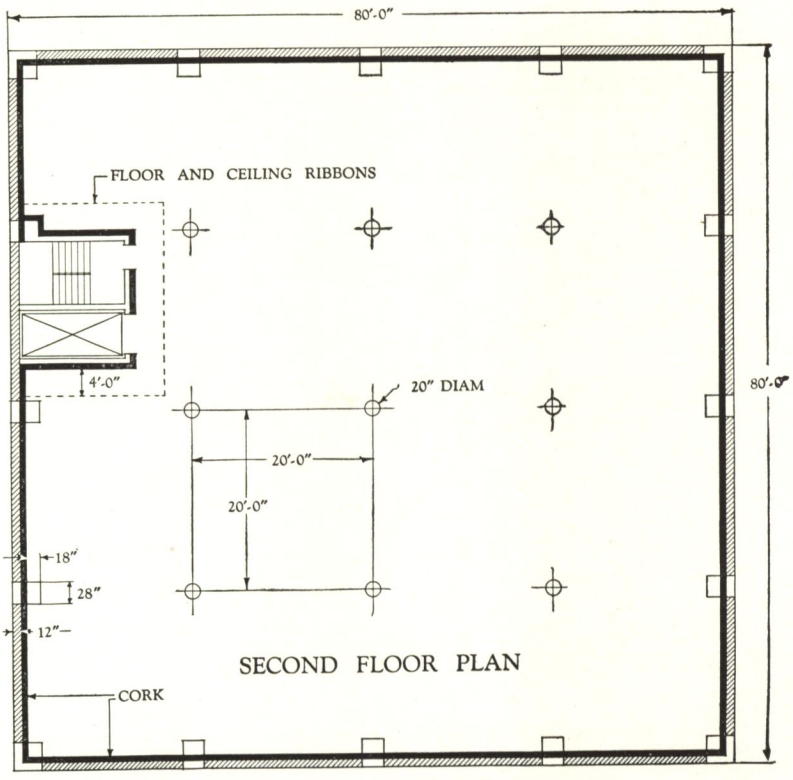
LAP OR RIBBON INSULATION



Used where continuous insulation is not obtainable.

Ribbon insulation is the form shown on the accompanying sketch. It consists of insulation either on floor or ceiling which extends out to a limited distance only from the wall line. It is used where conditions make it impossible to provide continuous insulation. The ribbon insulation must be carried around beams and girders. For specifications, see notes on cut.





Typical Section and Plan of Building Showing Continuous Installation

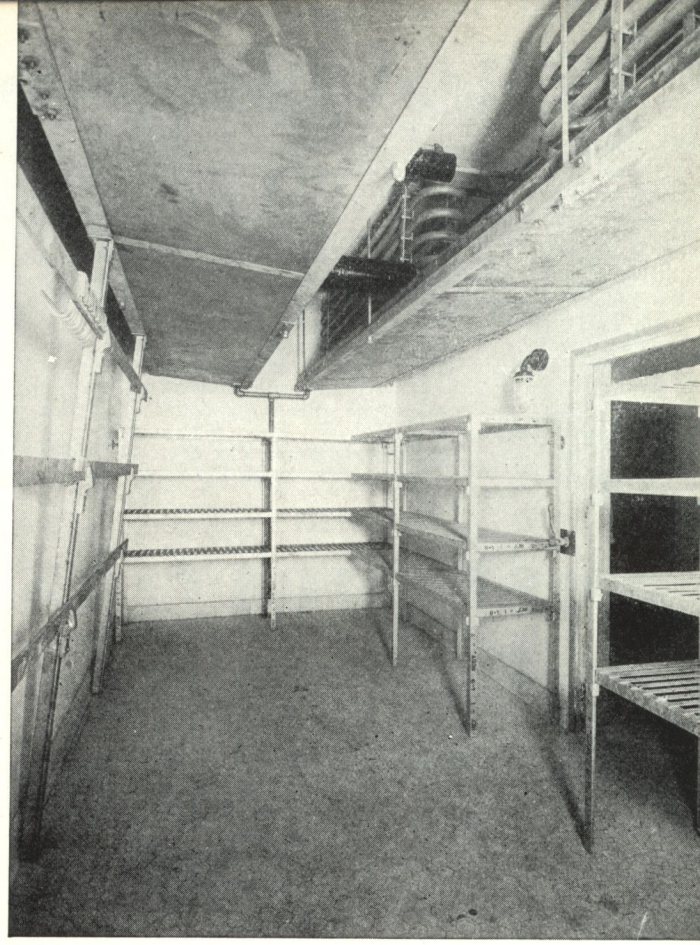
Users of Mundet

[8]

HOTELS

Hotel Park Central, New York, N. Y.
Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hotel Majestic, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bryn Mawr Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Kenmore Hotel, Boston, Mass.
Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Coil Bunker Construction



SPECIFICATION NO. 18 • • •

A coil loft or bunker shall be constructed, supported on ...x... in. timbers spaced 20 in. apart (Item 1), which shall be suitably supported in walls.

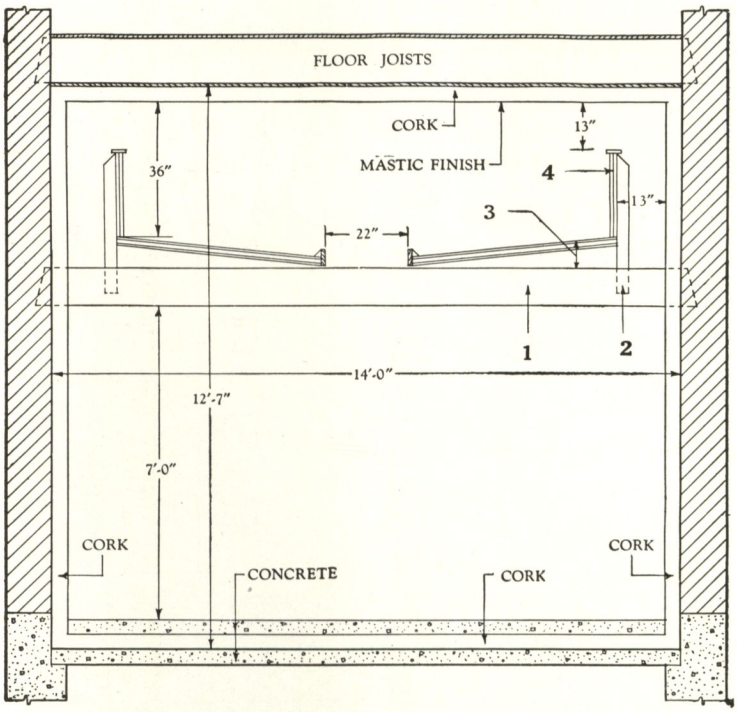
Wood cleats 2x4 in. (Item 2), shall then be securely bolted to the sides of the timbers and will act as supports for the warm air baffles (Item 4).

The top of the timbers shall then be given the correct slope by nailing tapered strips, which shall be the width of the timber and shall vary from 3 in. high at the outside end to 1 in. at the inside. These tapered strips shall then be sheathed with 7/8-in. tongued and grooved sheathing of spruce or cypress, over which shall be laid two courses of waterproof insulation paper, followed by a single course of 2-in. corkboard, laid down in and coated with hot asphalt.

In the corkboard shall be buried 2x2-in. wood sleepers on 26-in. centers, which will act as nailing strips for the 7/8-in. tongued and grooved sheathing which shall be placed over the corkboard together with two layers of waterproof insulation paper, all securely nailed to the sleepers (Item 3). The top surface of bunker floor shall then be covered with No. 24-gauge galvanized iron (or copper) lining flashed up on the warm air baffles a distance of 12 in., and provided at the low point with a scupper for drainage connection. The baffles shall be constructed of two courses of 7/8-in. tongued and grooved sheathing with two layers of waterproof insulation paper between them, all securely nailed to the wooden cleats mentioned above (Item 4).

The edges of the cold air duct shall be formed with 2x8-in. timbers securely fastened to the bunker timbers. The metal lining of the bunker shall extend over these timbers and shall be lapped vertically downward at least 2 in.

Note: For rooms having less than 8 ft. inside clear width, it is customary to use a single bunker pan. In rooms of greater than 8-ft. width the double bunker pan illustrated should be used. It is customary to make the total duct widths equal to about 30% of total width of room.



Section Showing Coil Bunker Construction

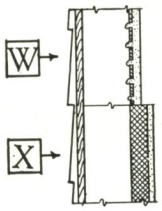
Typical Construction Details

Below are illustrated certain commonly used building sections, with and without insulation, together with tables showing the heat transmission through them expressed in B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per degree difference in temperature. The figures given for uninsulated construction have been taken from information contained in the 1930 Guide of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Savings in heat loss by the use of Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard are apparent.

The cuts are representative of methods of construction in common use and the data given will apply regardless of size or class of work. Should there be a type not illustrated upon which information is desired, a communication addressed to any of our offices will receive immediate attention and the specific information will be furnished.

On thickness of cork insulation greater than 3 in., figures are based on two-layer construction, using hot asphalt between the layers of cork.

SPECIFICATIONS



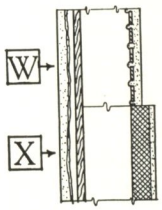
"W" beveled siding, waterproof paper, sheathing, studding, lath and plaster.

"X" beveled siding, waterproof paper, sheathing, studding, corkboard, plaster.

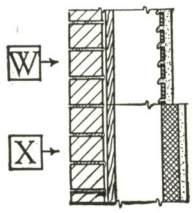
Not insulated, W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	1½	2	3	4	6
.275	.117	.098	.073	.058	.040

"W" stucco on metal lath, furring, waterproof paper, sheathing, studding, lath and plaster.

"X" stucco on metal lath, furring, waterproof paper, sheathing, studding, corkboard, plaster.



Not insulated, W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	1½	2	3	4	6
.319	.125	.102	.076	.059	.041



"W" brick veneer, waterproof paper, sheathing, studding, lath and plaster.

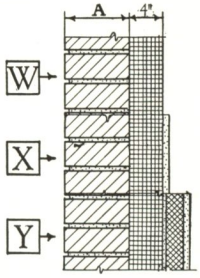
"X" brick veneer, waterproof insulation paper, sheathing, studding, corkboard, plaster.

Not insulated, W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	1½	2	3	4	6
.258	.114	.095	.072	.057	.040

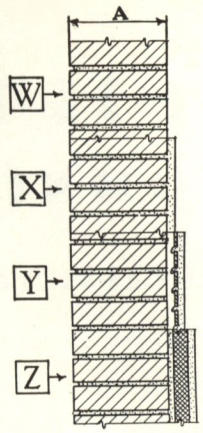
"W" brick, tile.

"X" brick, tile, plaster.

"Y" brick, tile, portland cement backing, corkboard, plaster.



Thickness, A, in.	Not insulated		Y, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	1½	2	3	4	6
8	.257	.243	.110	.093	.071	.054	.039
12	.205	.197	.101	.086	.067	.052	.039
16	.196	.185	.098	.084	.066	.051	.038



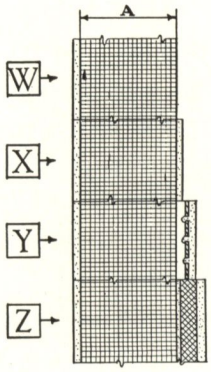
"W" 4-in. face brick and common brick.

"X" brick, plaster.

"Y" brick, furring, lath and plaster.

"Z" brick, portland cement mortar backing, corkboard, plaster.

Thickness A, in.	Not insulated			Z, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	Y	1½	2	3	4	6
8	.385	.356	.261	.127	.106	.078	.059	.042
12	.295	.277	.216	.115	.098	.074	.056	.040
16	.238	.227	.184	.104	.090	.069	.053	.039
20	.190	.176	.153	.097	.081	.064	.050	.037
24	.162	.148	.126	.089	.074	.059	.047	.035



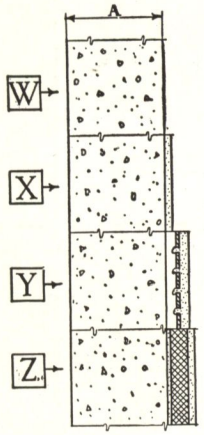
"W" stucco, hollow tile.

"X" stucco, hollow tile, plaster.

"Y" stucco, hollow tile, furring, lath and plaster.

"Z" stucco, hollow tile, portland cement backing, corkboard, plaster.

Thickness A, in.	Not insulated			Z, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	Y	1½	2	3	4	6
4	.515	.463	.411	.142	.113	.082	.061	.043
6	.419	.384	.346	.134	.107	.080	.059	.042
8	.317	.296	.228	.119	.099	.074	.057	.041
10	.304	.285	.221	.117	.093	.073	.058	.040
12	.241	.229	.186	.106	.090	.069	.053	.039



"W" concrete—1:3:5 mix.

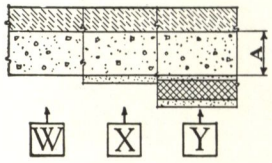
"X" concrete, plaster.

"Y" concrete, furring, lath and plaster.

"Z" concrete, portland cement mortar backing, corkboard, plaster.

Thickness A, in.	Not insulated			Z, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	Y	1½	2	3	4	6
4	.641	.573	.367	.150	.120	.085	.062	.044
6	.583	.518	.339	.142	.116	.084	.062	.043
8	.512	.461	.314	.138	.113	.082	.061	.043
10	.455	.416	.292	.134	.110	.081	.060	.042
12	.411	.378	.273	.131	.106	.079	.059	.042
16	.343	.320	.241	.122	.102	.076	.057	.041
18	.319	.299	.228	.120	.099	.075	.057	.041
20	.294	.277	.216	.116	.097	.073	.056	.040

SPECIFICATIONS

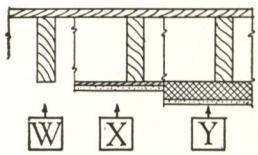


"W" finished (2-in.) concrete floor, reinforced concrete slab.

"X" finished floor, reinforced concrete slab, plaster finish.

"Y" finished concrete floor, reinforced concrete slab, portland cement mortar backing, corkboard, plaster.

Thickness A, in.	Not insulated		Y, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	1½	2	3	4	6
4	.461	.419	.135	.110	.081	.060	.042
5	.438	.400	.133	.109	.081	.060	.042
6	.417	.380	.131	.107	.080	.059	.042
7	.392	.363	.129	.106	.079	.059	.042
8	.378	.348	.127	.105	.079	.059	.042
10	.345	.322	.123	.103	.077	.058	.041



"W" single wood floor joists.

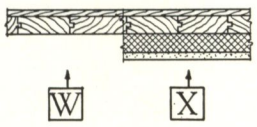
"X" single wood floor joists, lath and plaster.

"Y" single wood floor, corkboard, plaster.

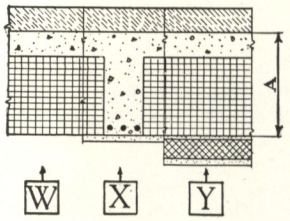
Not insulated		Y, insulated with corkboard, in.				
W	X	1½	2	3	4	6
.440	.272	.119	.100	.075	.057	.041

"W" finished wood floor (1 in.), mill constructed plank floor.

"X" finished wood floor, mill constructed plank floor, corkboard, plaster.



Not insulated W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	1½	2	3	4	6
.233	.108	.092	.070	.053	.039

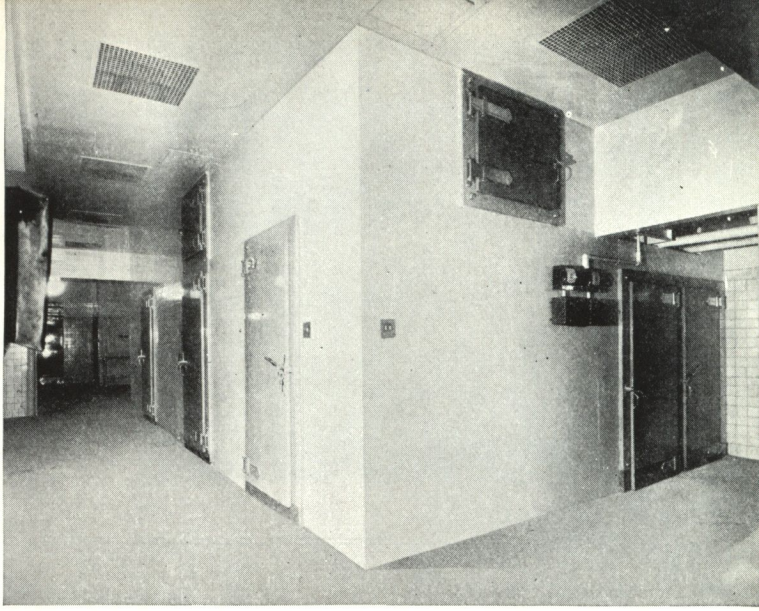


"W" finished (2-in.) concrete floor, reinforced concrete joist and tile slab.

"X" finished floor, reinforced concrete joist and tile slab, plaster.

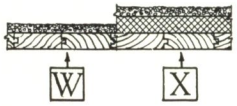
"Y" finished floor, reinforced concrete joist and tile slab, portland cement mortar backing, corkboard, plaster.

Thickness A, in.	Not insulated		Y, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	W	X	1½	2	3	4	6
5½	.621	.550	.150	.119	.085	.062	.043
8	.430	.359	.135	.111	.084	.062	.043
10½	.392	.321	.132	.106	.081	.060	.042
13	.370	.299	.129	.104	.079	.059	.042
15½	.271	.200	.114	.096	.074	.057	.041

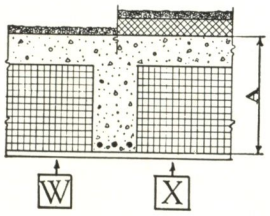


"W" standard built-up roofing, mill construction plank roof.

"X" standard built-up roofing, corkboard, mill construction plank roof.



Not insulated W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
	1½	2	3	4	6
.345	.126	.104	.077	.058	.041



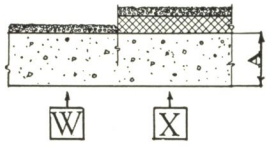
"W" standard built-up roofing, reinforced concrete joists and tile slab, plaster.

"X" standard built-up roofing, corkboard, reinforced concrete joists and tile slab, plaster.

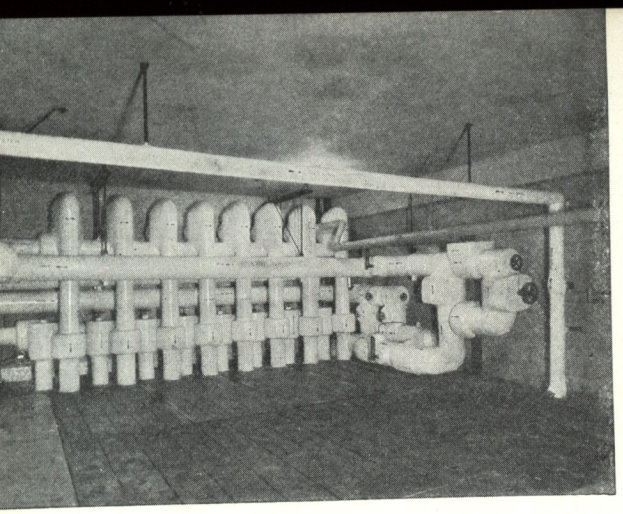
Thickness A, in.	Not insulated W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
		1½	2	3	4	6
5½	.515	.143	.116	.084	.062	.043
8	.456	.138	.113	.082	.061	.043
10½	.410	.133	.110	.081	.060	.042
13	.381	.130	.107	.080	.059	.042

"W" standard built-up roofing, reinforced concrete slab.

"X" standard built-up roofing, corkboard, reinforced concrete slab.



Thickness A, in.	Not insulated, W	X, insulated with corkboard, in.				
		1½	2	3	4	6
2	.658	.153	.122	.087	.063	.044
3	.610	.151	.120	.086	.063	.044
4	.568	.148	.119	.085	.062	.044
5	.532	.145	.117	.084	.062	.043
6	.500	.143	.115	.083	.061	.043
7	.472	.140	.113	.082	.061	.043
8	.447	.138	.112	.082	.060	.043



"Jointite" Moulded Cork Pipe Covering

All the insulating qualities of cork hereinbefore explained for cold storage, and its resistance to heat transmission generally, apply equally to its value as insulation for cold piping. It affords a most efficient and permanent means for protecting cold water, brine, and ammonia pipe lines and fittings.

"Jointite" Moulded Cork Pipe Covering is made of pure granulated cork compressed and moulded in forms and baked as described for corkboard. Following the baking process each piece of pipe covering is covered all over with a mineral rubber finish which prevents damage from moisture or frost.

Various moulded shapes are made both for pipe and fittings so that all parts of the pipe lines may be neatly and adequately covered.

Thickness		Clear space between pipes, in.	Clear space between pipes and walls, etc., in.
Brine	Screwed fittings under 6 in.	8	6
	Screwed fittings over 6 in. and flanged fittings	14	8
Special thick	Screwed fittings under 6 in.	10	8
	Screwed fittings over 6 in. and flanged fittings	18	12
Ice water thick	Screwed fittings under 6 in.	6	4
	Screwed fittings over 6 in. and flanged fittings	10	5

SPECIFICATIONS

Used for 75% of all Pipe Covering

SPECIFICATION A • ○ ○ Pipe—After the pipe lines have been tested and approved, they shall be insulated with "Jointite" [(1), (2) or (3)] Cork Pipe Covering. All contact joints shall be sealed with Mundet Waterproof Cement. All contact joints shall be butted closely and firmly together and secured with copper clad steel wire, spaced at intervals of not more than 6 in. All seams shall be horizontal. All mated sections shall be used together. The so-called "broken joint" method must not be used.

Fittings—The fittings shall be insulated with "Jointite" Moulded Cork Fitting Covers of a thickness to match the above pipe covering. All contact joints shall be sealed with Mundet Waterproof Cement. All joints shall be butted closely and firmly together and secured with not less than four copper clad steel wires. On all flanged fittings and on all screwed fittings larger than 6 in., not less than six wires shall be used.

Voids—All spaces between fittings and fitting covers shall be filled with Mundet Fitting Filler.

Seams—All seams and chipped edges in the fitting covers and pipe covering shall be filled with Mundet Seam Filler and the surface made smooth.

Finish—The entire outer surface of the insulation shall receive one coat of Mundet Finish Paint.

Hangers—Pipe Lines shall be supported, in every case, outside of the covering and shall be protected by carefully fitted metal shields extending 4 in. on each side of the hanger. The shield shall embrace the entire lower semicircle.

Spacing—Minimum spacing between pipes and adjacent surfaces shall be as given in the table at the top of this column.

Moist Air Conditions or Outdoor Use

SPECIFICATION B • • • Pipe, Fittings, Voids, Seams—*Note:* Specifications under these headings same as Specification A.

Roofing—After the seams have been filled, there shall be applied ... layers of ... ply smooth surfaced roofing. Each joint shall be lapped not less than 2 in. The laps shall be sealed with asphalt paint and secured with staples or copper clad steel wire. All laps shall be laid in such a manner as to form a watershed.

Finish, Hangers, Spacing—*Note:* Specifications under these headings same as Specification A.

Decorative Canvas or Paint Finish

SPECIFICATION C • • • Pipe, Fittings, Voids, Seams—*Note:* Specifications under these headings same as Specification A.

Canvas—After the seams have been filled, the pipe covering shall be wrapped with No. 8 Rosin Sized Paper, and the fittings shall be given a coat of asbestos cement, troweled on, and of sufficient thickness to give a smooth base for canvas. Over the pipe and fittings, a jacket of 8-oz. canvas shall be neatly sewn, using not less than three stitches to the inch. All seams shall be located along the line of minimum visibility.

Finish—The canvas jacket shall be sized and painted with two coats of lead and oil paint.

Hangers, Spacing—Specification under this heading, same as Specification A.

Low Temperature Piping

SPECIFICATION D • • • Pipe, Fittings, Voids, Seams—Specifications under these headings same as Specification A.

Membrane Jacket—Over the fittings there shall be applied a layer of mineral rubber cloth, lapped not less than 2 in. and sealed with asphalt paint. Starting with a 2-in. lap upon the fittings, the straight pipe shall be wrapped spirally with a layer of rubberized adhesive membrane tape lapped not less than 1 in.

Finish—Finish to be either as in Specification A or Specification C.

Hangers, Spacing—Specifications under this heading same as Specification A.

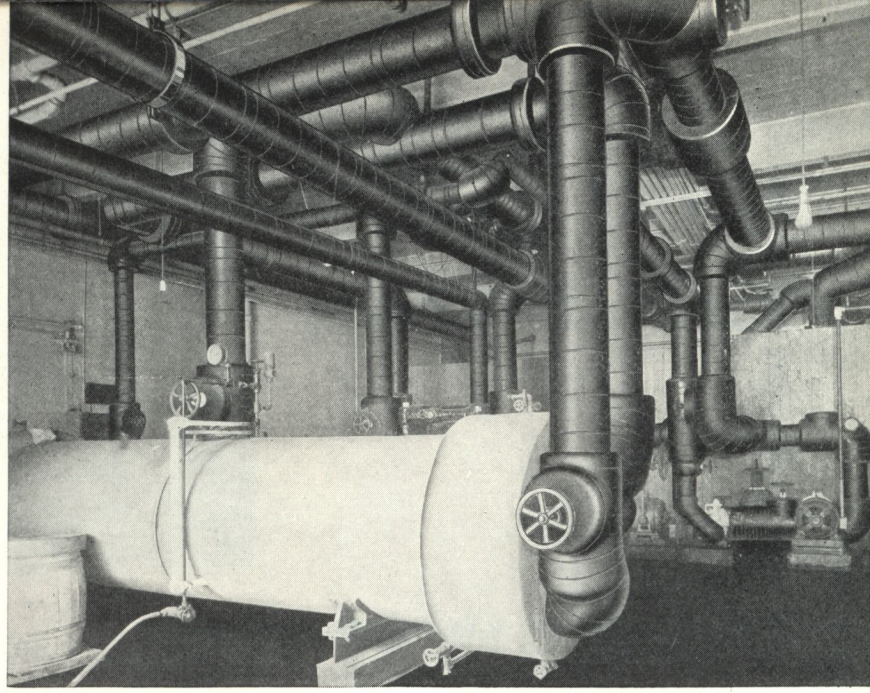
ICE PLANTS

Knickerbocker Ice Co., New York, N. Y.
Boston Ice Co., Boston, Mass.
City Ice & Fuel Co., St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICE BUILDINGS

New York Life Building, New York, N. Y.
Provident Mutual Life Ins. Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal.

"Jointite" Cork Lagging



We manufacture beveled cork lagging and discs for the insulation of cylindrical tanks and coolers. The lagging is cut to order to any desired radius. If desired, the lagging can be furnished with a ⅛-in. mastic coating, ironed in at the factory. Shipment can be made within 24 hours after the order is received by our factory.

SUGGESTED THICKNESS

Note: The numbered items shown below are for covering of various standard thicknesses and for purposes as indicated. Reference will be made to this list in specification text.

2 in. of lagging (1) Above 40° F.
3 in. of lagging (2) Above 25° F. and below 40° F.
(3) Above 10° F. and below 25° F. — 4 in. of lagging } Applied in
(4) Below 10° F. — 6 in. of lagging } two courses

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATION E • • •

Note: This specification is usually used in conjunction with Specification A.

Lagging—*(1) Tank Surfaces*—After the cooler or tank has been tested and approved, the body of the tank shall be insulated with [see items (1), (2), (3) and (4)] ..... in. of "Jointite" Beveled Cork Lagging, applied in ..... courses. The first course shall be applied against the tank (with or without mineral rubber finish on the inside), with all contact joints firmly and securely butted together and sealed with Mundet Waterproof Cement. The lagging shall be further secured with copperclad steel wire spaced at intervals of not more than 6 in. (On tanks larger than 20″ in diameter —outside measurement of cork—the lagging may be secured with No. 20-gauge galvanized spring steel bands ¾″ wide applied with special flush type clips on 9″ centers). The second course of lagging shall then be applied against the first course in the same manner as above with all joints in the lagging broken with respect to the first.

(2) Flanges—The flanges shall be insulated in the same manner as the tank surfaces. The flange lagging shall lap upon the body lagging for 12 in. and shall project beyond the outermost portion of the head, a distance equal to the thickness of the tank insulation.

Discs—The heads shall be insulated with "Jointite" Corkboard Discs of the same total thickness as the tank insulation (with or without mineral rubber finish on the inside ironed on at the factory). The discs shall be applied directly against the head of the tank and supported by the flange lagging.

Voids—Any spaces between the lagging and the tank body shall be filled with Mundet Fitting Filler. The spaces between the bolts and flanges shall be filled with Mundet Fitting Filler. The spaces between the heads and the flanges shall be filled with fine regranulated cork.

Finish—The entire outer surface of the insulation shall have a mineral rubber finish ironed on at the factory. After the insulation is completed all seams and chipped edges shall be filled with Mundet Seam Filler.

Painting—The entire outer surface shall receive one coat of Mundet Finish Paint.

SPECIFICATION F • • •

Note: This specification is often used in conjunction with Specification C.

Lagging, Discs, Voids, Finish—*Note:* Specifications under these headings same as Specification E.

Canvas—After the seams have been filled, the outer surface of the tank shall be covered with a layer of No. 8 Rosin Sized Paper. Over the paper shall be sewn a jacket of 8-oz. canvas. All seams shall be of the invisible type and shall have not less than three stitches to the inch.

Painting—The canvas shall be sized and painted with two coats of lead and oil paint.

SPECIFICATION G • • •

Note: This specification is very commonly used where a neat appearance, plus the ability to withstand a certain amount of rough usage is desired.

Lagging, Discs, Voids, Finish—Specifications under these headings same as Specification E.

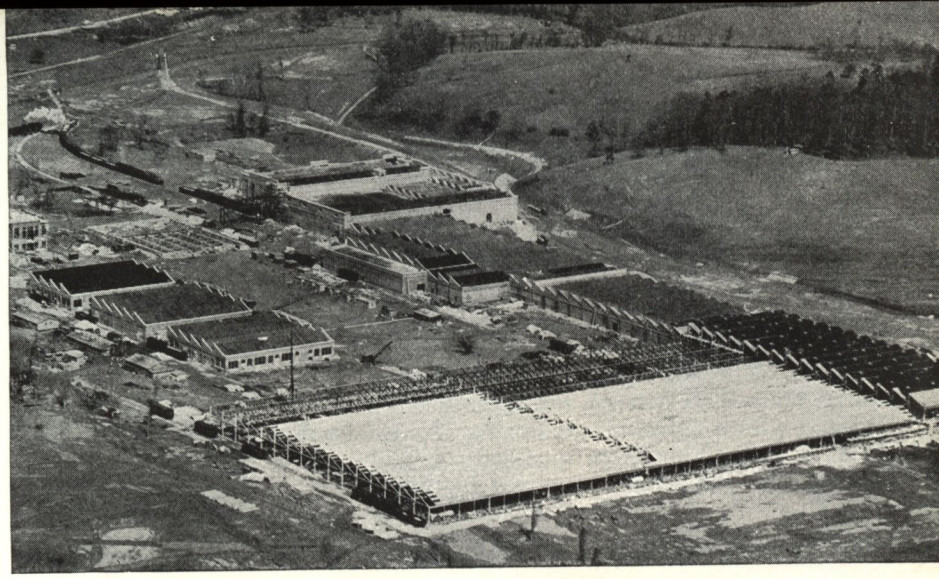
Plaster—After the seams have been filled, the outer surface of the insulation shall be covered with a layer of 1-in. hexagonal mesh galvanized wire, securely stapled to the insulation. Over the wire shall be applied two coats of portland and asbestos cement plaster. The first coat shall be a rough or scratch coat; the second coat shall be troweled to a smooth and even finish.

Painting—Optional.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Public Service Gas & Electric Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Procter & Gamble Co.
DuPont Viscoid Co., Arlington, N. J.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.
American Enka Corp., Asheville, N. C.

Roof Insulation



To Prevent Condensation •

It is generally recognized today that correct building design must include insulation. The heat transmitted from uninsulated roofs in the winter results in a needless loss, the cost of which comes to a staggering total. Furthermore, the annoying and frequently expensive problem of ceiling condensation may be easily overcome.

In the summer, these same roofs absorb a tremendous amount of heat and deliver it to the rooms below, thus causing discomfort to, and impairing the efficiency of, people who are working in these areas. In certain commercial plants where the humidity and often the temperature must be governed at a high point, due to the processes of manufacture, an uninsulated roof will inevitably chill the air in its vicinity during the winter months to the point where some of its moisture condenses and forms what is commonly known as ceiling "sweat." The moisture drops to the floor, producing a most annoying condition to people who are working in the room and often causing damage to property, since it will drop upon any materials and machinery that may be underneath. The loss due to condensation must be considered separately from the direct loss due to heat leakage through the roof, the latter being present in all uninsulated construction while the former appears only when the humidity is relatively high or when the difference in temperature between the inside of the roof and the room is of considerable magnitude.

Numerous industries are in the position of, for example, textile mills, which have, as one of the prerequisites for proper manufacturing, a high degree of relative humidity. Many textile mills are located in New England, and in winter are operating with a great variation between the inside and outside temperatures of their buildings. Unless these buildings are insulated, the walls and roofs become very much colder, on the inside, than the surrounding air. This cold is transmitted to the adjacent air, which reaches the point of total saturation (dewpoint), and deposits its moisture upon the cold surfaces, from which come the drip. The resultant losses may be grouped as follows:

(1) Direct losses.
  (a) Heat transmitted through roof and walls.
  (b) Damage to goods in process of manufacture.
  (c) Decreased efficiency of labor.
(2) Indirect losses.
  (a) Damage to machinery.
  (b) Deterioration of buildings, particularly of wooden construction.
  (c) Lowered morale of labor due to unpleasant working conditions.

Unfortunately, it is only recently that industry has begun to subject its inherited losses to a careful scrutiny. In the past, ceiling condensation was regarded as a necessary evil, and an inevitable concomitant of high relative humidity. Advanced engineering practice in new buildings, however, has demonstrated its worth to the point where manufacturers have begun to realize that their old equipment cannot compete with new equipment unless it is brought up to date. However, the tendency to maintain a given status quo, plus the inhibition against spending money upon old equipment, has produced a considerable inertia. It is for this reason that all roofs are not insulated, although there have been instances without number where cork insulation has been installed in an existing plant and has paid for itself within a few years in the single item of coal required for heating.

When bringing to the attention of manufacturers the need for cork insulation in buildings, the greater stress has been laid upon the resultant saving in fuel. Today, however, industrial executives in ever increasing numbers are realizing that a most important factor in their problem of keeping costs at a minimum is the attitude of their labor. A worker is never efficient when he is uncomfortable, and therefore the use of insulation, while it may be considered as an intangible benefit from this angle, is nevertheless of vital import.

The other factors that go to make up the losses in uninsulated construction depend entirely upon individual conditions, and it is difficult to evaluate them in general terms, but it is reasonable to conclude that they are present in all cases to a greater or less degree and must eventually appear in the costs of manufacture.

Mention was made, in the foregoing text, of the losses caused by condensation in the textile industry; but it must not be assumed that this industry stands alone. Below are listed a number of types of buildings that are prone to condensation troubles.

Bakeries
Creameries
Laundries
Lumber drying rooms and kilns
Packing houses
Killing rooms
Paper mills
Power houses
Swimming pools
Textile mills—cotton, wool and silk
Tobacco factories
Turkish baths
Twine mills

Thickness of Corkboard Needed

It has already been shown that cork is the ideal insulation for this work. The next important thing to determine is the thickness of corkboard that must be used.

There is no rule of thumb by which it is possible to determine what thickness of cork insulation is required for any given roof. The thickness of insulation is an exact function of the humidity present, the nature of the wall or roof construction, its own co-efficient of heat transmission, and the maximum temperature difference on the two sides of the building construction. In order to facilitate the determination of the correct thickness of corkboard insulation for roofs, a special chart has been included in this section (see page 17) upon which it is possible to read directly the permissible heat loss for any given set of conditions. Upon page 16 will be found a table showing the heat loss of all common types of roof construction. Under each type is shown the heat loss of that construction with various thicknesses of "Jointite" Corkboard Insulation. Typical cases are also shown graphically in illustrations on page 11.

The easiest way of demonstrating the use of the chart, table and illustrations will be to show the working of an actual case. Following is a typical problem: A manufacturing plant is equipped with a 3-in. yellow pine roof and standard ⅝-in. built-up roofing. The inside temperature (dry bulb) at the ceiling is 70° F., the relative humidity is 80%, and the lowest temperature during the winter is minus 10° F.

Locate the line of 70° upon the room temperature scale at the top of the chart and follow down to the 80% relative humidity diagonal. Follow horizontally across the chart to the line of 80° maximum temperature difference on the lower scale. Interpolation between the bounding heat loss diagonal lines will show the heat loss to be .124. Referring to the heat transmission table, we find that in connection with a 3-in. yellow pine roof and ⅝-in. built-up roofing, 1½ in. of Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard will give sufficient insulation to preclude the possibility of condensation for the above set of conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS

Note: The following specifications will be found to cover the usual typical cases of roof insulation:

1

On Wood Deck Construction

On top of wood deck, first apply a single layer of .... roofing felt laid in hot asphalt with joints lapped 3 in. Following this lay one course of .... in. Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard, laid in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt, the exposed cork surfaces to be left dry, ready for the application of the roofing.

2

Over Concrete Construction

On top of the concrete roof slab first apply two coats of asphalt primer, following which .... in. Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard is to be laid in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt, the exposed cork surfaces to be left dry, ready for the application of the roofing.

3

Over Steel Roof Decks

On top of steel deck lay one course of .... in. Mundet "Jointite" Corkboard, laid in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt, the exposed cork surfaces to be left dry, ready for the application of the roofing.

Note: Should roof insulation consist of two-layer work, the second course shall be applied on top of the first course in a dip coat of hot asphalt, with all transverse joints broken.

BREWERIES

P. Ballantine & Son, Newark, N. J.
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. Simons Brewing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Superior Brewing Co., Fort Worth, Texas
Jackson Brewing Co., New Orleans, La.
Globe Brewing Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Hyde Park Breweries Assoc., St. Louis, Mo.
Century Brewing Co., Seattle, Wash.

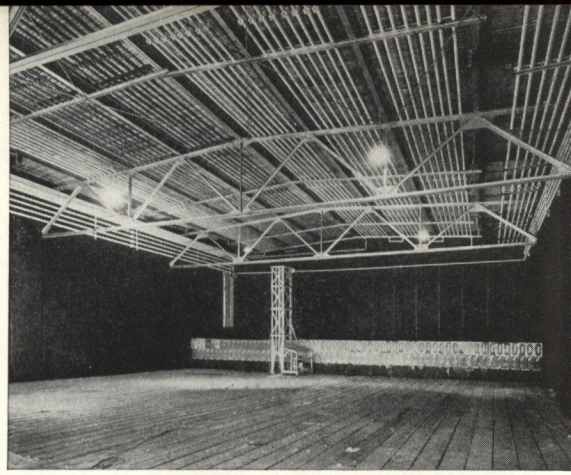
Users of Mundet

Heat Transmission

TABLE SHOWING HEAT LOSSES THROUGH ROOFS

Construction	Transmission in B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree difference in temperature per hour
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, no insulation.....	.658
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.206
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.153
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.122
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.087
2-in. concrete slab and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.067
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, no insulation.....	.610
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.201
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.151
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.120
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.086
3-in. concrete slab and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.067
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, no insulation.....	.568
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.197
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.148
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.118
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.085
4-in. concrete slab and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.066
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, no insulation.....	.500
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.187
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.143
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.115
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.083
6-in. concrete slab and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.065
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, no insulation	.345*
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.160
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.127
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.105
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.078
2-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.062
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, no insulation.....	.256*
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.138
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.112
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.095
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.072
3-in. Yellow Pine and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.058
Sheet steel deck, no insulation.....	1.000†
Sheet steel deck and roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard..	.231
Sheet steel deck and roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard..	.167
Sheet steel deck and roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard..	.130
Sheet steel deck and roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard..	.091
Sheet steel deck and roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard..	.067
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, no insulation	.485‡
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.187
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.142
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.114
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.083
4-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.065
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, no insulation	.398‡
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 1 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.171
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 1½-in. Jointite Corkboard	.133
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 2 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.109
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 3 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.080
6-in. hollow tile, ⅝-in. roofing, 4 -in. Jointite Corkboard	.063

*On yellow pine, nominal thickness specified, actual thickness used in tests.
†Factor as furnished by the Truscon Steel Co.
‡½-in. plaster on underside and 2-in. concrete roof slab over tile is assumed.



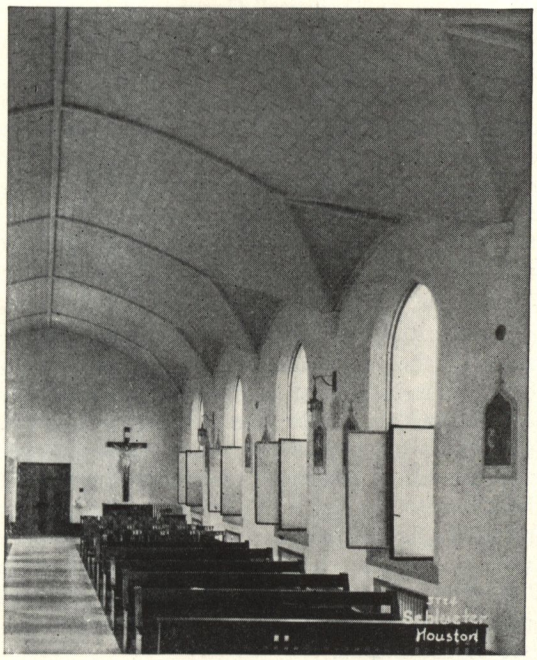
USE OF CHART

Locate the room temperature on Room Temperature Scale at top of chart and follow down on the corresponding line to its intersection with the line which represents the required humidity percentage, finding this point by interpolating, if necessary, on that segment of the vertical line between the diagonal lines, to obtain any required intermediate percentage between those shown in the left-hand column. For the sake of explanation the horizontal line so found will be referred to as the "humidity horizontal" for any particular case in point.

Next, determine the point of maximum difference in temperature on the scale at the bottom of the chart and follow up on the corresponding vertical line until it intersects the "humidity horizontal" and consider the point of intersection as point "A." Note where point "A" lies between two of the diagonal lines which represent amount of heat loss, and by interpolation between these light lines determine its value as compared to the figures in the right-hand column. The value so found will be the maximum allowable heat loss.

Determine from the Table of Heat Loss the thickness of insulation which will show a heat loss less than the value of "A" using the section of the table which shows the proposed type of construction combined with the insulation.

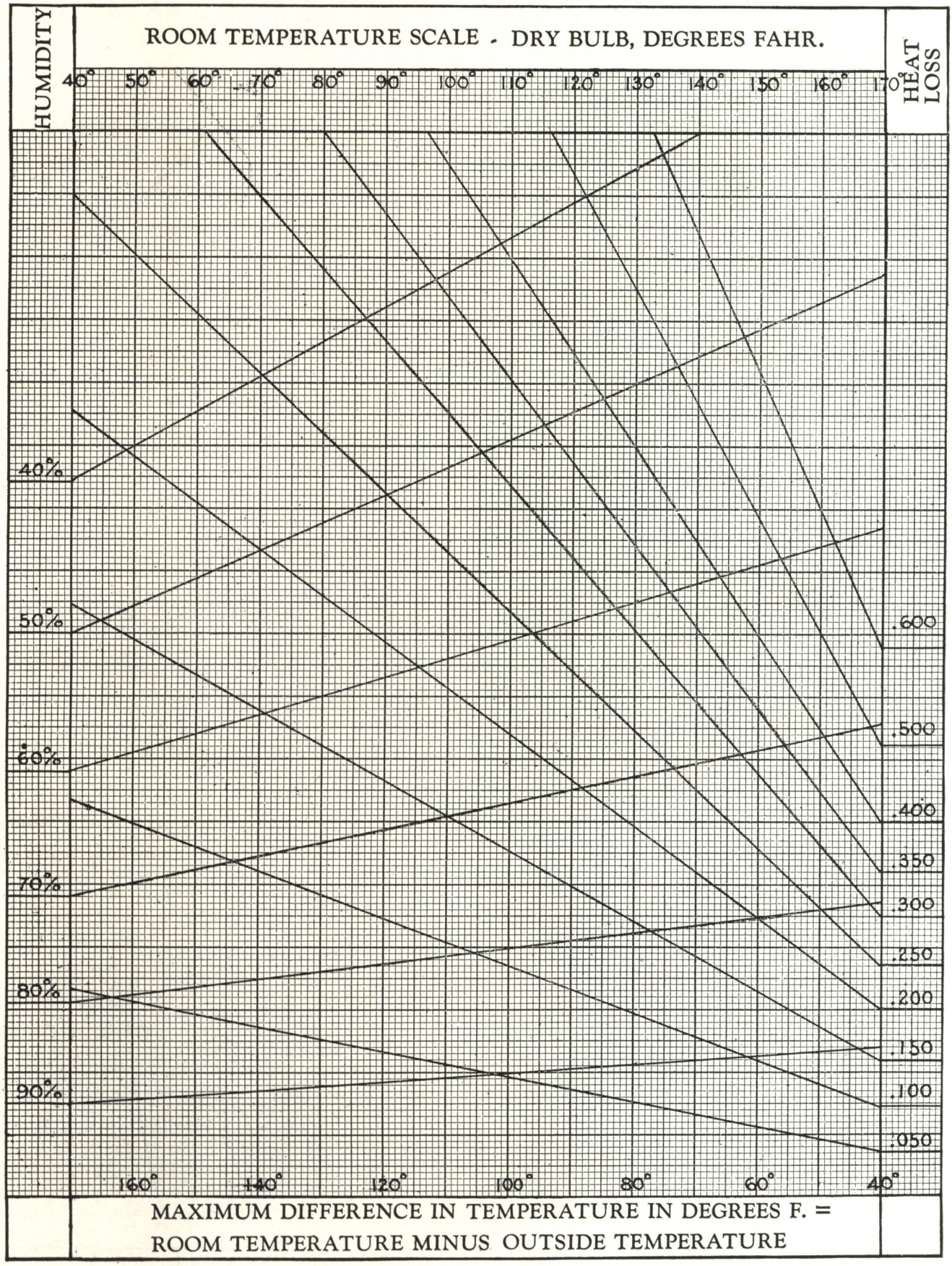
See also typical construction details showing heat loss tabulation.



Mundet Acoustical Corkboard performs a dual function in this church. In addition to furnishing necessary acoustical correction it insulates the ceiling

HEAT LOSS CHART

For Determining the Maximum Allowable Heat Loss in Roofs to Prevent Condensation



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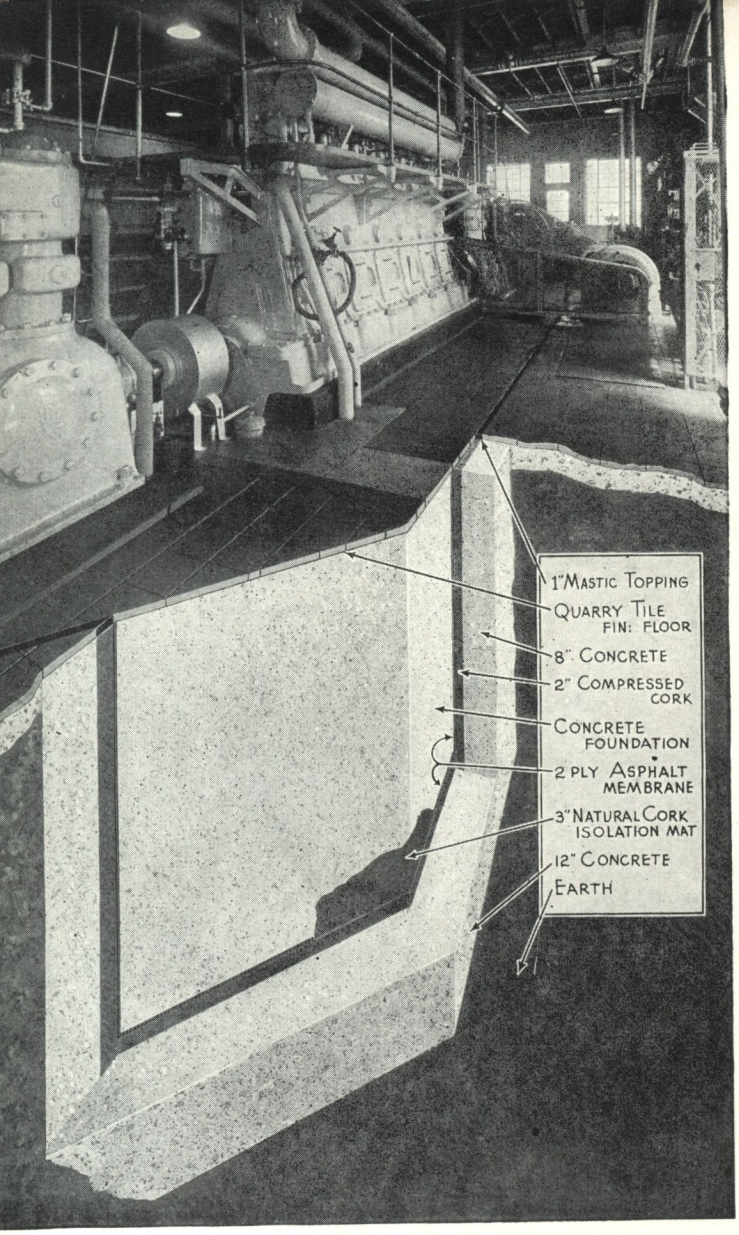
Vibration Isolation • • • •



Among the multitudinous uses to which cork has been applied, the one which is expanding most rapidly at the present time is the utilization of its peculiar physical characteristics in the elimination of machine vibration.

The principal characteristics of a medium for machinery isolation in the order of their importance, are:

(1) Ability to support the loads imposed upon it without too great, *or too variable,* a deflection.

(2) Ability to absorb vibration in the machine without transmitting it to the surrounding structure.

(3) Permanence, including ability to withstand repeated loading without fatigue or permanent set, ability to withstand the action of water, oil, acids or alkalis without deterioration, ability to maintain its resilience with age.

Of the many materials that have been used for isolation purposes at one time or another, cork has proved itself to be pre-eminently fitted for this work. It contains over 50% air by volume, and is made up of a myriad of tiny cells, hermetically sealed from each other by the structure of the wood. Its compression curves, therefore, resemble more nearly those of a gas than of an elastic solid, as is evident on page 19. This feature is important, because the resistance to loads, instead of being proportional to the amount of deflection, is proportional to the compression in the air cells; hence, under vibratory variations in loading, the active deflection is much smaller than for an elastic substance, while the cushioning effect is higher.

Cork isolation has proven itself under the pragmatic test of use, and many thousands of installations, some of them over a quarter of a century old, are giving complete satisfaction; often making possible the use of machines which without it could not be used in their present locations because of the vibration accompanying their operation.

Type of Cork Isolation to Use

Mundet Cork Isolation is made in two general types to conform with the class of loadings imposed upon it. They are as follows:

(1) Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mat—This form of cork isolation is suited to loads of about 800 to 2000 lb. per sq. ft., normally encountered in machinery foundations. Blocks of natural cork of the required thickness are held within a rigid steel frame or are bound with asphalt paper applied in hot asphalt to the top and bottom sides of the strips. The plates when laid together form a continuous mat isolation of the exact size necessary. For isolating a machine in a pit with an envelope of cork, as shown in the illustration herewith, it is customary to use asphalt paper bound natural cork isolation mat. Where the machine is mounted on a floor slab without side isolation, it is customary to use steel bound natural cork isolation mat.

In the case of average machine vibrations 1½ to 2 in. of natural cork is adequate, but for more intense vibrations or shock loads, the thickness should be increased to 3 or 4 in.

(2) Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork—This is the material first used as isolation cork and, while it has been superseded by the above material for light and medium loads, for loads above 2000 lb. per sq. ft., Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork has not been surpassed. This cork is made in sheets, of various thicknesses, and in three densities, namely, light, medium and heavy.

For loadings of 2000 to 3000 lb. per sq. ft., it is customary to use either light or medium density, according to the character of the vibration. Light density is used for light vibrations and medium density for heavy vibrations. From 3000 to 3500 lb. per sq. ft., either medium density or heavy density is used, according to the character of the vibratory load, and from 3500 to 6000 lb. per sq. ft., it is customary to use heavy density. The thicknesses of machinery isolation cork used depend upon the frequency and amplitude of the vibration present, but the most common thicknesses employed are 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in.

PROVISION PLANTS

Federal Packing Co., New Haven, Conn.
Wm. A. Donnelly, Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Produce Co., Abiline, Tex.
Hildebrandt Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio
International Produce Co., Chicago, Ill.
Providence Produce Terminal, Providence, R. I.

Specifications and Information on the Selection of MUNDET ISOLATION CORK

Machinery Isolation Cork is composed of granules cemented together in the process of manufacture which is the same as that of corkboard. It contains more cork per cubic foot than the natural cork isolation mats. It is structurally strong, but must have a higher initial loading than natural cork isolation mat before it equals the latter in efficiency as an isolation medium. The densities in pounds per cubic foot are:

Light, 1.00-1.30; Medium, 1.30-1.50; Heavy, 1.50-1.70. A special 1.80-1.90 density is available for severe vibrations combined with exceptionally heavy loads, but this should be used sparingly.

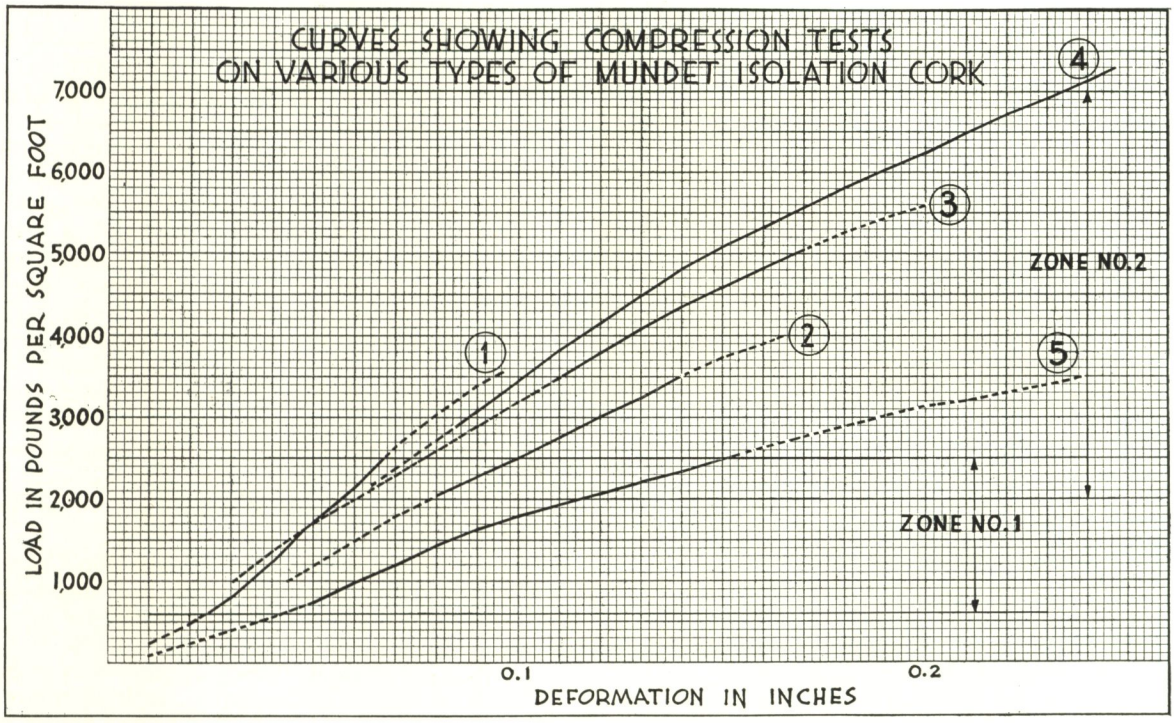
Shipment—All of the isolation listed is carried in stock with the exception of steel board of Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mat, and any type of isolation, whether granulated or natural mat, can be shipped within 48 hours after the receipt of an order by our factory. Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork is stocked in our various branch warehouses for immediate shipment.

Specification for the Installation of Mundet Cork Isolation

(In a pit where monolithic concrete base is to be cast upon the cork.)

The sides and bottom of all machinery pits which are to receive isolation shall be true and even, as well as clean, smooth and dry, before cork isolation is applied.

The sides and bottom of all machinery foundation pits shall be lined with a layer of Mundet (*specify type of cork*). Bottom isolation shall be ..... in. thick and side isolation shall be ..... in. thick. The side and bottom cork shall be laid in a heavy mop coat of hot asphalt and the exposed surfaces protected with two layers of waterproofing felt, mopped in, with all edges lapped at least 6 in.



The above chart is included to assist the designer in selecting isolation cork. The curves are numbered and correspond to test pieces as follows:

(1) Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mat—1½ in. thick.

(2) Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork—light density—2 in. thick.

(3) Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork—medium density—2 in. thick.

(4) Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork—heavy density—2 in. thick.

(5) Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mat—3 in. thick.

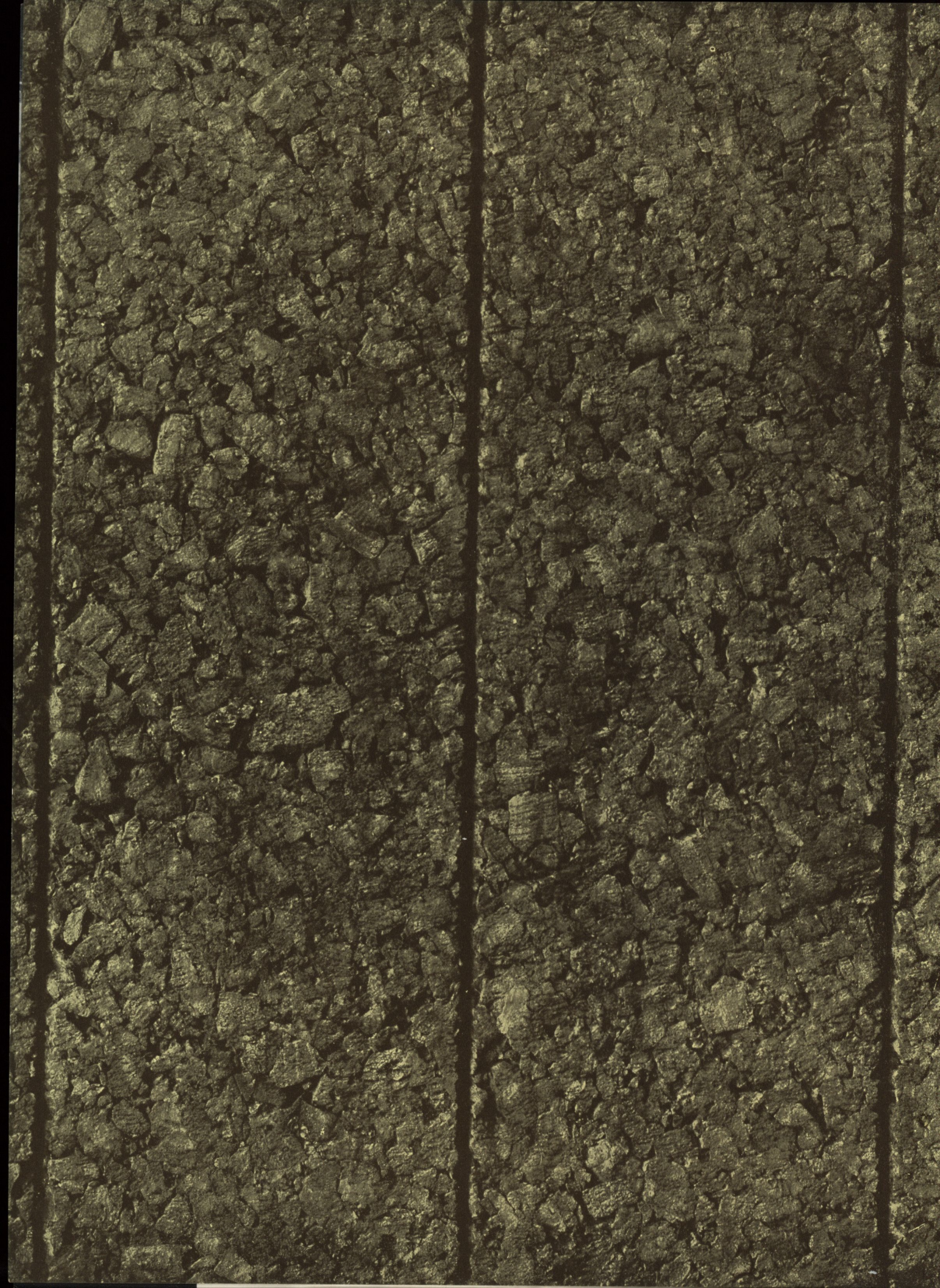
The thicknesses selected are those most commonly used in general practice. Curve No. 6 is included primarily to show that the amount of compression varies directly with the thickness of isolation used. This is true of all forms of cork isolation. Vibration absorption also varies approximately with thickness of isolation used.

The chart is divided into zones which show the recommended load limits. The curves are shown as solid lines within the zone limits, and their behavior outside of these limits is shown by the dotted extensions.

Zone No. 1 is for Mundet Natural Cork Isolation Mat.

Zone No. 2 is for Mundet Machinery Isolation Cork.

Mundet cork has been tested for static loads up to 15,000 lb. per sq. ft. Further information upon this subject is available. Our Engineering Department will co-operate in the design of machinery vibration isolation. A request directed to the Company or our nearest branch office will receive prompt and competent attention.



UNITED CORK COMPANIES

Manufacturers, Engineers and Contractors for Refrigeration Insulation, Sound and Vibration Absorption

LYNDHURST, N. J.

SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

BALTIMORE, MD.
BOSTON, MASS.
TAUNTON, MASS.
ALBANY, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
HARTFORD, CONN.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Company

Pioneers in Corkboard Insulation with over 25,000 installations during past 30 years. Our organization and sales offices comprise specialized refrigerating engineers and trained field erection workers with long years of practical experience in cold insulation work.

Service

Complete Sales and Warehouse facilities in leading cities. Experienced engineers and expert construction men handle complete job from start to finish including designing and erection. Our Engineering Department will gladly co-operate with architects and engineers in designing, preparing drawings, making specifications, etc., on any problem involving the use of cork.

UNITED'S 100% Pure Cork Insulation

UNITED'S Corkboard is 100% pure, screened, granulated cork compressed into moulds and then baked. No artificial binder is used. The heat conductivity of UNITED'S 100% Pure Corkboard averages 0.27 B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree difference in temperature per hour per inch thickness. Size of boards 12x36 ins., 18x36 ins., 24x36 ins., from 1 to 6 ins. thick.

Adaptable to all kinds of construction. Can be cut, sawed or nailed like lumber. Sanitary, remains dry; will not rot or mould after erection. Light in weight, fire-resistant, compact, taking a minimum of space.

Natural Granulated Cork

Natural Granulated Cork is primarily used in fills requiring the qualities and strength of natural cork.

Re-granulated Cork

This is a by-product obtained in the manufacture of corkboard. It has no capillarity and its insulation value is higher than natural granulated cork. It is odorless, non-absorbent, does not support combustion; is not subject to decay.

Cork Covering

A most efficient, economical insulation for brine, ammonia, ice or cold lines. The fitting covers are moulded to conform to the shape and size of fittings. It is finished with a coating of mineral rubber and is applied with waterproof cement which assures imperviousness to moisture.

UNITED'S Cork Lagging

Beveled to any desired radius without finish, coated one side, or both sides with mineral rubber finish. Furnished for covering cylindrical brine tanks, ammonia accumulators, ice water tanks, filters, etc.

UNITED'S Machinery Isolation Corkboard

Because of its natural elasticity and vibration absorption qualities, is a logical material for absorbing vibrations and noise caused by pumps, fans, compressors, generators, motors, steam hammers, presses, etc.

UNITED'S Cork Brick

Consists of a mixture of finely ground cork and specially prepared asphalt binder. They make a floor which is warm and comfortable. They do not rot, chip or splinter; will sustain exceptionally heavy loads and are especially adaptable for cow barns, stables, workshops and farm floors. They are never slippery, wet or dry. Size 1¾" or 2" x 4" x 9". Laid flat, four will cover a sq. ft. Weight, approximately 2½ lbs. each.

UNITED'S Cork Tile Flooring

Manufactured in three shades of brown and in many sizes. Either $\frac{5}{16}$ or ½ in. thick as desired. A quiet, dignified, resilient floor. Ask for Cork Tile Catalogue.

UNITED'S Cork Bulletin Boards

¼ in. thick unmounted; ½ in. thick mounted, and in various sizes up to 4 x 6 ft.

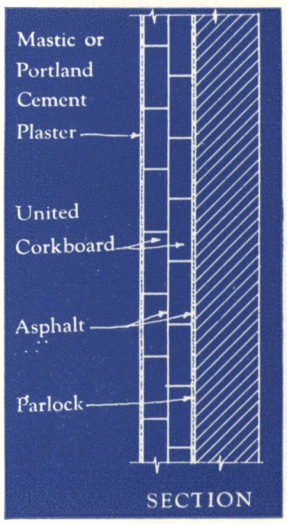
UNITED'S Acoustical Corkboard

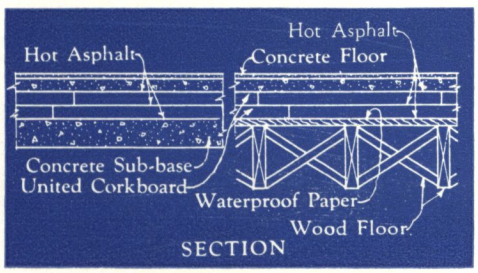
Usually applied 1½" thick, at which thickness it has a sound absorption value of approximately 60% at a frequency of 512. Combines noise quieting and vibration absorption with high heat insulating value. Can be painted to harmonize with decorative scheme.

Write for our General Catalog for other and more Detailed Specifications

TYPICAL UNITED'S CORKBOARD SPECIFICATIONS

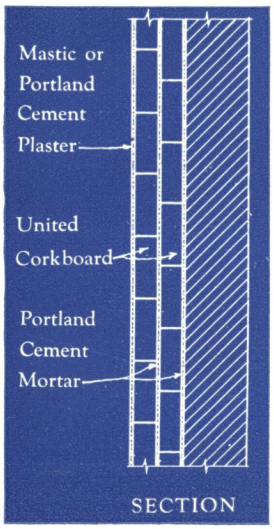
Left: Specification No. 4





Specification No. 12

Right: Specification No. 2



THE KORFUND CO., INC.

Manufacturers of Vibration Isolation Material
4813 Thirty-second Place, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Uses

The Korfund System of Vibration Isolation includes specially treated natural cork mats and mechanical spring devices for all machinery, among which are Diesel engines, steam engines, printing presses, cutters, binders, linotypes, monotypes, power hammers, punch presses, fans, motors, coal pulverizers, refrigerating machines, air compressors, air conditioning machinery, business machines, special and automatic machinery, paper making machinery, pumps, oil burners, radio transmitters, sensitive scientific apparatus, elevator machinery and machine tools.

KORFUND PRODUCTS
DEADEN VIBRATION & NOISE

Engineering Service

In our 30 years' experience we have learned that to secure proper results the characteristics of the apparatus to be cushioned must be known and considered before adequate permanent isolation can be selected. All our isolating devices are built for specific purposes and loadings. Frequently this factor and others cannot be known at the time plans and specifications are written. Therefore architects and engineers with whom we have worked include in their plans and specifications, "these (or all) machines are to be isolated by the Korfund System of Vibration Isolation." The Korfund Engineering Department can, after the specific make of apparatus is purchased or decided upon, consider the size, weight, etc.; then select, quote and build isolation which their experience indicates will definitely and permanently absorb vibrations as desired by the architect.

ALL MACHINERY SHOULD BE ISOLATED AGAINST VIBRATION

Every machine has a tendency to vibrate on its base regardless of the most critical balance of design. Modern engineering has discovered the fallacy of rigidly bolting a machine to a massive foundation in an attempt to eliminate vibration. Every machine should be cushioned to allow for the forced frequency of vibration of the unit and its foundation. Excessive wear on machinery, interference with the maintenance of critical adjustment, lowered efficiency of operatives, and an increasing number of accidents are some faults which careful cushioning and adequate isolation eliminate. Isolating with natural cork or springs allows perfectly smooth, free operation of the machine, yet prevents the transmission of vibration into the building structure or adjoining ones. Transmitted vibration has many times been proven a nuisance and the basis for legal action.

Raw material alone is not the solution to vibration troubles. In addition proper arrangement and assembly of isolating material is vital. This requires a thorough knowledge of the engineering principles involved. Designs for Korfund Isolation conform to such laws and to the specific installation.

KORFUND PRODUCTS FOR VIBRATION ISOLATION

Korfund (Steel-bound)

Uses—Prime movers, printing presses, motors, pumps, elevator machines, etc.

Description—A resilient mat of pure natural cork, bound in a steel frame, treated with a heavy, non-volatile oil. Unaffected by water, oil, acids and temperature changes. *Loadings:* Between 1000 and 4000 lbs. per sq. ft. depending upon arrangement. *Application:* Korfund Plates are laid under foundation blocks, or loading may be distributed by planking or steel plate. *Sizes:* All plates made to order, standard thicknesses, 1½, 2 and 3 ins. The 3-in. plates for machines causing intense vibration.

Write for Bulletin 51-C for complete information on this material.

Korfund Base Isolator

Uses—All types of machines, but especially designed for the isolation of depressed foundations.

Description—A resilient mat of pure natural cork strips or blocks, top and bottom surfaces bound with asphalt and asphalt felt. Material is identical with Korfund in construction, except in the method of binding the cork strips. *Loadings:* Identical to Korfund. *Application:* Plates are applied directly to base and sides of foundation pits. By sealing joints, installation presents a watertight surface for pouring concrete. *Size:* Standard plate 24x48 ins. Plates cut to order, or may be cut with hand saw on job.

Write for Bulletin 51-C for complete information on this material.

Korfund Side Isolator

Uses—For the isolation of sidewalls of foundation pits.

Description—Plates consist of frame of natural cork with a sound absorbing filler, top and bottom surfaces bound with asphalt and asphalt felt, combining the structural strength of natural cork with the high resiliency of the granulated cork. *Loading:* The maximum loading of 500 lbs. per sq. ft. is seldom if ever applied to side isolation. *Application:* Plates are applied with mastic or hot asphalt to sidewalls. *Size:* Standard plates 25x37 ins., 1, 1½ and 2-in. thicknesses. Other sizes and thicknesses to order. Plates may be cut with hand saw.

Write for Bulletin 51-C for complete information on this material.

Korfund Kompo-Kork

Uses—For the isolation of light machinery, for the side isolation of foundations, or for base isolation when clearance is not sufficient for 1½-in. Korfund.

Description—Plates of finely granulated compressed cork with an oxidized linseed oil binder, and a burlap backing. *Loading:* Up to 500 lbs. per sq. ft. *Application:* Kompo-Kork is particularly adaptable where irregularly shaped plates of isolation are required, or in extremely narrow widths under timber skids. It is readily cut to shape. *Size:* Up to 6x6 ft. in multiples of ½-in. thickness.

Special drawings showing use and application of this material are available upon request.

Korfund Vibro Damper

Uses—For all types of machines. Bolted directly to base of machine or imbedded in concrete foundations.

Description—An adjustable spring device consisting of an arrangement of steel springs in a metal housing. *Loading:* There are five sizes of Vibro Dampers ranging in loading from 50 to 10,000 lbs. per damper. *Application:* The ease of installation is a feature of the damper which makes it applicable to existing as well as new installations.

Write for Bulletin 53-B for complete information on this device.

Korfund Seismo-Damper

Uses—Especially designed for the isolation of all of the lighter types of machines, and machine tools.

Description—A device consisting of a resilient material (cork, rubber, etc.) inserted between an upper and lower steel housing, and preloaded to exactly that point which compensates for the difference between the loading of the machine and the peak efficiency loading required by the isolating material. *Loading:* Maximum 400 lbs. each damper. *Application:* Dampers are bolted directly to the base or legs of the machine. *Size:* 3x5x1½ ins.; supporting surface 3x3 ins.

Write for bulletin giving complete information on this device.

Korfund Vibro-Plate

Uses—The isolation of business machines, oil burners, light fans and motors, etc.

Description—No single material will permanently and effectively isolate the relatively slight but complex vibrations of the light machines found in every office, shop and home. Vibro-Plate, however, has a permanently elastic core consisting of a combination of several extremely resilient materials enclosed in a sturdy metal housing. *Loading:* Up to 400 lbs. each pad. *Application:* Pads are applied directly under the legs or base of the machine. Vibro-Plate can be furnished with anchor bolts for fastening to machine if unit is inclined to shift in operation. *Size:* 4x4x1¾ ins. Special plates to order.

Write for bulletin giving complete information on this material.

Korfund Spring Base

Uses—For isolation of entire floors or small machine bases.

Description—Consists of an arrangement of sensitive double-acting spring chairs so designed as to resiliently suspend the floor sleepers or machine platform. *Loadings:* Maximum 250 lbs. each spring chair. *Application:* Although installation and construction of Spring Bases are very simple, the correct arrangement of the spring chairs is vitally important; therefore, the services of our Engineering Department are available for designing each installation. *Size:* 8½x1¼x1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins. each chair (for 2 or 4-in. sleepers).

Write for bulletin giving complete information on this device.

RAY PROOF CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS

X-Ray Proofing and Light Proofing Materials
Design, Layouts, Construction, Installations

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SHore Road 5-3716

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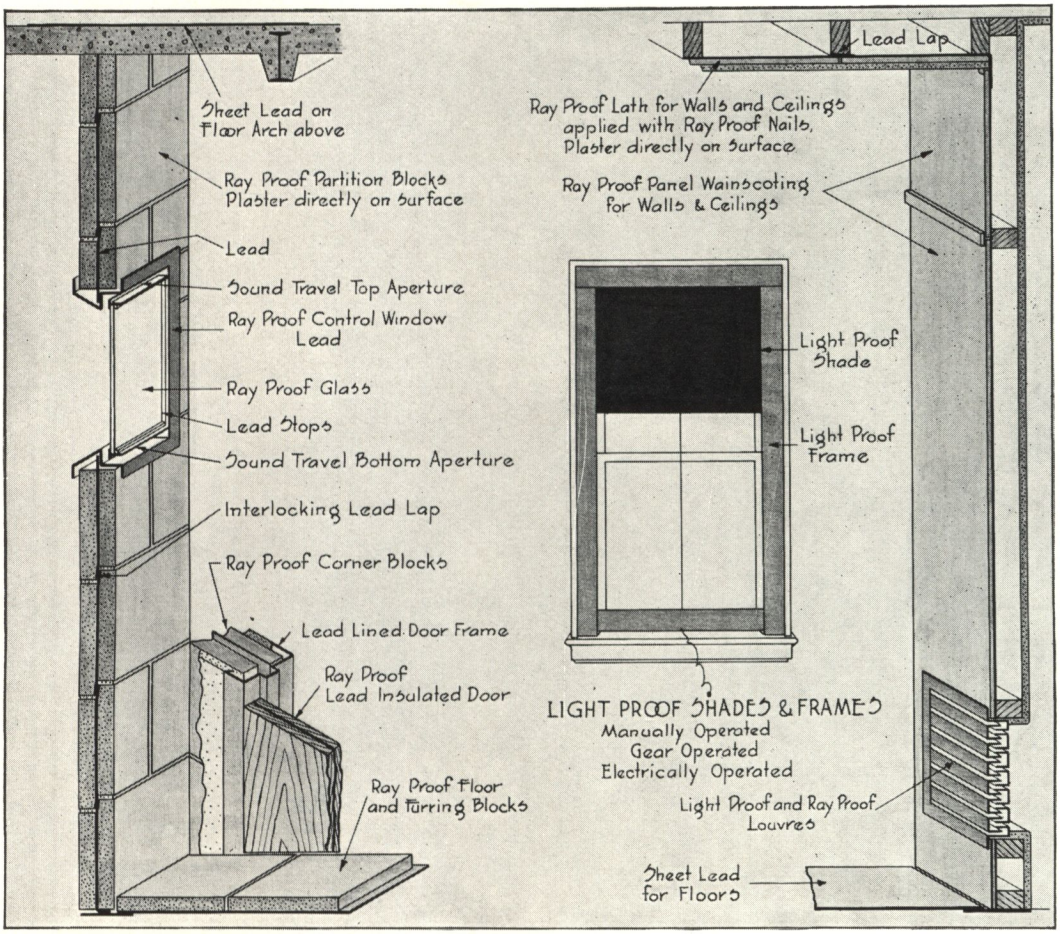
X-Ray Protection TRADE MARK RAY PROOF REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. *Light Proof Shades*



Architects Who Have Specified Ray Proof Materials

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*Crow, Lewis & Wick, New York
Sutton & Sutton, Newark
Lafaye & Lafaye
Hoffman-Henon, Philadelphia
*M. H. Goldstein, New Orleans
Schenck & Williams
Sloan & Robertson, New York
*Ebbets & Frid, Hartford
LeRoy P. Ward, New York
*Cudworth & Thompson, Norwich
*Kendall, Taylor & Co., Boston
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George E. Robinson, Boston
Tudor R. Williams, Scranton
Ritter & Shay, Philadelphia
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**Repeated specifications.*

A Partial List of Ray Proof Jobs

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Lincoln Hospital, N. Y.
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Flint Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, La.
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Wethersfield High School, Conn.
Provident Hospital, Chicago
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Millard Fillmore Hospital, Buffalo
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U. S. Veterans Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.
Health Unit No. 4, Boston
Health Unit No. 7, Boston
Eloise Hospital, Eloise, Mich.
Mt. Sinai Hospital, N. Y.
Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Meadowbrook Hospital, N. Y.
Crownsville State Hospital
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., N. Y.
Boston City Hospital
High School, Boston
Cornell Medical Clinic, N. Y.
Scranton Junior High School, Pa.
Norristown State Hospital, N. J.
Lonergan School, Phila., Pa.
Indian Sanatorium, Albuquerque, N. M.
Union County Court House, N. J.
Harrisburg State Hospital, Pa.
University of Maryland Hospital, Md.
Children's Tuberculosis San., Buena Vista, Md.
Boston State Hospital, Mass.
Skin and Cancer Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Seaside Hospital, Conn.
Rockefeller Center, Radio City, New York City
Montrose Grade School, N. Y.
Great Meadow Prison, N. Y.
Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, N. C.
Women's Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Malden Hospital, Mass.
Polyclinic Hospital, N. Y.
Essex County Hospital, N. J.
Psychopathic Hospital, N. Y.
Lee County Hospital, N. C.
Cedarcrest Sanatorium, Conn.
Orange Memorial Hospital, N. J.
Wyandotte General Hospital
Bloomingdale Hospital, N. Y.
U. S. Marine Hospital, Evansville, Ind.
Grasslands Hospital, N. Y.
Philadelphia General Hospital, Pa.
Western State Hospital
Littleton Hospital, N. H.
U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.
Lakehurst Naval Air Station, N. J.
Jeremiah E. Burke High School, Boston, Mass.
Henrotin Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
McLeod Infirmary, Greenville, S. C.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
Hermann Biggs Mem. Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.

Specifications and Details Await Your Request

MEMORANDA

LATH, PLASTER AND WALLBOARD
- SECTION - 14

CATALOGS *1 to 25*

MEMORANDA

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION SUBSIDIARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

For List of Sales Offices, see our Electrical Wires and Cables Section

For our pages on Concrete Reinforcement, Electrical Wires and Cables, and Wire Rope, see File Index

ELECTRIC WELD GALVANIZED WIRE FABRIC FOR PLASTER AND STUCCO REINFORCEMENT

Description and Uses

Perfected Plaster-Stucco Reinforcement, Styles PS—14 and PS-16—A combined wire lath and reinforcement for interior and exterior work. Wire lath and paper back are one unit. Shipped in crates of perfectly flat sheets (one man size), 34x52 in.

51 sheets of fabric are packed in a crate approximately 70 sq. yds. Sufficient galvanized or blued hook head nails for proper application of the fabric are supplied with each crate.

Fabric extends beyond paper to allow proper lapping of adjacent sheets. No. 14 gauge is used for outside stucco reinforcement and No. 16 gauge for inside plaster reinforcement.

Uses—The PS-14 fabric is used extensively for reinforcing cement or gypsum stucco on new buildings, or for overcoating old wood, brick or stone structures.

Style PS-16 is used for inside plaster work.

Paper Back—Heavy kraft paper for inside use. 2-ply waterproofed paper for exteriors or for use with termite treated lumber.

Advantages

PS-14 and PS-16 provide a positive reinforcement of the stucco or plaster. The 2x2-in. square mesh openings are of sufficient size to allow the stucco or plaster to be pushed through and to completely embed the galvanized wire. Galvanized steel prevents rusting thereby providing a lasting construction of low first and installation costs. Paper backing, in addition to preventing loss of the expensive plaster material by acting as a form for the plastic stucco or plaster, also provides adequate insulation.

Economy

The economy of paper back galvanized wire fabric lies in its efficiency, low first cost, low installation cost and long life.

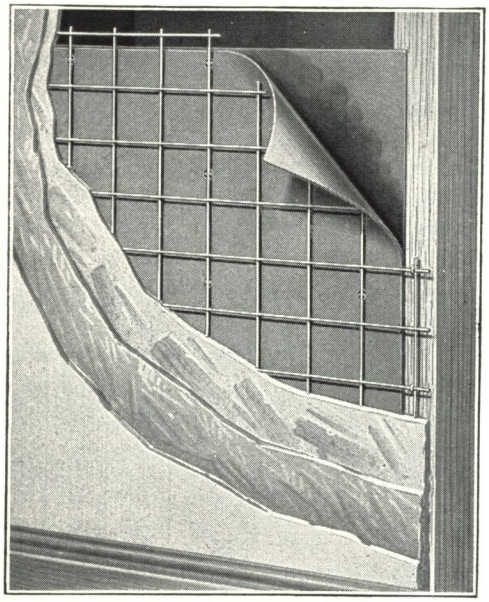
Application

Styles PS-14 and PS-16 (Paper Back) can be applied directly to the studs or to the sheathing or other backing. Use hook head nails supplied with each crate of fabric. The paper back fabric should extend around the corners and the back stiffener wires should span the studding. Self-furring stucco nails may also be used with this fabric if desired.

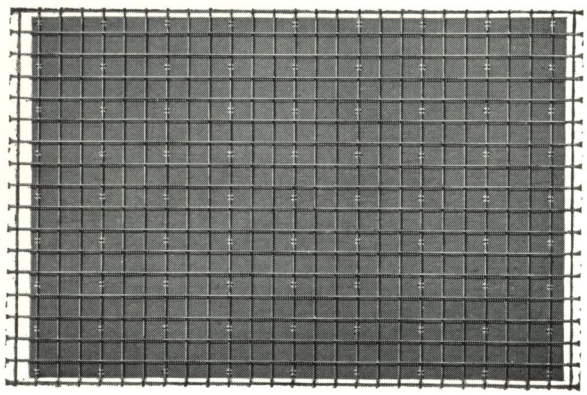
PERFECTED PLASTER-STUCCO REINFORCEMENT (PAPER BACK)

Style No.	Wires, face fabric		Back wires		Net weight, lb. per sq. yd.	Gross wt., lb. per sq. yd.
	Gauge No.	Spacing, in.	Gauge No.	Spacing, in.		
PS-14	14	2 x 2	13	4	3.1	3.6
PS-16	16	2 x 2	13	4	2.3	2.8

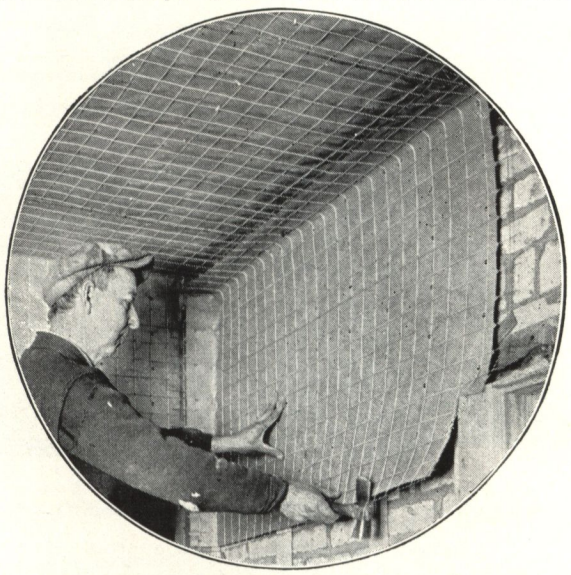
Note: Gross weight per sq. yd. includes weight of crate and nails.



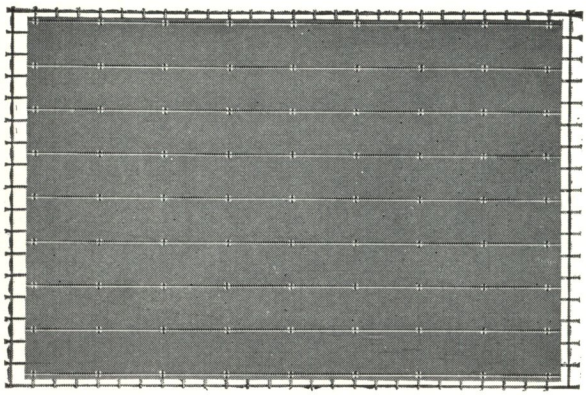
Style PS-14 Self Furring Paper Back Fabric with 2-ply Waterproof Paper Backing for Stucco



Front View PS-16 for Inside Plaster Work



PS-16 Fits Easily Around Window and Door Openings



Back View PS-16 for Inside Plaster Work Showing Stiffener Wires

THE BOSTWICK STEEL LATH CO.

Manufacturers of Metal Lath Continuously Since 1890

TELEPHONE
Bell 836, PBX

NILES, OHIO

EASTERN WAREHOUSE: PHILADELPHIA, PA., 2324-28 Callowhill Street—Telephone: Bell, Locust 0953

A Complete Line of Metal Lath and Accessories

The Bostwick Line is complete, embracing every type of metal lath and lathing accessory. It is distributed throughout America by responsible dealers carrying adequate stock. Twenty-four-hour service is maintained on factory shipments.

Super-Bostwick Truss-Loop Lath—The original Bostwick Lath, improved by a system of transverse ribs giving it unusual stiffness. Maximum reinforcement and lowest plastering costs, with easy handling and application make it a favorite wherever used. Long preferred in wood construction, it is equally advantageous when applied over metal channels.

Bostwick Niles Expanded Lath—Made in small mesh (Niles Jr.) and standard mesh types. It is noted for its true fabrication, perfect rectangularity of sheets and good plastering quality.

Bostwick Bos-Rib (flat-rib) Lath—A superior small mesh lath of the herringbone type, which derives extraordinary stiffness from the angled section of its longitudinal ribs.

Bostwick Vee-Rib (flat-rib) Lath—This lath offers all the plastering economy of this popular type with unusual stiffness due to half-round corrugation in the rib.

Bostwick ⅜-in. Rib Expanded Lath—Popular as a floor lath and also as a plaster base over unusually wide spacings.

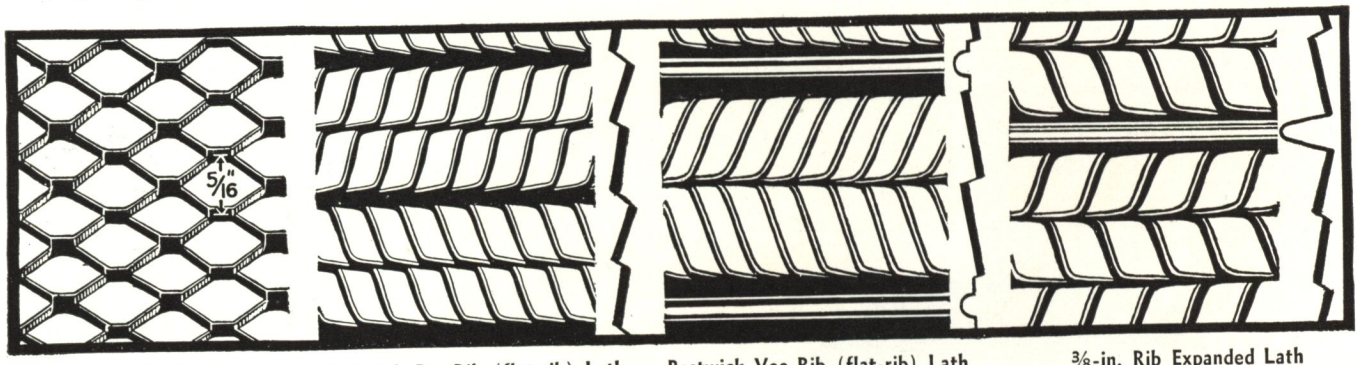
Bostwick Channelform Lath—A distinctive floor slab reinforcement. A modification of Super-Bostwick Lath, it has alternate longitudinal sections raised and depressed to give it a channel section that imparts maximum rigidity. No other floor lath will support a heavier load, and seepage through this lath is much less than in the case of reinforcement of the expanded type. Accepted by building departments everywhere.

Other Bostwick Laths—These include Bostwick ¾-in. Rib Expanded Lath; "Lock" Corrugated Lath, a self-furring expanded lath and Bostwick Stucco Mesh, a large mesh, expanded lath, applied with a furring nail in stucco work.

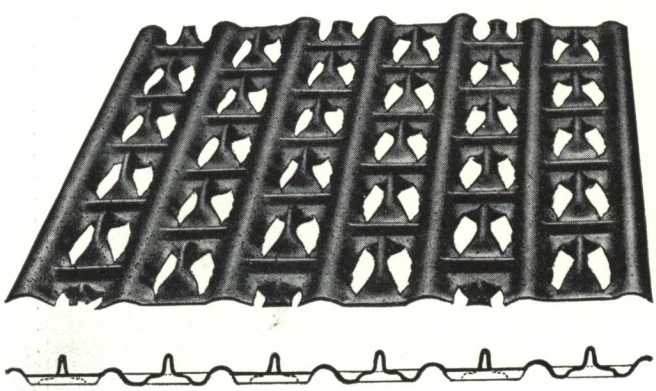
Bostwick Corner Bead—Noted for its true corner line, and is shipped crated to come on the job without distortion. Types include the rigid Truss-Wing bead, distinguished by "B" perforation and several types of expanded bead including ¾-in. bullnose beads.

Lathing Accessories—Include Cornerite, Stripite, Bostwick Steel Channels, Wall Plugs, Wall Ties (Y and straight), Metal Base Bead and Invisible Picture Moulding; as well as Lathing Wire, Lathing Nails and other supplies.

Sizes—All Bostwick Lath, unless otherwise specified, is furnished in 24x96-in. size sheets, 9 sheets (16 yds.) to the bundle. Furnished on request in Armco iron, copper bearing steel. All lath painted or galvanized.

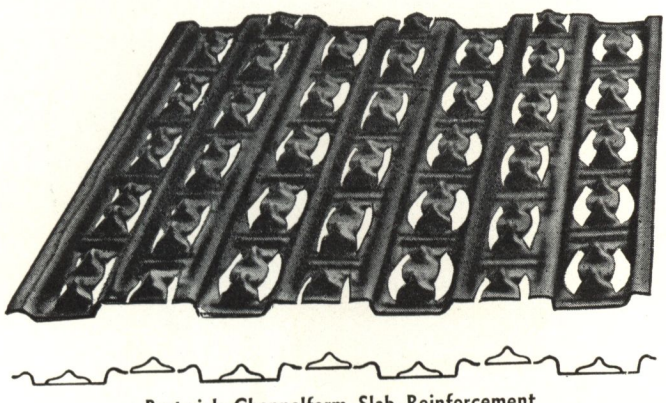


Niles Jr. Lath | Bostwick Bos-Rib (flat-rib) Lath | Bostwick Vee-Rib (flat-rib) Lath | ⅜-in. Rib Expanded Lath



Super-Bostwick Truss-Loop Lath

Showing longitudinal and transverse stiffening ribs as well as famous truss system which make it one of the most rigid plaster bases on the market



Bostwick Channelform Slab Reinforcement

Similar to Super-Bostwick Lath but with series of channels in cross section giving it superlative rigidity

THE GOLDSMITH METAL LATH CO.

MANUFACTURERS

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Shurebond Metal Lath

A perforated plate lath with dovetailed ribs, made in weights per yard of 5.63, 7.2, 9 and 11.25 lbs. Used for slab reinforcement, solid partitions, etc. A sound deadener with real structural value.

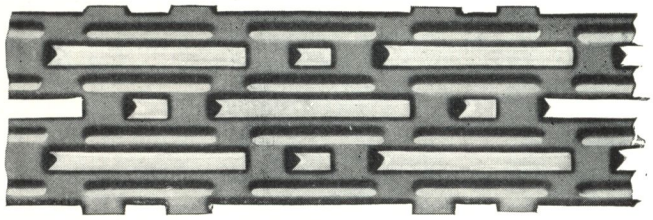
Goldsmith Flat Diamond Mesh Lath

Sheets, 27x96 in.; 2 sq. yds. per sheet. Strands $\frac{1}{16}$-in. wide—greater stiffness. Ends of sheets sheared square—mesh right size for applying mortar of proper consistency. Easier to tie to furring. Also furnished in Cornerlath, Lath Strips or Self-furring. Weights, 2.2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.4 lbs. in plain or copper-bearing steel or pure iron.

Goldsmith Clincher Plate Lath

Sheets, 27x96 in.; 2 sq. yds. per sheet. A lath for rigidity and long life. Brown coat can be immediately applied after scratched, i. e., double up on the work. Ideal as a base for marble and tile work. No metal sheared away. Heavy beading—overlapping of perforation webs produce truss action. Furnished only in 4.5 lbs. per yd. in plain or copper-bearing steel.

A quality product that saves in the ultimate cost of the work.



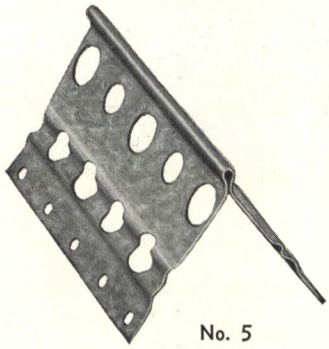
Phoenix Metal Lath, a plate lath with 3/8-in. V Ribs. Weight 4.85 lbs. per yard. Permits of farther spacing of furring

Corner Beads

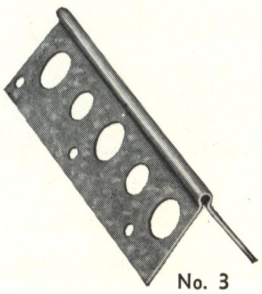
Furnished in 26 or 24-gauge in lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. No. 5 eliminates clips—has 2½-in. flanges—specified regularly by Government Departments.

No. 3 has 1¼-in. flanges, is regular stock bead.

For obtaining straight truly protected corners specify Goldsmith Beads.

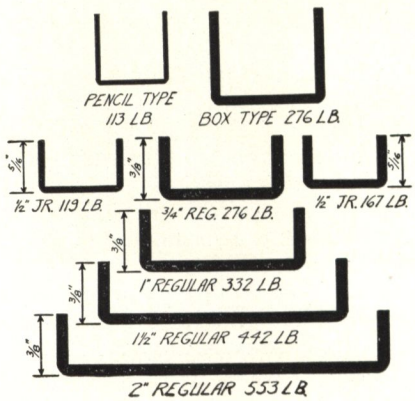


No. 5



No. 3

Cold Rolled Channels



Absolutely straight with perfect right angles and sharp inside bends at the flanges. Stock lengths 20 ft. —other lengths or sizes on special order.

Note: ½-in. Jr. Channels — the channel to use for brackets and light furring — load carrying table upon request.

Shurebond Hollow Partition Studs

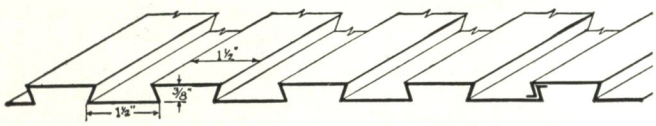
Made to fit details for any thickness partition. Completely welded of proper thickness and length—shipped as a unit. Fasten at floor and ceiling in same manner as channel studs for solid partitions. Plenty of room for pipes and conduits. Lath both sides.

The Shurebond Unit System of Concrete Joists

A combination of rigid corrugated metal tile and lath bottom units for forming joists for long span concrete slab construction. Upon stripping wood forms, ceilings ready to plaster. Unlimited length of spans obtainable. Also available for two-way joists. Easily installed. True uniform joists with lath bottoms integrally and continuously bonded thereto, results.

Plastoform

Line wood forms with this material before pouring concrete. Be assured of a mechanical bond for plaster. No guesswork; positive. In heavier weights acts as a form eliminating wood sheeting. Illustration 1½ in.; also furnished in 1 or 2 in.



Other Products and Specialties

Removable Metal Forms for concrete joists; Roof Deck; Inserts for attaching and hanging ceilings, also for furring all types of masonry surfaces. All types Base Screeds, Corner Beads, Picture Mould, etc. Ribbed Sheet or Expanded Lath—all types. Metal Door Bucks for attaching wood trim. Sleeper Clips for attaching wood floors to concrete.

Further literature upon request.

JOHNS-MANVILLE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
22 East 40th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Member of The Producers' Council, Inc.

Products

J-M STEELTEX for PLASTER, STUCCO and BRICK or STONE VENEER. *(Other Steeltex products will be found in our catalog in the Concrete Reinforcement section of this edition.)*

For the following Johns-Manville products, see File Index: Acoustical Treatment and Sound Isolation; Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles; Built-up Roofs; Insulated Roofs; Transite, Corrugated and Flat; Home Insulation; Insulating Board and Insulating Lath; Pipe Coverings and Insulations; Tile Flooring; Asbestos Wainscoting and Flexboard.

J-M STEELTEX

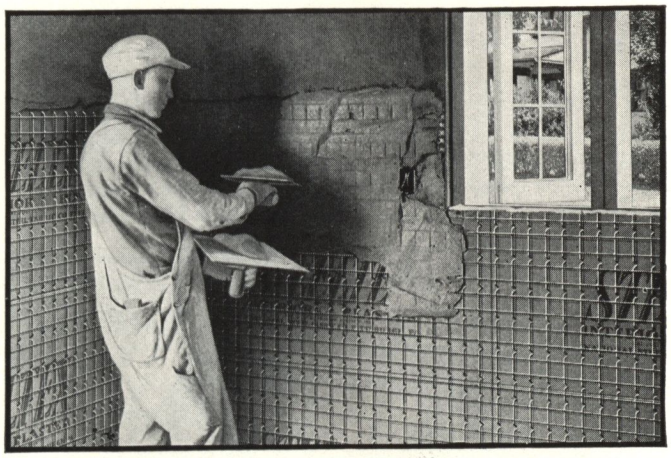
For Plaster—For Stucco—For Brick or Stone Veneer

To provide a better method of reinforcing plastic building materials, Johns-Manville offers Steeltex, in styles for interior or exterior application. The use of Steeltex does not involve a single change in building methods and is no more costly than the less satisfactory materials formerly employed. Many years of service have proved its structural value, fire-resisting qualities, durability, and economy and speed in erection.

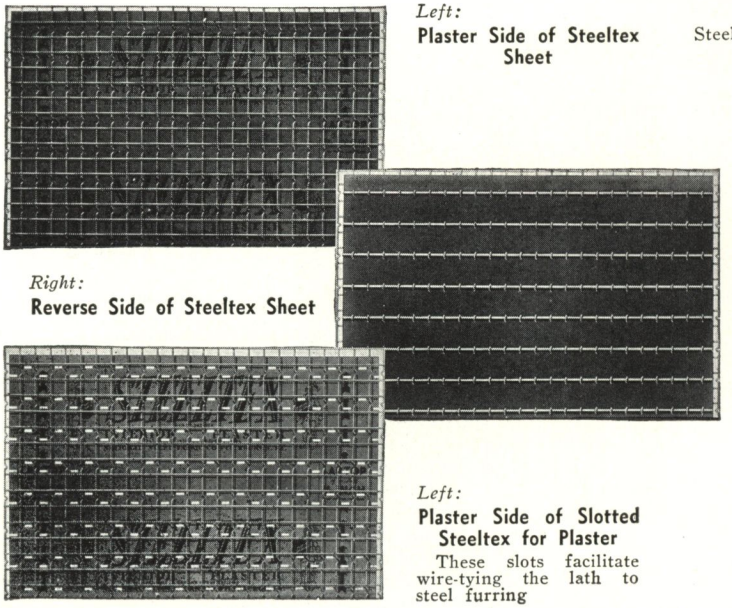
J-M STEELTEX FOR PLASTER

Steeltex for Plaster combines two functions in a single material. The reinforcing element consists of a network of 16-gauge cold-drawn galvanized copper-bearing steel wires welded on 2-in. centers. This square mesh or fabric becomes automatically embedded in the plaster, giving effective reinforcement at all points, distributing strains equally in all directions and reducing plaster cracking hazards to a minimum.

Combined integrally with the welded wire reinforcing fabric is a fibrous absorbent backing, to which the mortar is instantly bonded and firmly adheres during the curing process. As the plaster sets, both the backing and wire fabric become an integral part of the plaster slab, resulting in a one-piece steel-reinforced construction exactly like reinforced concrete in principle.



Steeltex for Plaster
Steeltex for plaster gives effective reinforcement, distributing strains equally and reducing plaster cracking hazard to the minimum



Left:
Plaster Side of Steeltex Sheet

Right:
Reverse Side of Steeltex Sheet

Left:
Plaster Side of Slotted Steeltex for Plaster
These slots facilitate wire-tying the lath to steel furring

Steeltex for Plaster is furnished in convenient sized sheets (30½x49 in. in size), which are nailed to the studs and then plastered in the regular way. The sheets have a board-like rigidity, which eliminates deflection or sag and insures rapid, easy application and maximum plaster coverage. Since all of the mortar functions in the slab, no plaster is wasted in the formation of "keys." In addition to these advantages, the rib stiffeners on the back of each Steeltex sheet also provide a furring action, which eliminates stud and joist marks in the finished plaster job.

Where it is desired to attach Steeltex direct to pencil rods, channel or other furring, the material is furnished with slotted openings in the fibrous backing which allow it to be tied with tie wires, in the same manner as metal lath. Although the slots are of ample size to insure easy tying, they are not large enough to waste mortar.

Underwriters' 1-Hour Fire Rating

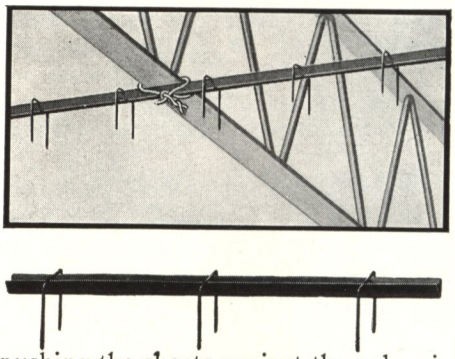
As a result of exhaustive tests conducted by the Underwriters' Laboratories, the material carries the desirable 1-hour fire rating, when partitions are lathed and plastered on two sides to ¾-in. grounds.

Adaptable to All Types of Work

Its ease of application and economy, combined with its structural advantages, adapt Steeltex to virtually all types of interior plaster work. It goes up rapidly on average work and is equally suited to cove or curved ceilings, corners, niches, arches and other unusual decorative shapes.

Steeltex Is Easily Attached to Steel Framing

Over standard steel framing, joists, etc., Steeltex for Plaster is applied by means of the Steeltex Attachment Bar. (Where the spacing of the steel framing is greater than 36 in. on centers, the ¾-in. Steeltex Channel is used.) The Attachment Bar is either tied or clipped to the steel members and the Steeltex is then applied by pushing the sheets against the galvanized wire prongs of the bar until these prongs puncture the Steeltex backing. They are then bent over to engage the reinforcing mesh, completing a fast and economical method of attachment to the steel framework.



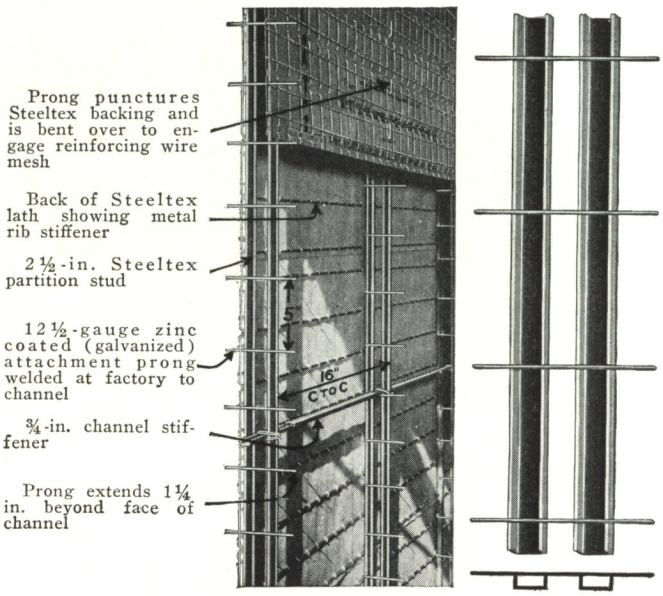
Steeltex Attachment Bar

For the open web type of joist, the attachment bar is saddle-tied with ordinary 18-gauge tie wires. This provides a rapid method of lath application over the steel framework. The U-shaped prongs are spot-welded to the bar every 4 inches

Steeltex Hollow Partitions

Hollow partitions are easily and economically erected with Steeltex, using the Steeltex Partition Stud illustrated below. Welded to the two channels of this stud at 5-in. intervals are galvanized wire prongs which puncture the Steeltex backing and are bent over to engage the reinforcing mesh and secure the sheets in place. Application of plaster to ¾-in. grounds on both faces forms a 4-in. partition which is light in weight, yet rigid, and unusually effective from the standpoint of sound deadening and acoustics.

Corners of such partitions are easily formed by bending the ribs of the Steeltex to the proper angle.

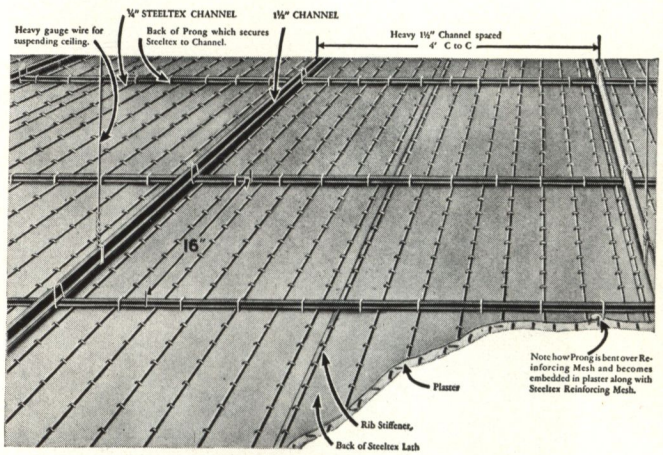


Detail Showing Construction of 4-in. Steeltex Partition

Using Steeltex for Plaster and the 2½-in. Steeltex Partition Stud which is formed of two ¾-in. channels, to which are electrically welded galvanized annealed wire prongs

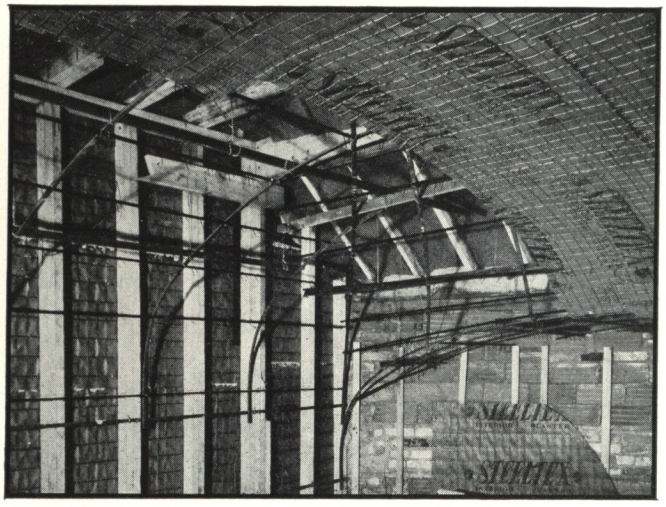
Steeltex for Suspended Ceilings

Complete suspended ceiling systems are also easily constructed with Steeltex, runner channels being first hung by heavy gauge wire the required distance from the floor slab. To these runner channels, ¾-in. Steeltex Channels, provided with prongs for attaching the Steeltex sheets, are then saddle-tied at right angles. In addition to its ease of erection and structural strength, this type of ceiling is light in weight and adaptable to any desired contour.



Steeltex Suspended Ceiling

Using 1½-in. runner channels and ¾-in. Steeltex channels. The prongs of the latter pass through the Steeltex backing and are bent over the reinforcing mesh, holding the sheets securely in place



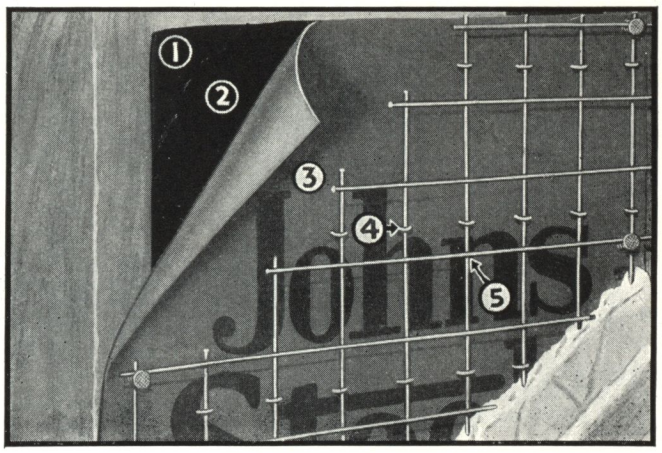
Adaptable to Unusual Contours

Steeltex for Plaster is readily adaptable to unusual contours and intersections such as this studio living room ceiling

J-M STEELTEX FOR STUCCO

More perhaps than any other plastic building material, portland cement stucco requires proper reinforcement. Without it, the low tensile strength of the stucco slab is inadequate to resist severe structural stresses, and cracking is almost certain to result.

The superiority of Steeltex for Stucco in providing this much needed reinforcement has been conclusively demonstrated in the Florida storms of 1926 and again at the time of the New Zealand earthquake, when many stucco buildings protected with Steeltex escaped with little or no damage, while nearby structures were practically demolished.



Diagrammatic Illustration of Built-up Wall Section with Steeltex for Stucco

1. Waterproof backing
2. Waterproof compound
3. Second fibrous backing
4. Furring device
5. Reinforcing fabric

Steeltex for Stucco derives its reinforcing effectiveness from a network of heavy galvanized copper-bearing steel wire fabric as in Steeltex for Plaster, except that the wire is 14 instead of 16-gauge and the waterproof membrane backing is composed of a double layer of tough fibrous backing, with the layers cemented to each other and further waterproofed by a layer of waterproof mastic compound between. The backing is fastened to the reinforcing wires by crimped stitch wires which let it fall away from the steel reinforcement ⅜ in., thus insuring the complete embedding of the steel wires in the stucco slab. The backing, in addition to providing a suitable base to receive and hold the wet mortar until it has set, furnishes a seal against moisture penetration and air-infiltration.

J-M Steeltex for Stucco is furnished in rolls 49 in. wide and 110½ ft. long, containing 50 square yards and weighing 140 lbs. per roll. Also supplied in sheets 49x52 in., shipped in bundles of 80 square yards (41 sheets) weighing 253 lbs. For the proper application of Steeltex for Stucco, the Steeltex Furring Nail is required. Approximately 15 nails are necessary per square yard of Steeltex.

For new construction, Steeltex for Stucco is nailed either direct to the studs or over sheathing. It is also admirably suited to the modernization of old homes by "overcoating" with stucco. The Steeltex is nailed directly over the old clapboard or shingled sidewalls and then stuccoed.

J-M STEELTEX FOR BRICK OR STONE VENEER (38-16)

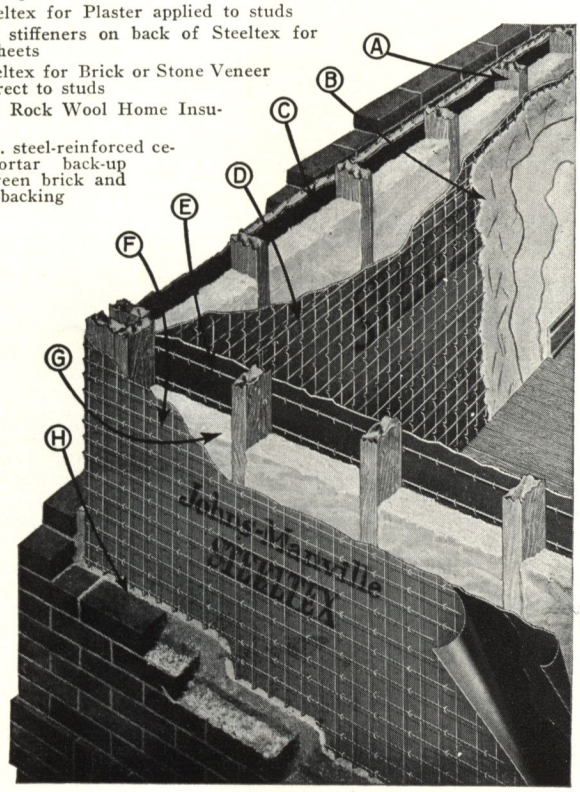
J-M Steeltex for Brick or Stone Veneer (38-16) is exactly like Steeltex for Stucco except that the galvanized steel reinforcing fabric is made of 16 instead of 14-gauge copper-bearing steel wire.

It is furnished in rolls 49 in. wide and 110½ ft. long, containing 50 square yards and weighing 107 lbs.

Construction of a brick or stone veneer wall with Steeltex requires no radical change in building methods. The Steeltex is first nailed direct to the wood studding, shingle fashion, as in the case of stucco construction. The brick or stone is then laid up approximately 1 in. from the framework. In place of the customary method of tying to the framework, however, this 1-in. space is filled in with bricklayer's cement-mortar as each course is laid. The mortar flows around the Steeltex reinforcing wires, completely embedding them.

The result is a monolithic slab of brick or stone and steel-reinforced cement-mortar, bonded together to impart elements of strength and stability not found in ordinary veneer construction, and thoroughly sealed against moisture penetration by the heavy waterproof Steeltex backing.

A. Wood studding, protected against fire on all four sides by J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation and steel-reinforced cement mortar and plaster
B. Interior plaster applied over Steeltex for Plaster
C. Waterproof backing of Steeltex for Brick or Stone Veneer
D. Steeltex for Plaster applied to studs
E. Rib stiffeners on back of Steeltex for Plaster sheets
F. Steeltex for Brick or Stone Veneer nailed direct to studs
G. J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation
H. 1-in. steel-reinforced cement mortar back-up slab between brick and Steeltex backing



A Structural Wall That Will Endure

At the right is shown an interesting example of how two Steeltex products—Steeltex for Brick or Stone Veneer and Steeltex for Plaster—supplemented by Johns-Manville Rock Wool Home Insulation between the studs, can be used to provide a wall of greater structural strength, comfort, fire-safety and water-tightness for modern home construction.

J-M STEELTEX SPECIFICATIONS

J-M STEELTEX FOR PLASTER

Complete individual specifications for any application of J-M Steeltex for Plaster may be had on request. For the convenience of the architect and others, the following short form specifications are here given.

1. Lathing Specification for Ceilings and Sidewalls Over Wood Framing

All interior walls, partitions and ceilings, where specified and designated plaster, shall be lathed with J-M Steeltex for Plaster (2x2-in. mesh, 16-gauge, cold-drawn, electrically-welded, galvanized copper-bearing steel wire, self-furring fabric, to which a tough, fibrous backing is secured by a 26-gauge V-shaped rib).

Steeltex for Plaster shall be attached to walls with 4d common wire or box nails, and to ceilings with 6d nails at each alternate rib into each stud or joist. All joints shall be staggered on both ceilings and sidewalls, so that four corners of adjacent sheets shall not occur at any one place. End laps shall be 1 in. and side laps ½ in. Lathing of ceiling shall start at a corner, bending the first sheet of Steeltex at the ceiling angle to make a 6-in. drop or apron down the sidewall. Sidewalls shall be lathed from ceiling down so that all horizontal laps are made over top sheets. Plaster shall be finished to not less than ⅝-in. grounds.

Note: In accordance with Board of Underwriters' requirements, partitions must be plastered on both faces to full ¾-in. thickness with gypsum plaster to afford one-hour fire protection.

2. Lathing Specification for Ceilings Under Steel Joists

J-M Steeltex for Plaster (2x2-in. mesh, 16-gauge, cold-drawn, electrically-welded, galvanized copper-bearing steel wire, self-furring fabric to which a tough, fibrous backing is secured by a 26-gauge V-shaped rib) shall be attached to steel joists with Steeltex V-shaped Attachment Bars or ¾-in. Steeltex Channels (19-gauge Attachment Bars where spacing of joists is less than 24 in.; 16-gauge Bars where spacing is 24 to 36 in.; ¾-in. Steeltex Channels where spacing is over 36 in.).

Attachment Bars or Channels shall be placed at right angles to the steel joists and attached to the flanges of rolled section joists with clips which hook over the flange of the beam and to the bottom chord of bar joists by tying with a double strand of 18-gauge galvanized annealed wire. In all cases, Attachment Bars or Channels shall be spaced not over 16 in. and so arranged that joints of the Steeltex sheets shall be made over the Attachment Bar or Channel and not between.

Steeltex for Plaster shall be applied with ribs at right angles to the Attachment Bars or Channels, starting at the corner of the ceiling and bending the first sheet at the ceiling angle to provide a 6-in. drop or apron down the sidewall. The Steeltex shall be secured to the Attachment Bars or Channels by pushing the lath against the prongs so that they puncture the backing and when the lath rests firmly against the Attachment Bar or Channel, bending the prongs over the reinforcing wires of the lath and pressing the ends in firmly.

Joints shall be staggered so that the four corners of adjacent sheets shall not occur at any one place. End laps shall be made over Attachment Bars or Channels only, and not between, and shall be 1 in. Side laps shall be ½ in.

3. Erecting and Lathing Specification for Suspended Ceilings

Plastered ceilings suspended from flat slab, arches, pan system, or other similar floor construction shall be constructed with J-M Steeltex for Plaster (2x2-in. mesh, 16-gauge, cold-drawn, electrically-welded, galvanized copper-bearing steel wire, self-furring fabric to which a tough fibrous backing is secured by a 26-gauge V-shaped rib) applied to Steeltex ¾-in. Channels. ¾-in. Steeltex Channels shall be spaced on 16-in. centers and tied with 18-gauge, galvanized annealed wire to 1½-in. runner channels, spaced on 4 to 5-ft. centers. Runner channels shall be suspended the required distance from the floor slab with heavy gauge, galvanized wire or with hanger straps.

Steeltex for Plaster shall be placed with ribs at right angles to ¾-in. Steeltex Channels and secured to ¾-in. Steeltex Channels by pushing the lath against the prongs so that they puncture the backing and, when the lath rests firmly against the ¾-in. Steeltex Channel, bending the prongs over the reinforcing wires of the lath and pressing the ends in firmly.

Joints shall be staggered so that four corners of adjacent sheets shall not occur at any one place. End laps shall be made on channels only, and not between, and shall be 1 in. Side laps shall be ½ in.

4. Erecting and Lathing Specification for 4-in. Steeltex Hollow Partitions

4-in. Steeltex Hollow Partitions shall be constructed with 2½-in. J-M Steeltex Studs (steel studs fabricated by joining together two lines of ¾-in. hot-rolled channels and welding 12½-gauge galvanized annealed wire across the legs at 5-in. intervals, the wires extending at least 1¼ in. from the channel and the stud having an over-all depth of 2½ in.). Steeltex Studs shall be spaced on 16-in. centers for partitions under 12 ft. high; on 12-in. centers for partitions 12 to 15 ft. high, and on 8-in. centers for partitions 15 to 20 ft. high.

¾-in. or 1-in. Channels, to act as stiffeners, shall be permanently wired horizontally between the studs on not less than 4-ft. centers and anchored at each end in the sidewalls. The 2½-in. J-M Steeltex Studs shall be secured to floor and ceiling bearings by runner channels, nailing, ceiling and floor brackets, or holes cut in concrete floor and in ceiling.

After the partition studs have been erected plumb and true, J-M Steeltex for Plaster (2x2-in. mesh, 16-gauge, cold-drawn, electrically-welded galvanized, copper-bearing steel wire, self-furring fabric to which a tough fibrous backing is secured by 26-gauge V-shaped rib) shall be attached to the studs by pushing the lath against the prongs so that they puncture the fibrous backing. When the lath rests firmly against the studs, the prongs shall be bent over the reinforcing wires of the lath and pressed in firmly.

J-M STEELTEX FOR STUCCO

5. Lathing Specification for Stucco Over Wood Framing

All exterior walls where specified and designated stucco shall be lathed with J-M Steeltex for Stucco (2x2-in. mesh, 14-gauge cold-drawn, electrically-welded, galvanized copper-bearing steel wire fabric, to which is secured a tough, double-layer fibrous backing with a mastic filler between the layers).

Steeltex for Stucco shall be applied direct to studs or sheathing as the case may be, or over siding in case of "overcoating," and nailed to bearings. Steeltex for Stucco shall be nailed over every stud horizontally across the building and every 6 in. vertically on the stud, placing Steeltex Furring Nails under wires. Steeltex for Stucco shall be toe-nailed at corner of mesh to stretch the fabric taut automatically.

The first width of Steeltex for Stucco shall be started at the sill line and extend around the building. The second width shall lap the first ¾ in. (shingle fashion), lapping wire to wire with no fibrous backing in between. Where vertical joints occur, the same method of lapping shall be employed, but laps shall be 1 in.

Steeltex for Stucco shall be carried up to the openings or under the moulding of all doors and windows. In no case shall vertical joints be joined at corners, under or over window or door openings, or between studs, where applied direct to studs, and in no case shall Steeltex for Stucco be butted, nor shall the backing extend over the face of the wire mesh at joints. Steeltex for Stucco in rolls is recommended, but when sheets are used they shall be placed so that all joints shall overlap the fabric ¾ in. with wire to wire, no backing between. In all cases, the stucco placed over Steeltex lath shall be not less than ¾-in. grounds.

J-M STEELTEX FOR BRICK OR STONE VENEER (38-16)

6. Specification for Sheathing Over Wood Framing

All exterior walls for brick or stone veneering over wood framing shall be sheathed with Steeltex for Brick or Stone Veneer (38-16) (2x2-in. mesh, cold-drawn, electrically-welded, galvanized copper-bearing steel wire fabric, to which is secured a tough, double-layer, fibrous backing with a mastic filler between the layers).

The first width of Steeltex 38-16 sheathing shall be started at the sill line and extend around the building. The second width shall lap the first ¾ in. (shingle fashion), lapping wire to wire with no fibrous backing in between. Where vertical joints occur, the same method of lapping shall be employed, but end laps shall be 1 in.

Steeltex 38-16 shall be nailed with galvanized nails at every third wire, or on 6-in. centers, to each stud and shall be securely nailed over every other wire, or on 4-in. centers, around all openings.

MANHATTAN TERRAZZO BRASS STRIP CO., INC.

1915 Park Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
HArlem 7-6656

DISTRIBUTED NATIONALLY BY KNAPP BROS. MFG. CO., JOLIET, ILL.

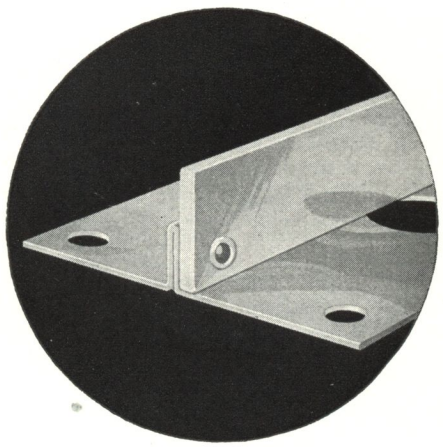
For Manhattan Metal Strips for Terrazzo, Cement and Composition Flooring, see File Index

MANHATTAN FLUSH TYPE BASE BEAD

A New Type—Patented June 13, 1933

To meet the demand for a non-corrosive base bead, we have produced, after considerable experimentation, the base bead illustrated on this page. The bottom member is made of galvanized metal in "T" shape and to the leg of this member we fasten strips of brass, white alloy, or any other non-corrosive metal that may be specified, of any thickness from 16-gauge to ¼-inch.

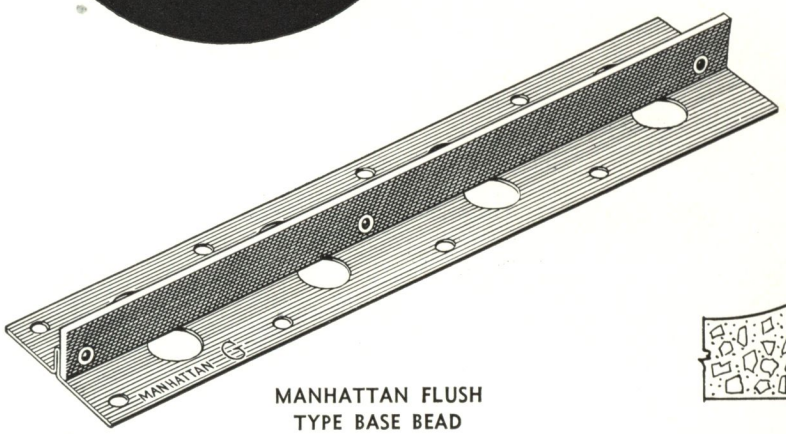
This enables the architect to specify a base bead to conform to any width of strip used in the installation of terrazzo floors. Its additional cost over the galvanized metal type of base bead is more than offset by its ease of application and the satisfactory results obtained.



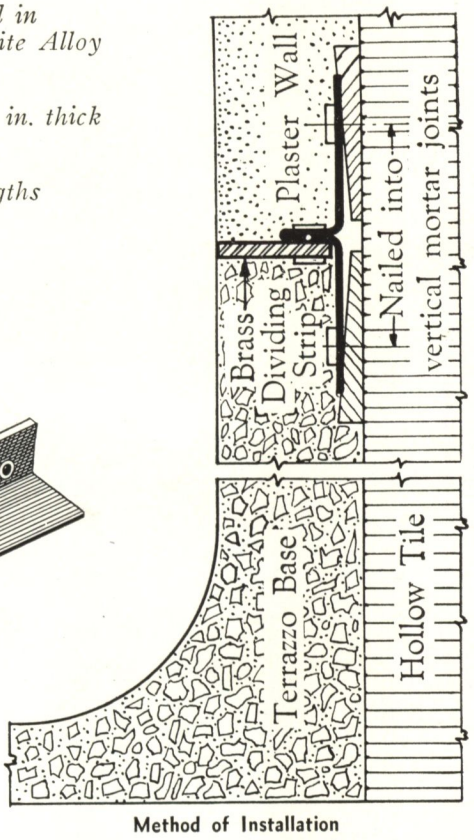
Furnished in
Brass and White Alloy

16-gauge to ¼ in. thick

10-ft. lengths



MANHATTAN FLUSH
TYPE BASE BEAD



Method of Installation

A sample of the Manhattan Flush Type Base Bead furnished on request

KNAPP BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Metal Building Specialties and Sanitary Metal Trim

220 Scott Street, JOLIET, ILL.

Knapp Specialties are distributed exclusively through licensed representatives located in principal cities.

Knapp Staples are distributed through building material dealers.

KNAPP METAL PRODUCTS

Specialties

- Window Trim and Stools.
- Stop Mouldings.
- Base Boards.
- Cove Mouldings.
- Special Plastered-in Casings.
- Applied Casings.
- Blackboard Trim.
- Chalk Trough.
- Inserts and Pans.
- Map Rail.
- Applied Picture Moulding.
- Heavy Duty Picture Moulding.
- Chair Rails.
- Dado Moulding.
- Access Panels.
- Corner Guards.
- Wyr-Way Base System.

Staples

- Small Nose Corner Beads.
- Bull Nose Corner Beads.
- Reinforced Bull Nose Corner Beads.
- Inner Angle Corners and Coves.
- Staple "Plastered-in" Flush Casings.
- "Plastered-in" Picture Mouldings.
- Base Grounds.
- Base Screeds.
- Terrazzo Base Grounds.
- Diamond Mesh Lath.
- Herringbone Lath.
- Flat Rib Lath.
- 3/8" Rib Lath.
- 3/4" Rib Lath.
- Stripite.
- Cornerite.
- Furring Channels, etc.

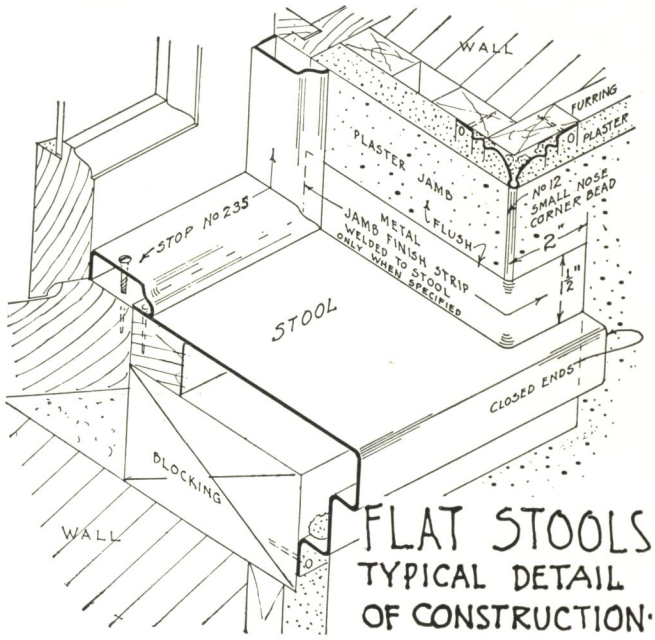
THE COMPANY

Knapp Brothers Manufacturing Company developed and pioneered the use of the metal corner bead. In due course, then followed such items as base grounds and screeds, hump clips, and Knapp Plastered-in Casings. Each of these items contributed greatly to the improvement of the plastering industry.

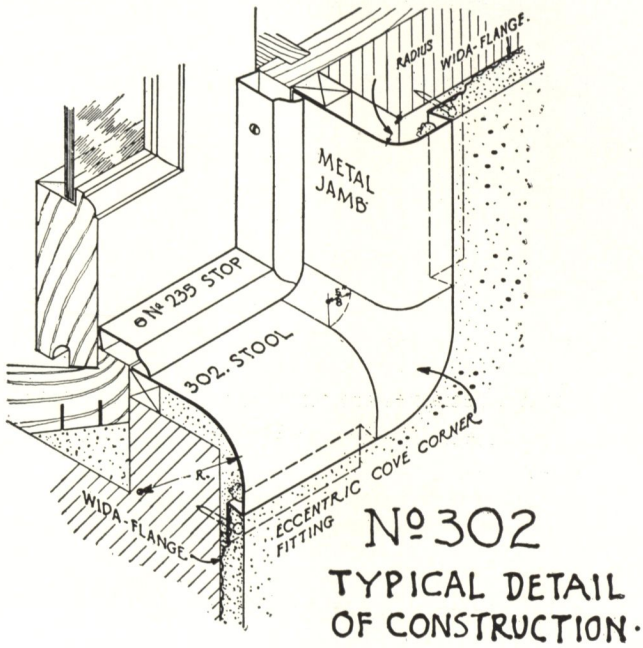
In line with this pioneering spirit Knapp developed and pioneered "Sanitary Metal Trim." The late George A. Knapp, an architect before he entered the manufacturing field, visualized a new use of metal for trimming buildings in a sanitary, permanent and fireproof manner. Knapp Sanitary Metal Base Boards, Window Stools and Trim, Casings, Blackboard Trim, etc., were one by one perfected and put on the market.

Knapp Brothers Manufacturing Company continue to lead in this field.

WINDOW TRIM



FLAT STOOLS
TYPICAL DETAIL
OF CONSTRUCTION·



Nº 302
TYPICAL DETAIL
OF CONSTRUCTION·

No. 302 Sanitary Trim

The Knapp *Number 302* designates a style of sanitary metal window trim, (heads, jambs, and stools), which provides a flush finish with the wall plastering and has a rounded or bull nose corner.

No. 302 trim may be used for the stool alone, in which case Knapp Sanitary end fittings are attached in the factory. These fittings member with Knapp bull nose corner beads, thus permitting the use of plaster jamb and head reveals. It is available in either ¾ in. or 1½ in. radius nose, and following assemblies:

(a) K. D. (knocked down) assembly in which Knapp sanitary coved fittings are attached in the factory to heads and stools and jambs are fitted, bolted and knocked down for shipment.

(b) S. U. (set up) assembly in which Knapp sanitary fittings are attached to heads, stools and jambs in the factory and the completed unit is shipped to the job.

(c) M & W (mitred and welded) assembly in which head, jambs and stools are mitred and welded in the factory and the completed unit is shipped to the job.

No. 302 may also be used on jambs and heads in combination with flat stools, No. 304, 306, 307 and 308, in which case it is customary to assemble the heads and jambs (either K. D. or S. U.) and deliver the stools separately.

Flat Stools

The illustration at the left shows the construction of Flat stools, which includes Nos. 304, 306, 307 and 308.

The jamb finish strip shown in the detail is furnished *only when specified.* When specified it will be made to match the Knapp small nose or bull nose bead specified. The *Jamb finish strip* provides a straight true line for the plaster jambs and effectively protects the joint between the metal stool and plaster jambs from damage and disintegration.

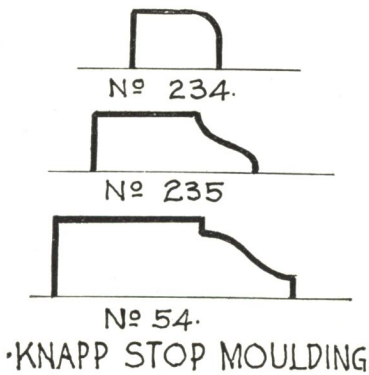
Apron members (Knapp 210) are available for stools Nos. 306 and 308.

Splayed Stools

Knapp No. 305, is made in 20, 18, 16 and 14 gauges. Sanitary corner fittings are available in thirty degree bevel for following combinations. Splayed stools with end fittings and plaster jambs; splayed stools with flat jambs and splayed or flat heads; flat heads and stools with splayed jambs. These are available in both K. D. and S. U. assembly. Where mitre and weld, S. U. assembly is required all sides may be splayed and the degree of bevel is variable.

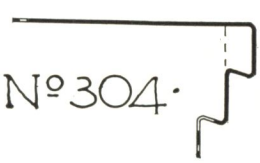
Wida Flange

Knapp "Wida Flange" is made from 20 gauge steel sheets perforated with about eight holes per square inch, crimped and welded to the plaster flange. This is the most effective plaster bond available. Wida flange is furnished when specified.

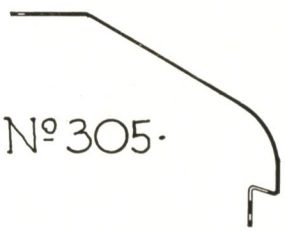


·KNAPP STOP MOULDINGS·

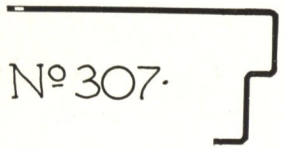
Nº 302·



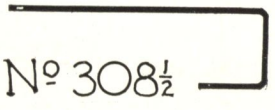
Nº 304·



Nº 305·

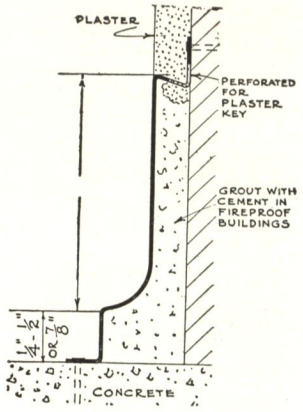


Nº 307·



Nº 308½

KNAPP STOOLS AND WINDOW TRIM ARE CUSTOM MADE FOR SPECIFIC JOBS THEY ARE FABRICATED TO CONFORM TO JOB CONDITIONS.



-TYPICAL DETAIL- "PLASTERED-IN" SELF-GROUNDING TYPE BASES.

Knapp Metal Base Boards

There are four general types of Metal Base Boards made by Knapp.

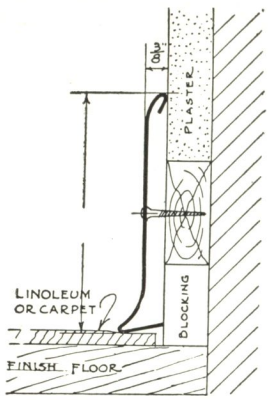
(a) One member "plastered-in" self-grounding type Nos. 200, 201, 202, 206, 207 and 501.

(b) Two member "plastered in" self grounding No. 205.

(c) One member applied type Nos. 203, 209, 210, 211 and 212.

(d) Two member applied type No. 204.

The detail drawings shown, illustrate the general principles involved in erecting both the "plastered-in" self grounding types and the applied types of base boards.



TYPICAL DETAIL. APPLIED TYPE BASES.

"Plastered-In" Self-Grounding Base Boards

The "plastered-in" self-grounding base boards are erected before the plastering is started. They may be applied to any type of rough construction, viz.: masonry of various kinds, wood or metal studding; wood, metal or rock lath. The shape of the bottom of the base may be varied to meet the special requirements of the floor requirements and may be used with all kinds of trowelled and applied floors, such as cement, terrazzo, composition, mastic, asphalt, tile, rubber tile, vitreous tile, marble, etc.

All "plastered-in" base boards have the Knapp "Plaster Flange" formed at the top. This flange permits concealed fastening to the rough construction; provides a straight true plastering screed line; is perforated for grouting and for plaster key.

Knapp "plastered-in" bases may be used without grouting, however the small extra expense of grouting is usually justified. The large grouting slots in the flange simplify this operation.

The two member "plastered-in" base board is recommended for use with wood floors and in remodeling work where it is necessary to adjust the base to an old floor line. The shape of the bottom cove is such that it adjusts itself to inequalities in the flooring at the time of laying as well as compensating for movements, due to swelling and shrinking of the wood flooring as well as minor settlement of the structure.

No wood grounds are required for the erection of base boards Nos. 200, 202, 205, 206 and 501. One ground is required for Nos. 201 and 207 to permit face screwing the bottom of the base.

Applied Base Boards

These base boards are applied after plastering. It is necessary that wood grounds be provided to which they are attached. The base boards are attached through the face of the base with countersunk overall head screws, which are furnished with the base.

Base Fittings

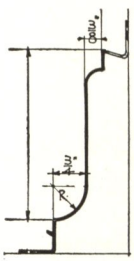
Neat, flush, sanitary corner fittings and end stops are available for all types of metal base boards requiring fittings. These fittings are of the finest quality cast iron and are made to fit the contours of Knapp small nose corner beads; Knapp ¾-in. radius and 1½-in. radius bull nose corner beads for external corners; Knapp inner angle square bead and Knapp inner angle ¾-in. and 1½-in. coves. Stamped metal over-lapping fittings and end stops are available for bases 210, 211 and 212 at less expense than the flush cast fittings.

General Note

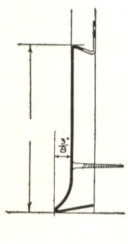
All metal base boards are available in 20 and 18 gauge, and made from tight coat galvanized steel. All base boards are primed with metal preservative paint especially prepared for use on galvanized metal. Only best quality painting materials are used and all priming is applied and *air dried* in our plant.

Base Coves

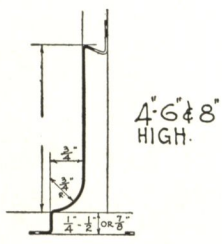
Knapp base coves, Nos. 43, 204 cove and 205 cove may be used with other materials. Corner fittings and end stops are available.



Nº 200



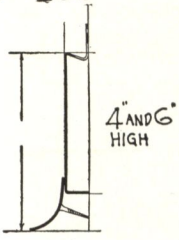
Nº 201.



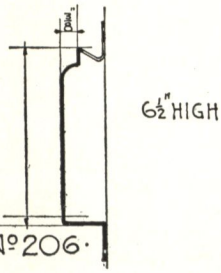
Nº 202

Nº 203.

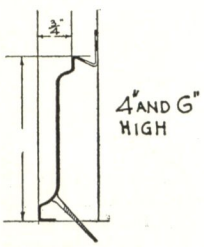
Nº 204.



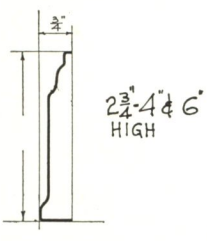
Nº 205 ½.



Nº 206.



Nº 207.



Nº 210-211-212.

Nº 501.

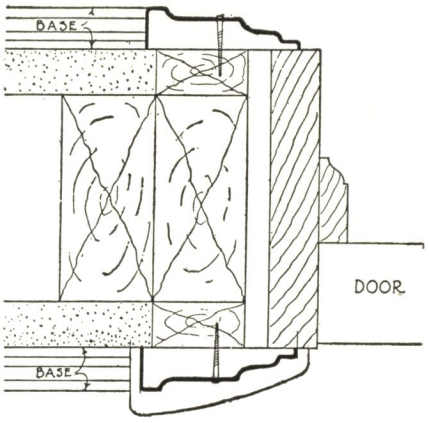
KNAPP CASINGS

There are two general types of casings made by Knapp.
(a) The "plastered-in," self-grounding type.
(b) Applied (after plastering) type.

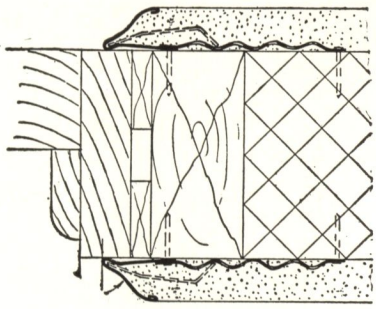
The "plastered-in" self-grounding types are erected before the plastering is started. These casings provide a most effective plaster stop as well as a neat sanitary casing for doors, windows, cased openings, skylights, ventilators, etc. They are suitable for use in all types of buildings where the maximum of sanitation and ease of maintenance and house-keeping is a factor. This construction harmonizes with *"Modern Design."*

All "plastered-in" casings are manufactured for ½ in., ⅝ in. or ¾ in. plaster. They are available in stock lengths of 6′ 0″, 7′ 0″, 7′ 4″, 8′ 0″, 9′ 0″, 10′ 0″ and 12′ 0″. These sections may be cut and mitred at the job, by the erector, or when so specified, they may be mitred and welded in the factory and delivered in complete "set up" units.

The applied casings are erected after the plastering has been completed. They are attached to wood grounds with oval head, countersunk screws. It is desirable that this type of casing be mitred and welded in the factory and delivered in complete set up units.



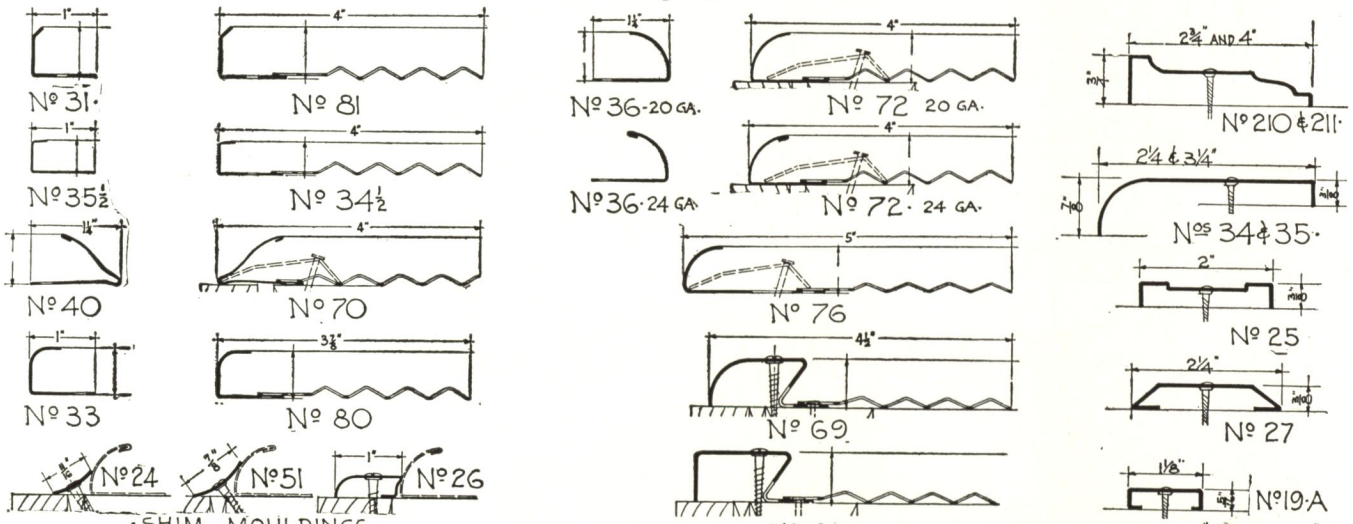
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
"APPLIED" CASINGS.



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
"PLASTERED-IN" CASINGS.

Painting

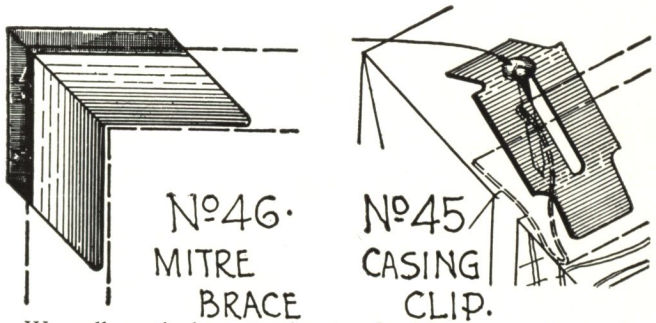
All Knapp casings are primed with metal preservative paint especially prepared for use on galvanized metal and *air dried* in our plant.



SHIM MOULDINGS.

KNAPP "PLASTERED-IN" CASINGS.

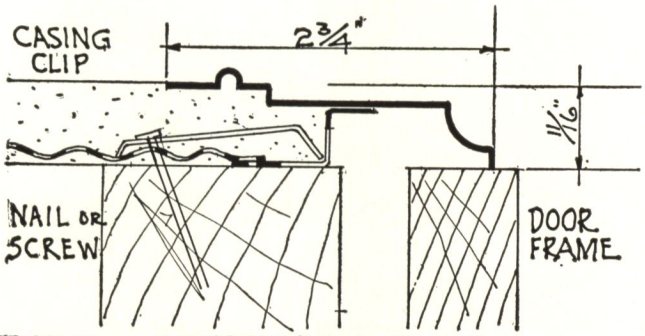
KNAPP "APPLIED" CASINGS.



We call particular attention to the Knapp cast iron mitre braces. These braces are designed to support the mitred corners in exact alignment.

Knapp casing clips are designed to hold the casing "nose" in constant spring contact with the finished jamb of the opening.

The mitre braces and casing clips are furnished when specified.



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL.
Nº 83 "PLASTERED-IN" CASING.

This is a new Knapp development. It provides all the features of a "plastered-in" flush casing and at the same time provides an attractive architrave for framing the openings. The combination of wood door frames and No. 83 flush metal casing has many advantages over either all wood or all metal frames. No. 83 casing is furnished mitred and welded in our plant and delivered in completed units ready to erect.

KNAPP METAL BLACKBOARD TRIM

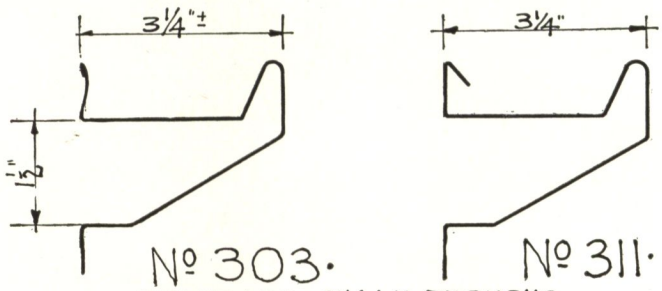
We make the most complete line of blackboard trim and chalk troughs available. This consists of our regular line of "applied" troughs and trim, and our "plastered-in" self-grounding, factory-fabricated unit.

Applied Type

The "applied" types of chalk troughs and trim are erected after the plastering is completed. They are attached to wood grounds with oval head countersunk screws. The typical Detail of Construction illustrates a standard installation of this type of finish.

Chalk Troughs

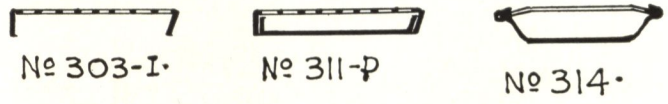
Knapp standard troughs are made from 22 gauge tight coat galvanized steel; they are No. 303 and No. 311. The number 311 has the top flange turned out to provide a dust deflector; No. 303 is a little lower priced. Stock lengths are 6′ 0″, 8′ 0″ and 10′ 0″. Standard end stops are available. (See sketches.)



STANDARD CHALK TROUGHS

Inserts and Dust Pans

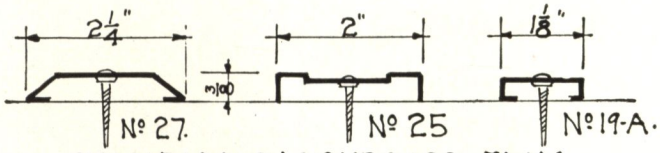
Chalk troughs may be used without either insert or dust pans. We have available our No. 303-I perforated metal insert which will fit either the No. 303 or the No. 311 trough; our No. 311-P dust pan, which has a flat perforated cover or our No. 314 dust pan, which has a slotted removable cover. Stock lengths of inserts and pans are 3′ 0″, 4′ 0″ and 5′ 0″.



Blackboard Trim

Nos. 25 and 27 are available in 10′ 0″ stock length. These sections may be used with our standard chalk trough. We have a complete line of cast iron flush corner fittings consisting of 90° corners, tees and crosses. Knapp map rail may be used with either of these sections.

No. 19-A provides a simple effective finish where heavier trim members are not desired. This number must be mitered at the job as no fittings are available. It is desirable to specify a metal ground for this item as its narrow face will not permit the use of an effective wood ground. This trim harmonizes nicely with Knapp map rail.

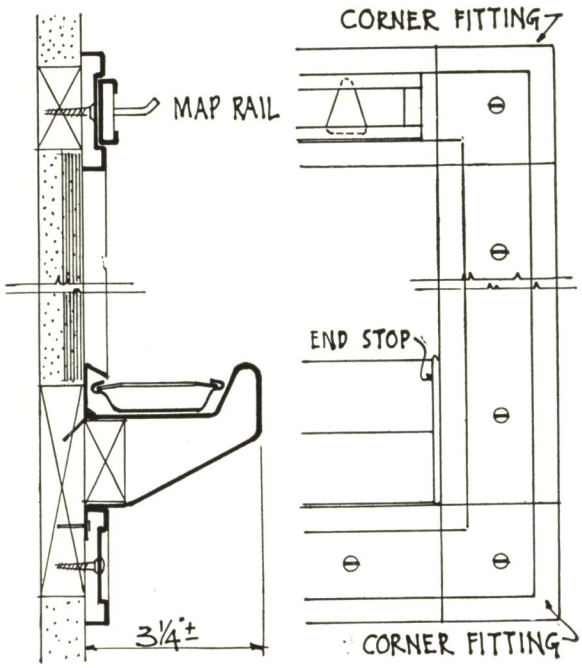


STANDARD BLACKBOARD TRIM.

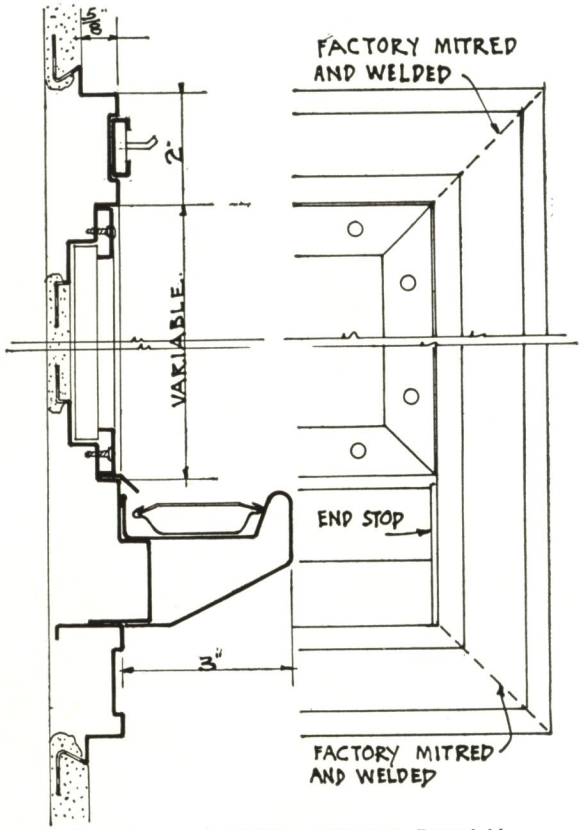
"Plastered-In" Type

The Knapp No. 313 "plastered-in" and self-grounding unit is erected before the plastering is started. It is factory assembled to predetermined sizes. Corners are mitered and welded and ground smooth. The chalk trough and stop mouldings are cut to length or mitered, punched and countersunk and shipped separate to be applied after the plastering and blackboard installations have been completed.

This design assures a straight true installation; it provides screed lines for the plasterers' work and a positive seat and support for the slate blackboard.



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
"APPLIED" BLACKBOARD TRIM.



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL.
"PLASTERED-IN" - № 313 -
BLACKBOARD TRIM.

KNAPP CORNER BEADS

Corner Bead

We manufacture *Solid Wing Corner Bead.* There is available a design to meet every structural condition. See illustrations showing types available.

The solid wing bead is preferred by leading plasterers as it assures a straight solid corner. All beads are available in 24 and 26 gauge, formed from tight coat galvanized steel sheets. Beads are also available in brass, zinc, and copper on application. All bull nose beads are available with reinforced nose.

Table of Bead Sizes

Small Nose Beads

No.	Wing Dimension
000	1¼ in.
8	1½ in.
15½	1¾ in. scalloped
12	2½ in.
16	2½ in. scalloped

Bull Nose Beads

No.	Radius	Wing Dimension
604	¾ in.	1½ in.
14½	¾ in.	1¾ in.
14	¾ in.	2½ in.
607	1½ in.	1⅝ in.
603	1½ in.	2⅞ in.

Base Screeds

These are formed to provide metal edging for cement or other troweled bases. No. 49 has about ⅜ in. exposed metal; No. 42 has about ⅞ in. exposed metal. Both screeds have ⅜ in. projection from face of plaster.

Complete line of cast iron corners and end stops are available for both No. 42 and No. 49.

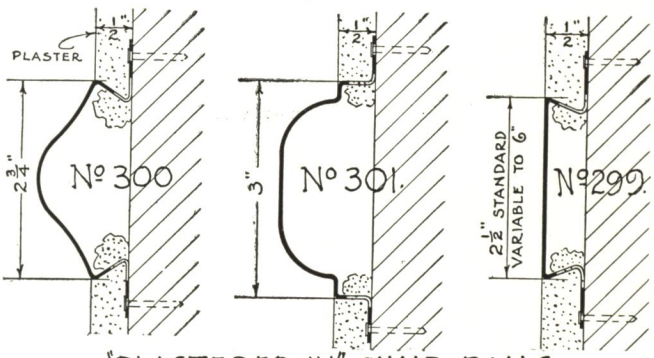
Base Grounds

All base grounds are available in ½ in., ⅝ in. and ¾ in. depth. No. 1 is standard base ground and separator; No. 2 is wide nose, scalloped wing; and No. 3 is wide nose, but without the scallops.

Terrazzo Ground

Knapp No. 1-B has either zinc or brass nose and is available in ½ in., ⅝ in. or ¾ in. depth. This section permits grinding the nose to the terrazzo without destroying the structure of the ground.

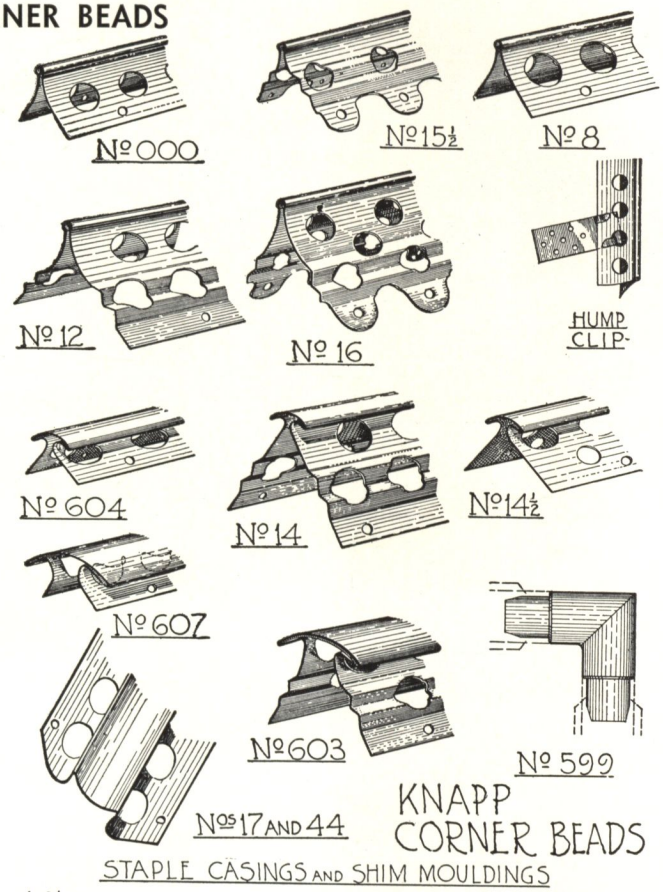
Chair Rails



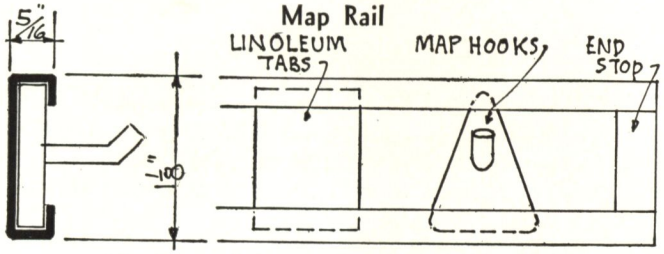
"PLASTERED-IN" CHAIR RAILS.

The above "plastered-in" chair rails or guard rails are available in 10′ 0″ stock lengths. Flush cast iron corner fittings and end stops are available for Nos. 300 and 301.

Several applied trim sections may be used as chair rails or dado mouldings; viz., Nos. 25, 27, 210 and 211, as there are available flush cast iron fittings and end stops.



Map Rail

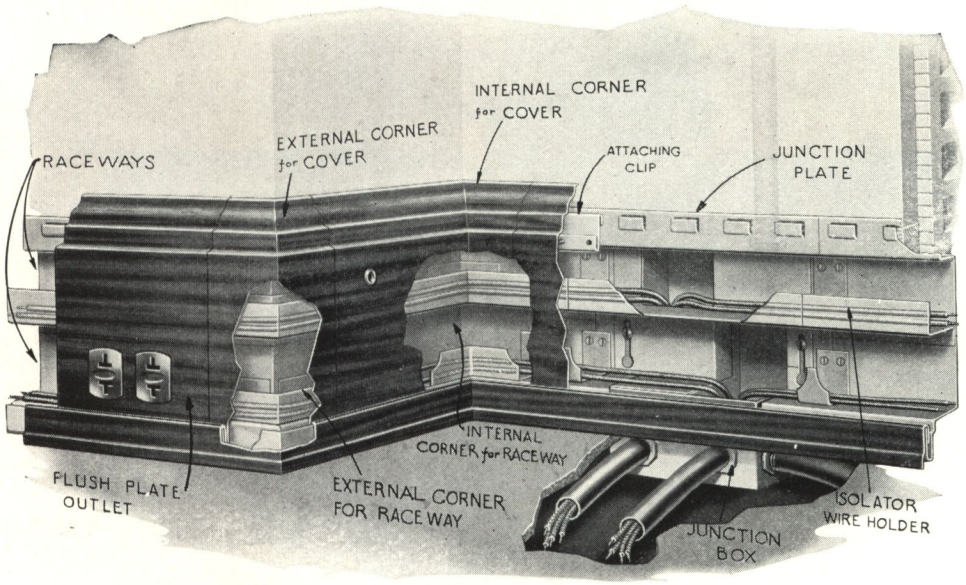


№ 19 - MAP RAIL.

Knapp No. 19 is furnished with the following standard equipment; one hook for each two lin. ft. rail; two linoleum tabs for each lin. ft. of rail; and 2 end stops for each stock length of rail. Stock lengths, 6′, 8′ and 10′. Hooks are adjustable and removable.

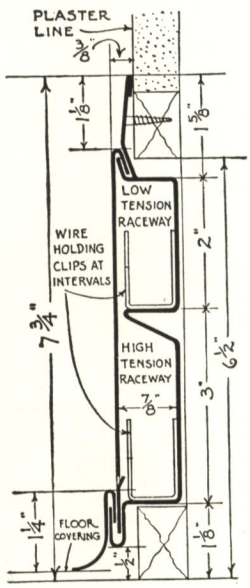
This rail will fit Knapp blackboard trim and may also be used with wood or other trim items.

WYR-WAY BASE BRANCH CIRCUIT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

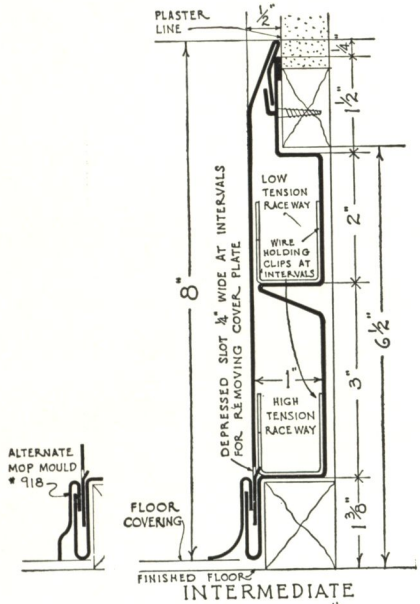


Wyr-Way Base Series No. 1100

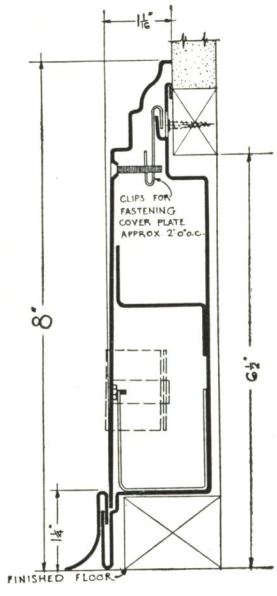
(All Wyr-Way Inspected and Labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.) Manufactured under license on patents for Conduo-Base issued Nov. 28, 1922, and December 21, 1926.



STANDARD WYR-WAY BASE #800



INTERMEDIATE WYR-WAY BASE #900



WYR-WAY BASE #1100

General Description and Explanation

Wyr-Way Base consists of two wire-carrying raceways with an easily removable cover plate concealing them. The upper raceway is designed to carry low tension wires, such as telephone, signal circuits, telegraph wires, etc. The lower raceway is designed to carry high tension wires for all lighting or power appliance requirements. The wires are laid in the raceways directly and do not have to be installed in conduits. The cover is easily removable when needed and is in no sense a loose cover.

Junction boxes of types depending on local requirements are provided so that the circuits may be conveniently brought to the raceways. Cast iron corner fittings for the raceways are provided to eliminate the necessity for mitering at corners. Flush plates prepared for convenience outlets are provided so that they may be inserted at any point in the base for present or future outlets. The low tension outlets may be obtained by drilling a hole anywhere in the cover plate in front of the upper raceway.

A floor member is provided so as to complete the artistic effect of the base and give a sanitary finish at the floor line.

Wyr-Way catalogue, specifications, and list of buildings in which Wyr-Way has been used, will be sent upon request. The service of our experienced Electrical Engineers are at your disposal for the study of electrical wiring problems.

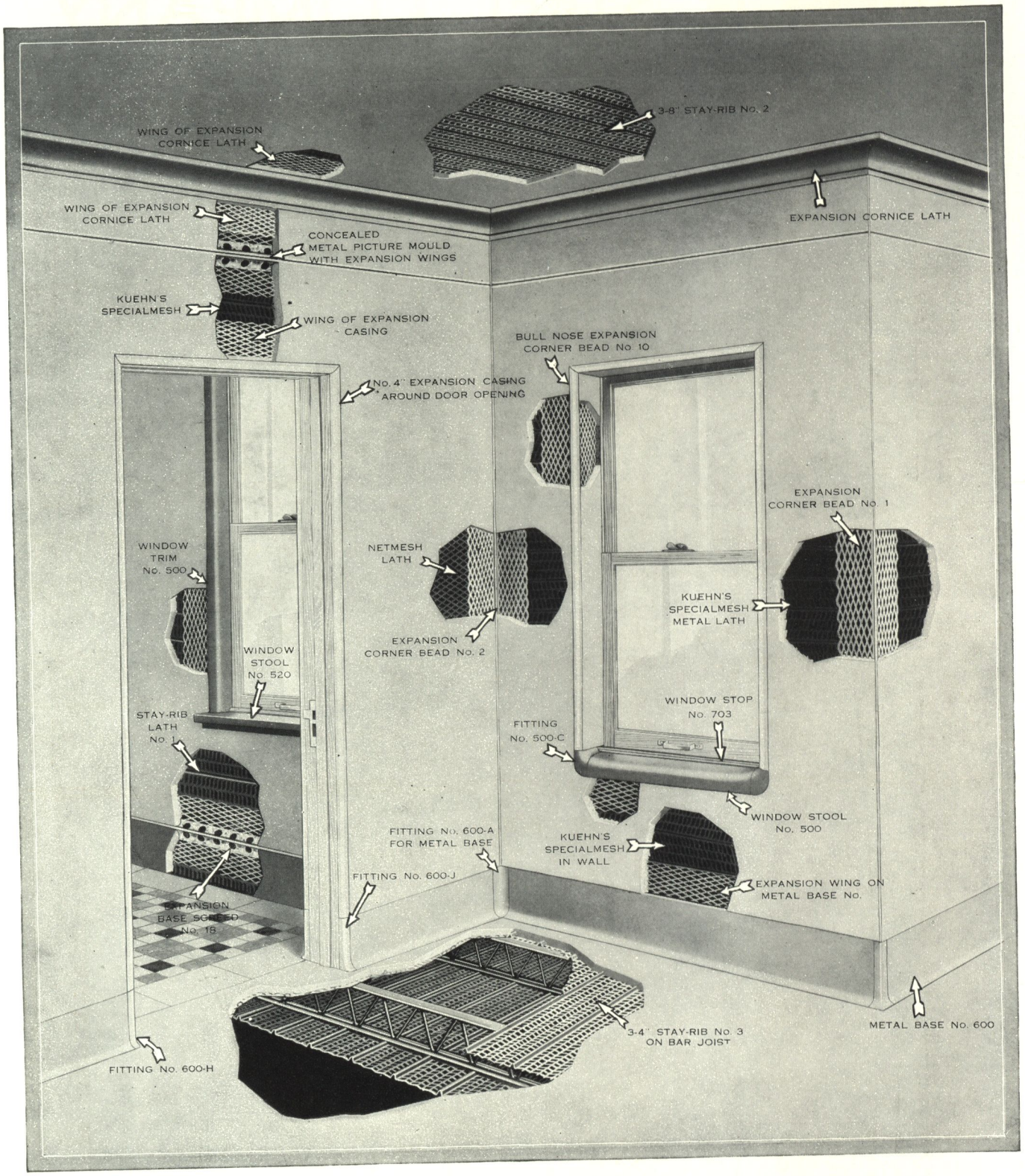
Wyr-Way is made with single, double and triple raceways to meet any and all wiring requirements.

MEMORANDA

MILCOR MANUAL

FIREPROOF BUILDING PRODUCTS

•• MILCOR STEEL COMPANY ••



Milcor fireproof construction, as illustrated here, makes walls so strong, corners, doorways and arches so firmly united that every part of the building is held together as a unit and consequently no settling cracks can appear. Everything considered, there is no other plaster base that has all the advantages of Metal Lath, and no other Metal Trim or Corner Bead that can equal the superior building qualities of Milcor Expansion products. The illustration shows a typical interior embodying all types of Milcor Metal Lath, Expansion Corner Bead, Casing, Window Stools, Metal Base and accessory products. By referring to the illustration, one may understand more clearly how many of the fireproof construction materials, shown on the following pages, may be used to advantage.

Plastering is one of the most important factors in the construction of any building. Milcor Metal Lath and allied products insure fire-safeness, freedom from dust streaks, elimination of plaster cracks and the most enduring and satisfactory construction available.

MILCOR STEEL COMPANY

Send Inquiries to So. 41st & W. Burnham Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

CANTON, OHIO

METAL LATH AND ACCESSORIES METAL CASINGS, TRIM, BASES, ETC.

The Company

The Milcor Steel Company is the foremost national manufacturer of "Firesafe" sheet metal products, largely consumed by the building industry. Constant improvement in design, materials, workmanship, and methods of production has marked the company's progress, until today Milcor Products are accepted nationally as standards of quality.

Diversified Line of Products

In addition to the line of Metal Lath, Plastering Accessories and Metal Trim, including Casings, Stools, Metal Bases, etc., described in this catalogue, the Milcor Steel Company is among the largest manufacturers making a complete line of Metal building products.

Manufacturing and Distributing Facilities

The Milcor Steel Company's plants consist of over a million (1,000,000) square feet of floor space and its properties cover forty (40) acres of land. In addition to its main comparatively new plants in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Canton, Ohio, equipped with modern machines, there are plants in Chicago, Illinois, Kansas City, Missouri, and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Sales offices are maintained in all principal centers.

Catalogues Available

(Size 8½x11 inches to fit filing cabinet.)

No. 20-F "The Milcor Manual"—a complete catalogue on Metal Lath and allied products, including standard architectural specifications for Firesafe construction.

No. 24-A "Milcor Architectural Sheet Metal Guide"—a complete catalogue on Roofing, Cornices, Architectural Ornaments, Ventilators, Skylights, etc.

No. 28 "Milcor Sheet Metal Hand Book"—a large catalogue on general sheet metal products manufactured by the Milcor Steel Company.

No. 33-C "Milcor Steel Ceilings and Walls" contains many designs of "Perfect-fit" Ceilings and Walls manufactured by the Canton, Ohio, Plant.

No. 35 "Milcor Furnace Pipe and Fittings."

No. 36 "Milcor Metal Ceilings and Walls"—illustrating and describing many of the attractive designs of Milcor Metal Ceilings and Walls.

No. 100-B "Milcor Metal Bases and Window Stools with Expansion Wings."

Partition Handbook—Shows methods of construction of solid Partitions.

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Milcor Products — Special Features

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Foreword

A careful analysis of the design, materials, and workmanship found in Milcor Products cannot help but impress the most discriminating architect with their exceptionally high quality. Many of the outstanding features are covered by patents and the products which include them are marketed all over the United States. The line is complete.

For the sake of brevity and to avoid needless repetition, following are detailed descriptions and specifications of outstanding features, materials and processes of manufacture which apply to the various Milcor Products hereafter briefed only in the specific description of the particular item.

By Invitation Member

Emblem of
BUSINESS CHARACTER
Rice Leaders of the World Association
Represents High Standing in
NAME-PRODUCT-POLICY
COPYRIGHT R.L.W.A.-FIFTH AVE.-NEW YORK U.S.A.

Expansion Wing Feature

One of the outstanding features of Milcor Lathing Accessories, protected by patent is the expanded metal lath wing which forms an integral part of the corner bead, picture mould, base screed, metal casing, and other products, as illustrated on pages 17 to 35. The wings of various widths are formed of 3/8-inch diamond mesh expanded metal lath.

The advantages over the older types of plastering accessories are apparent:

(1) The network of the expanded metal wings assures keying of the plaster close up to the base of the exposed metal member.

(2) There is a definite economy in labor due to the simplicity of erection—these products can be wired, stapled, nailed or spotted, as best adapted to the particular type of wall construction, without the use of clips.

(3) The force of shocks or blows is dissipated by the network of expanded metal which prevents checking and cracking of plaster at these particularly vulnerable points.

(4) Once erected plumb and true, the Expansion products remain rigidly in place as a permanent plaster bond.

This constructive advance in design has been enthusiastically endorsed by both leading architects and plastering contractors as evidenced by its adoption nationally in an impressive list of buildings.

Wide Range of Materials

Milcor Products as specified under each item are furnished, not only in various weights of metal to adequately adapt them to a variety of spans and uses, but they are made as well in a wide range of selected metals and protective finishes.

Heat Treating—All black sheets, after cutting and expansion, are specially heat treated to remove all oils and surface impurities and to re-anneal the metal. This treatment assures longer life and greater strength to the sheets, adds materially to the protective value of the paint and insures maximum resistance to corrosion.

Painting—All black Metal Lath is painted after cutting, expansion and heat treating, with Milcor Special Elastic Asphaltum Paint.

Galvanizing—All galvanized sheets are tight coated with new, pure zinc spelter before cutting and expansion.

Sheet Steel—Products so specified are cut from the highest grade of carefully inspected prime open-hearth sheet steel, either painted or galvanized as noted.

Copper Alloy Steel—The peculiar ability of copper alloy steel to resist corrosion is well known. Milcor "Copper Alloy" is of standard quality, carefully controlled for uniformity in production.

Products are furnished in Copper Alloy Steel either painted or galvanized as noted.

Armco Ingot Iron and Toncan Iron—Milcor Products are made in both Armco Ingot Iron, the purest iron made, and Toncan Iron, famous for its corrosion-resisting qualities. The superiorities of these metals have been proved beyond any doubt.

Products are furnished in Armco Ingot Iron and Toncan Iron either painted or galvanized as noted.

Anaconda Pure Copper—Under extreme conditions, where destructive acid fumes, salt air or other abnormal atmospheric attack is apt to exist, pure Anaconda copper is frequently used. This copper has great tensile strength and stiffness in addition to its value as positive resistance to corrosion.

Products so noted are available, cut from pure 16-oz. cold rolled Anaconda copper.

Pure Zinc—Products so noted are available, cut from pure zinc Nos. 11 and 12.

Labels

Every bundle of Milcor Lath is conspicuously labeled with a distinctive metal tag vouching clearly for weight and particular metal used. Thus verification of specification requirements is easily insured

METAL TAGS WHICH SERVE TO IDENTIFY MILCOR PRODUCTS

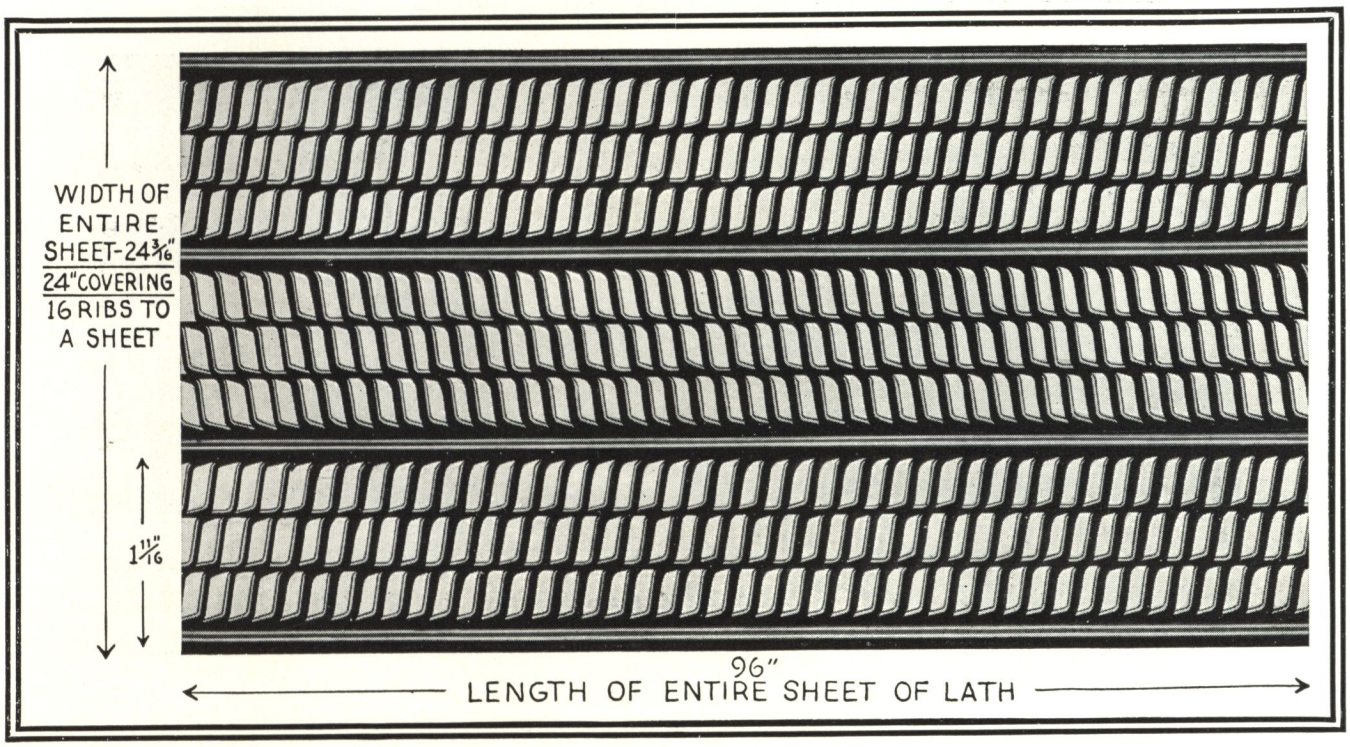
Packing and Crating

Particular attention is given to provide thoroughly substantial shipping crates for crated materials. Bundle protection insures lath, etc. against injury to the products during shipping, storage, and handling.

The metal tags are shown as examples of labels for identification of Milcor Products. These tags show clearly the name and weight of the materials which they identify.

Kuehn's Specialmesh

A FINE MESH LATH FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS



Description

General Characteristics

Kuehn's Specialmesh is a new rib lath specially adapted for interior walls and ceilings. The meshes are so formed that in plastering the slightest pressure of the trowel completely imbeds the lath, and due to the small mesh, waste of plaster is eliminated. The longitudinal stiffening ribs are 3/8 in. wide, spaced 1 5/8 ins. on center and are connected at 1/4-in. intervals by strands. These strands, in turn, are strongly reinforced at their junctures by stiffening members (two between each pair of ribs.) All sheets are squared on both ends.

Kuehn's Specialmesh is scientifically designed to incorporate the best features of every type of such lath made, and to offer entirely new advantages.

Note These Features—They Are Important

(1) **Scientifically Designed Mesh**—Tests show this size mesh to give the most positive plaster grip.

(2) **Positive Rigidity**—There are 16 ribs to a sheet of Kuehn's Specialmesh, which are corrugated to make them doubly rigid.

(3) **Heat-Treated and Re-annealed** — Heat-treating and re-annealing lengthens the life of the lath and makes for pliability—two very important factors in the efficiency of any metal lath.

(4) **No Plaster Waste**—It is practically impossible to waste plaster (as ordinarily applied) by forcing an unnecessary amount through Kuehn's Specialmesh.

(5) **Easy to Apply**—It has no sharp edges to lacerate the lather's hands.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—3.60.

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.

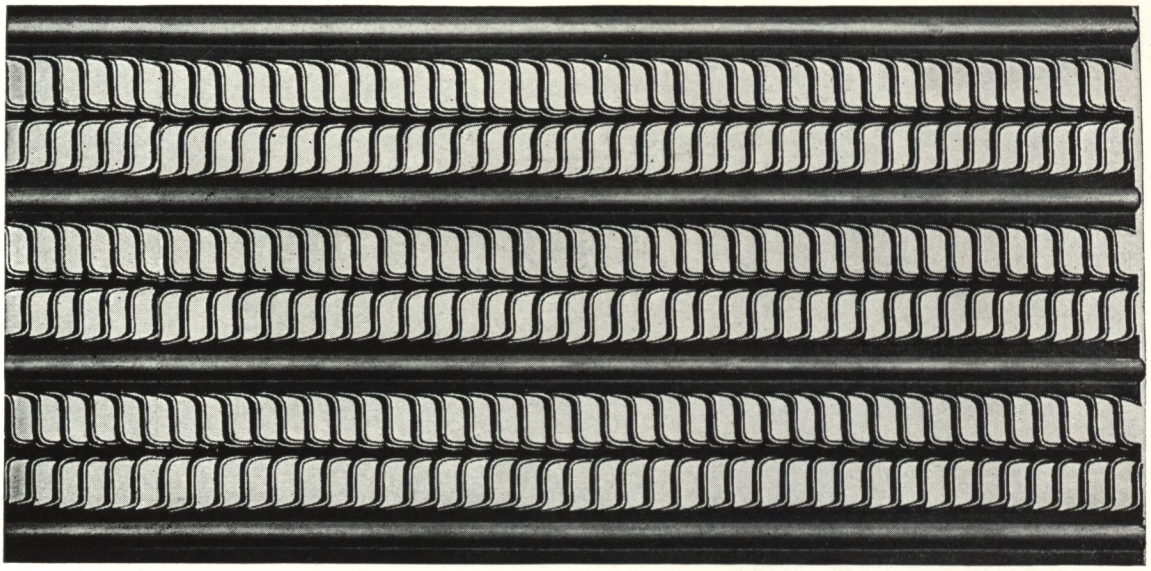
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—3.40, 4.00.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—4.00.

Recommended Weights for Maximum Spacing of Supports (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Weights recommended	Distance Between Supports			
	Walls		Ceilings	
	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.
2.75	16	16	16	12
3.0	19	19	19	16
3.4	19	19	19	16
4.0	19	19	19	19

Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 1



Description

No. 1 Stay-Rib Lath is a general utility rib lath, ideally adapted for interior plaster (especially ceilings) and exterior stucco. It is designed for maximum rigidity and, due to its added metal surface, unusual economy of material—an adequate key, at the same time, is assured. The longitudinal stiffening ribs are ½ inch wide, spaced 1¾ inches on center and are interconnected at ¼-inch intervals by strands. These strands, in turn, are strongly reinforced at their centers by a stiffening member.

For both ceiling and wall plaster reinforcement, Milcor Stay-Rib No. 1 is unusually satisfactory. The rigidity of its rib and the character of its expanded design are factors in preventing plaster from falling during application. For suspended ceilings, Stay-Rib No. 1 saves money because it is exceptionally stiff and rigid. Fewer channels and less labor are required because spacing can be made much wider without impairing safety.

After cutting, Milcor Stay-Rib Lath is heat-treated and reannealed which relieves any internal stresses that might have resulted in the expanding process and gives the metal longer life and greater strength. Milcor Special Elastic Paint adds further protection.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—3.60.

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.

ARMCO INGOT IRON, OR TONCAN IRON PAINTED—3.40, 4.00.

ARMCO INGOT IRON, OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—4.00.

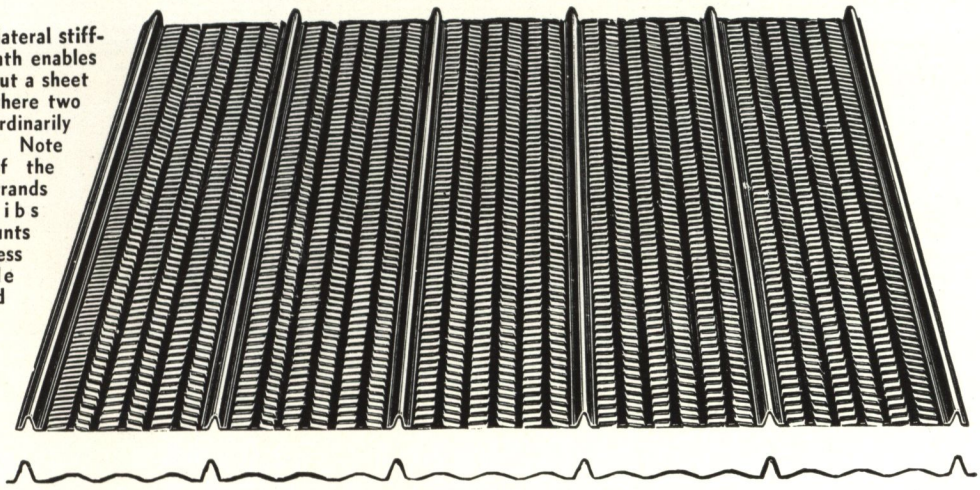
Recommended Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Weights recommended	Distance Between Supports			
	Walls		Ceilings	
	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.
2.75	16	16	16	16
3.0	19	19	19	16
3.4	19	19	19	19
4.0	19	19	19	19

MILCOR

3/8" Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 2

The unusual lateral stiffness of this lath enables one man to put a sheet on ceilings where two men would ordinarily be required. Note the angle of the stays or strands between ribs which accounts for a stiffness not possible with diamond mesh lath.



Description

No. 2 Stay-Rib has 3/8-inch heavy longitudinal ribs spaced 4.8 inches on center with five stiffening members between ribs forming adequate reinforcement for the connecting strands spaced at 1/4-inch intervals.

It is ideal for all purposes where a self-furring lath is required.

Due to the strength and rigidity of the ribs, this lath effects very definite economies in both labor and material on furred or suspended ceilings where wide spacing of supporting cross channels is possible.

It is used extensively, without supporting furring, **for ceilings attached directly to the joists** beneath steel dome reinforced concrete construction. It is likewise ideal for both **ceilings and reinforcement** for floor slabs in **standard bar joist** floor and roof construction and for both **hollow and solid plaster partitions** in conjunction with metal studs or channels.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete descriptions of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

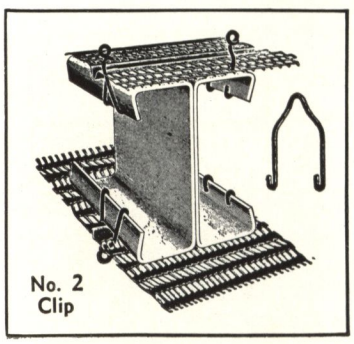
SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.
SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—3.60.
COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.75, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00.
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—3.40, 4.00.
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—4.00.

Recommended Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Weights recommended	Distance Between Supports			
	Walls		Ceilings	
	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.
2.75	19	19	19	19
3.0	24	24	19	19
3.4	31 1/2	31 1/2	24	24
4.0	31 1/2	31 1/2	24	24

Milcor Metal Lath Clips

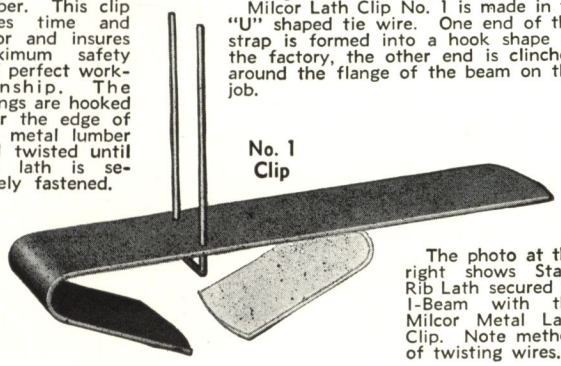
No. 2 Clip with design to facilitate the use of Stay-Rib Metal Lath in connection with metal lumber. This clip saves time and labor and insures maximum safety and perfect workmanship. The prongs are hooked over the edge of the metal lumber and twisted until the lath is securely fastened.



No. 2 Clip

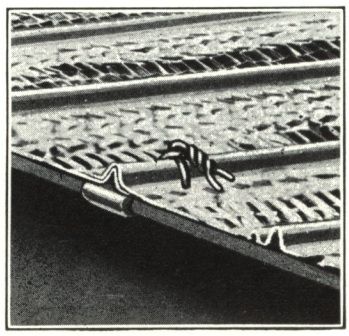
Weight of No. 2 Clip per thousand—9 lbs. Packed in cartons of 1000.

Milcor Lath Clip No. 1 is made in two parts: A flat metal strip and a strong "U" shaped tie wire. One end of the strap is formed into a hook shape at the factory, the other end is clinched around the flange of the beam on the job.

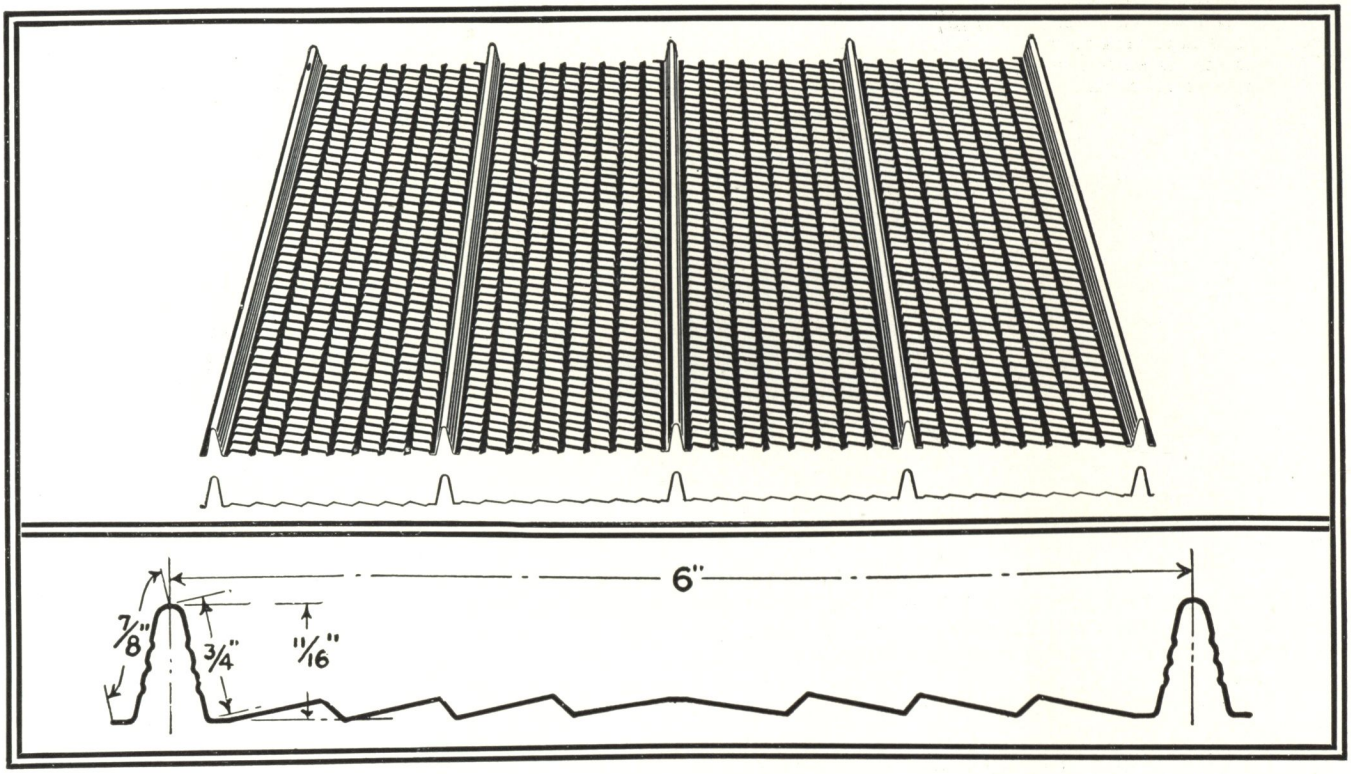


No. 1 Clip

The photo at the right shows Stay-Rib Lath secured to I-Beam with the Milcor Metal Lath Clip. Note method of twisting wires.



¾" Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 3



Description

No. 3 (¾ inch) Stay-Rib has ¾-inch heavy longitudinal ribs spaced 6 inches on center, with seven stiffening members between ribs, forming adequate reinforcement for the connecting strands spaced at ¼-inch intervals. The Milcor process of forming the heavy ribs is important. They are cold-drawn—not stamped—straight, true and uniform in shape with the sides of the rib sloped and **corrugated** to insure maximum rigidity.

This lath is designed primarily as reinforcement for concrete floors and roofs, serving in addition as a form upon which wet concrete is poured. In this capacity it is most extensively used in connection with steel and bar joists. The lath may also be used in solid slab construction and may be curved to any required form. It is recommended that wherever curved sheets are required, the curving be accurately done **at the factory.**

Besides its adaptability for flat roof reinforcing, it is unexcelled in the construction of fire-safe pitched roofs, sawtooth and monitor-type roofs and their adjoining wall or gable constructions.

No. 3 Stay-Rib is admirably adapted to the construction of solid plaster partitions where, due to the rigidity and reinforcing qualities of the ribs, no studs are required—the lath spans vertically from floor to ceiling.

Laid over wood joists, it is ideal as reinforcing for the concrete base for tile, terrazzo or composition flooring.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

The covering width of each sheet is 24 inches. **Standard sheets are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 feet long.** Sheets of intermediate length can be furnished, cut to exact lengths without extra cost (except that of stock waste).

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. ft.)

Note: For complete descriptions of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—0.46; 0.56; 0.74.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—On order. 0.53.

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—0.46; 0.56; 0.74.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—0.46; 0.56; 0.74.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—On order. 0.60.

Cross Sectional Areas (sq. in. per ft. width)

.46—.1235; .56—.1482; .74—.1977.

No. 3 (¾") Stay-Rib Metal Lath

TABLE OF TOTAL SAFE LOADS

FOR CONCRETE SLABS REINFORCED WITH ¾-INCH STAY-RIB NO. 3

Assumed Conditions

Loads given are Live Loads plus Dead Loads.

Stress in steel—16,000 lbs. per sq. in.

Stress in concrete (fc) variable as per table—given in pounds per square inch.

Ratio on Modulus of Elasticity of Steel (Es) to Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete (Ec) = n = 15.

Distance of Center of Gravity of lath above bottom of sheet—.163 of an inch.

Resisting Moment (R. M.)—given in inch pounds per foot width.

Table based on moment of $\frac{WL}{10}$

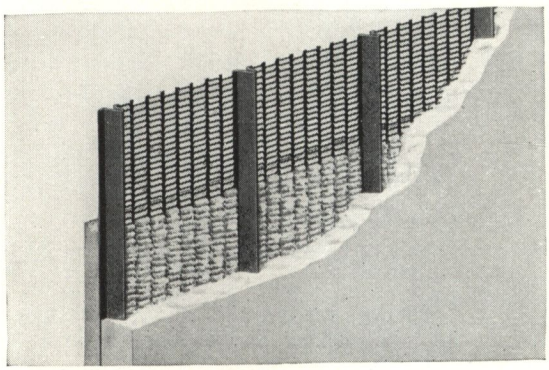
Thickness of concrete, in.	Weight of slab, per sq. ft., lbs.	Weight of slab with ½ in. portland cement plaster on under side, lbs.	Weight of lath per sq. ft., lbs.	Resisting moment (R. M.) inch lbs. per foot of width	Stress in concrete in lbs. per sq. in. (fc)	Total Safe Loads in Pounds per Square Foot for Spans as Indicated in Feet								
						3 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	9 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.
2	24	30	0.46	3230	540	299	168	108	75	55				
2	24	30	.56	3840	600	355	200	128	89	65	50			
2	24	30	.74	5050	690	468	263	168	117	86	66	52		
2½	30	36	.46	4150	460	384	216	138	96	71	54	43		
2½	30	36	.56	4940	520	458	258	165	114	84	64	51		
2½	30	36	.74	6490	620		338	216	150	110	85	67	54	
3	36	42	.46	5084	410	470	265	170	118	87	66	52		
3	36	42	.56	6049	460	560	315	202	140	103	79	62	50	
3	36	42	.74	7960	550		415	266	184	135	104	82	66	55
3½	42	48	.46	6000	380	555	312	200	139	102	78	62		
3½	42	48	.56	7160	420		373	238	165	122	93	74	60	
3½	42	48	.74	9440	490		490	315	218	161	123	97	78	65
4	48	54	.46	6960	350		363	232	161	118	91	72	58	
4	48	54	.56	8289	390		432	276	192	141	108	85	69	57
4	48	54	.74	10920	460		568	364	252	186	142	112	91	75

Note: This table should not be used unless under side of slab is given a coat of portland cement plaster ½ inch thick.

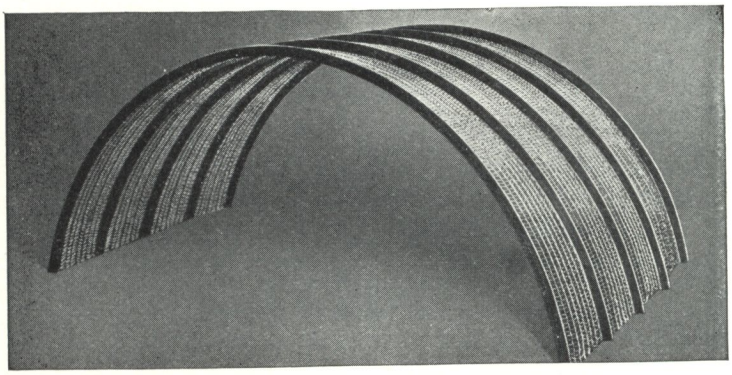
WEIGHTS OF LATH FOR CARRYING WET CONCRETE OVER VARIOUS SPANS

Weight of lath per sq. ft., lbs.	Allowable Spans for Wet Concrete Poured to Thickness Indicated				
	2-in. slab	2½-in. slab	3-in. slab	3½-in. slab	4-in. slab
0.46	3 ft. 3 in.	3 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 3 in.
.56	3 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	3 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6 in.
.74	4 ft.	3 ft. 9 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	3 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.

When longer spans than those given above are required, temporary supports should be used to maintain these maximum spacings.



Milcor ¾-inch Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 3 is admirably suited for use in solid partitions, with ribs perpendicular to the floor. The strong ¾-inch ribs are so rigid that no upright channels are required.

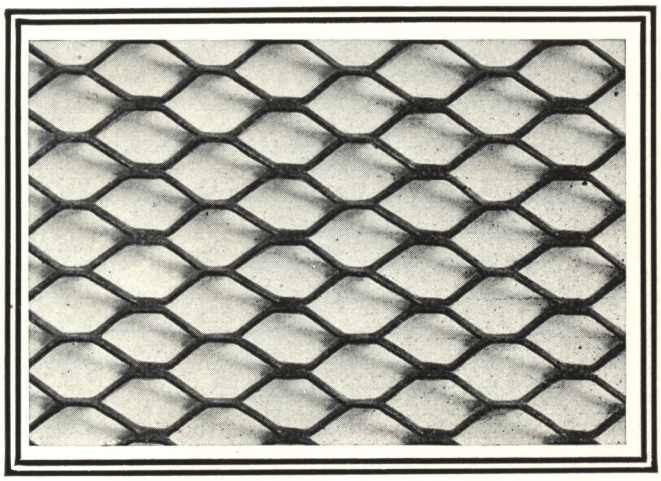


Lath sheets of Milcor Stay-Rib No. 3 may be curved to any desired radius, or curved at the ends and flat in the center, with ribs to the outside only.

Sheets may also be curved to form a complete circle.

Netmesh AND Smalmesh {EXPANDED DIAMOND MESH} Metal Laths

PLAIN



Description

Netmesh Metal Lath is $\frac{11}{32}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch expanded Diamond Mesh produced by special machines and equipment, designed and built by Milcor engineers. Smalmesh is $\frac{9}{32}$ inch by $\frac{15}{32}$ inch expanded Diamond Mesh. Due to the close rigid mesh only a comparatively small amount of plaster is required to produce a perfect key resulting in plastering speed, ease and economy in plastering material.

Netmesh and Smalmesh are general utility laths ideally suited to the ordinary lathing need. They can be readily bent or formed for furred or ornamental members and for fireproofing of steel beams, girders, and columns.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.
All sheets are squared on both ends.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete descriptions of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

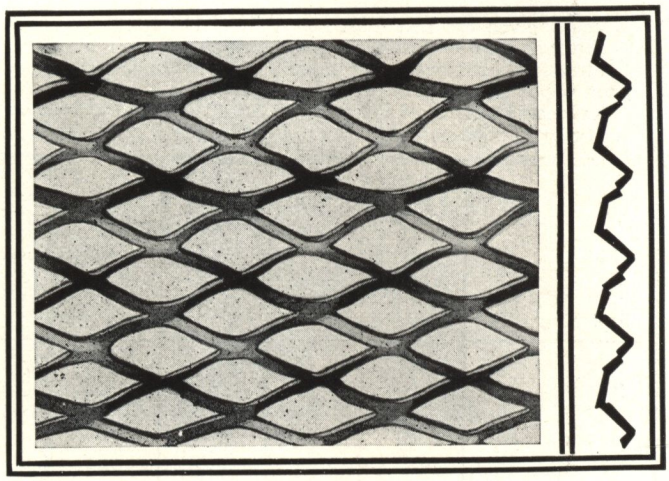
SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.
SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.
COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—2.50, 3.40.
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.
NO. 11 PURE ZINC—2.8.
16-OZ. COPPER—3.0.

Recommended Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Recommended weights	Distance Between Supports			
	Walls		Ceilings	
	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.	Nailed on, in.	Tied on, in.
2.5	16	12	....	....
3.0	16	13½	13½	12
3.4	16	13½	16	13½

Note: Expanded Metal Lath weighing 2.2 lbs. per sq. yd. is regularly manufactured and available for use in partitions where Underwriter's Standards are not exacted; it is also suitable for corner reinforcements (Corner Lath).

CORRUGATED (Self-furring)



Description

Netmesh and Smalmesh Corrugated Metal Laths have the characteristics of standard mesh with corrugations added running longitudinally (the length of the sheet). These laths are self-furring—no furring strips are required. The corrugations act as furring and allow the plaster or stucco base to fill in between the lath and the supporting stud, sheathing or wall forming an adequate key.

These laths are ideal for exterior stucco work, either back plastered (spanning studs without sheathing) or applied directly over sheathing covered with waterproof paper.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.
All sheets are squared on both ends.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—2.50, 3.40.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.

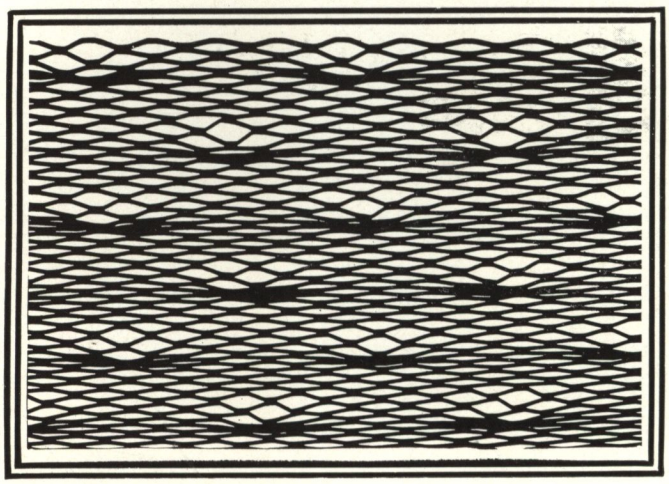
Recommended Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

OVER SHEATHING, ETC.—Studs 16 in. O. C., 2.50.
BACK-PLASTERED—Studs 16 in. O. C., 3.40.

MILCOR

Furlath

Self-furring Expanded Diamond Lath



Description

Furlath is a 3/8-inch mesh diamond expanded self-furring lath designed for exterior stucco. It has the general characteristics of Netmesh (see page 10). The self-furring feature consists of staggered indentations or stools spaced 3½ inches apart horizontally and 2 inches apart vertically, which hold the body of the lath 3/8 of an inch away from the sheathing or wall. The deforming has a stiffening effect and assures complete embedding of lath with the first coat of stucco and locates the reinforcement centrally in a continuous sheet. Furlath should be secured to the sheathing at each depression or stool with a six-penny nail.

Specification Data

Sheet Size

24x96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.
All sheets are squared on both ends.

Materials and Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED—2.20, 2.50, 3.00, 3.40.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, PAINTED—2.50, 3.40.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—2.50, 3.40.

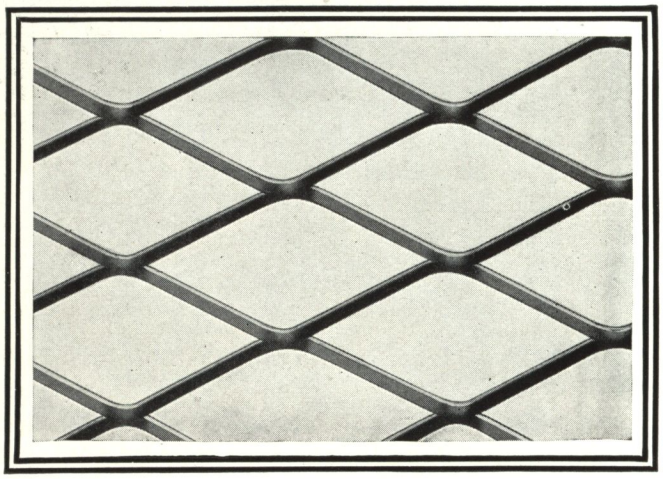
Recommended Weights (lbs. per sq. yd.)

OVER SHEATHING, ETC.—Studs 16 in. O. C., 2.50.

BACK-PLASTERED—Studs 16 in. O. C., 3.40.

Big-Mesh

Extra Large Diamond for Stucco



Description

Success with stucco requires not only a correct plastering base, but proper reinforcement as well. This reinforcement must be such that the plastering operation will easily and effectively make it an integral part of the stucco slab.

With these requirements in mind Milcor Big Mesh Stucco Lath has been designed essentially for stucco work applied either by hand or "gunite" machine. it is expanded into diamond meshes 1½x3 inches with heavy connecting strands.

Since reinforcement is the essential feature, furring is necessary. This is accomplished economically by the Milcor Furring Nail, 1½ inches long, equipped with a spacing device held close up into the mesh angles, placing the wings so that the conveying strands rest on its top edge, 3/8 of an inch out from the sheathing.

Furring Nail

Specification Data

Material

COPPER ALLOY STEEL, PAINTED.

Sheet Size and Weight (lbs. per sq. yd.)

48x96 in., 1.8 lbs., packed 10 sheets (35⅓ sq. yds.) per bundle.

48x96 in., 3.6 lbs., packed 10 sheets (35⅓ sq. yds.) per bundle.

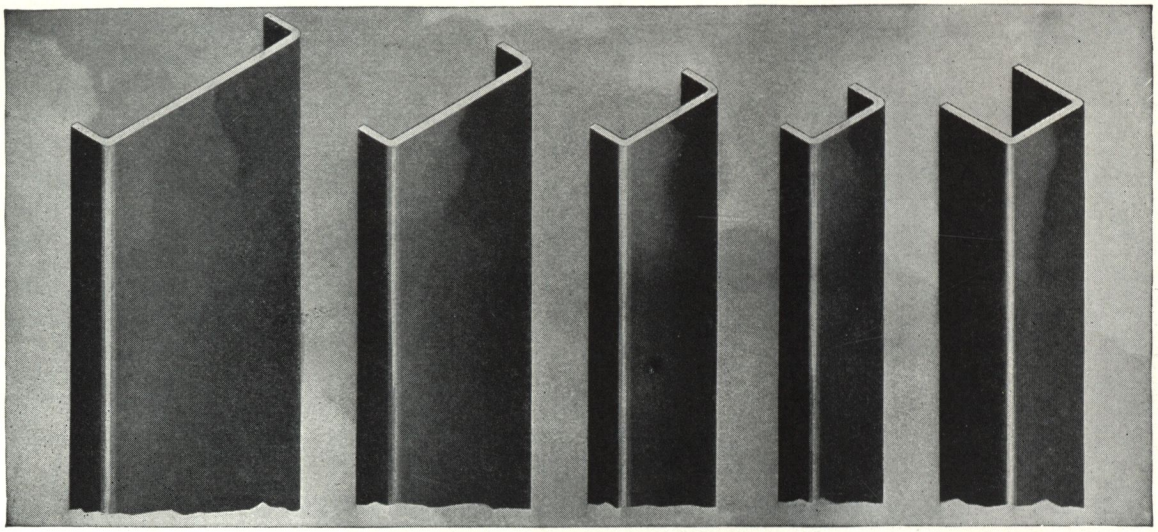
All sheets are squared on both ends.

Application

Beginning at the top, apply with the long dimension horizontally. Bend sheets around all corners and angles. Lap sheets one full diamond at junctures. Space furring nails (staggered) not more than 10 inches O. C. vertically and 12 inches O. C. horizontally.

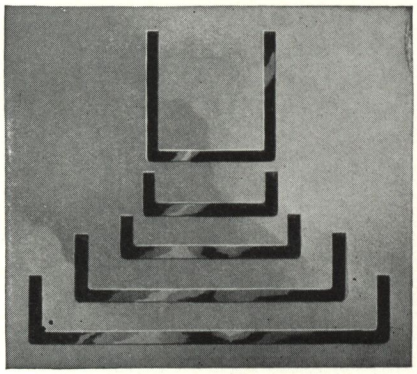
MILCOR

Cold AND Hot Rolled Steel Channels



Description

Milcor Cold Rolled Steel Channels are made of 16-gauge pressed steel, combining great tensile strength with light weight. The legs are accurately rolled at right angles furnishing a level surface on all three sides and maximum stiffness or rigidity. The channels are uniform in section and straight throughout their entire length. Compared with Hot Rolled Channels, Cold Rolled Channels, while



of equal structural strength, are more easily cut and bent.

They are adapted to use as supporting members for metal lath on solid plaster partitions, hollow-stud partitions, metal furring, and suspended ceilings. Solid partitions not only save space but they are thoroughly fireproof, permanently immune to cracking, effective barriers to sound, and economical.

Specification Data

COLD ROLLED CHANNELS

Stock Sizes and Weights

PENCIL CHANNELS—$\frac{7}{16}$x$\frac{7}{16}$ in. x 16 ft. long—131 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 20 channels to a bundle.

CUBRO CHANNELS—$\frac{5}{8}$x$\frac{5}{8}$ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—270 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 20 channels to a bundle.

¾-INCH CHANNELS—¾x⅜ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—276 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 20 channels to a bundle.

1-INCH CHANNELS—1x⅜ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—332 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 10 channels to a bundle.

1½-INCH CHANNELS—1½x⅜ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—456 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 10 channels to a bundle.

2-INCH CHANNELS—2x⅜ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—552 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. Packed 10 channels to a bundle.

Maximum Permissible Heights (Non-bearing Partitions)

Note: Comparison of these maximum permissible heights with those of other fireproof partition materials will show the wide margin by which this construction exceeds.

¾-INCH CHANNELS—2 in. thick solid—10 ft.; 2½ in. thick solid—12 ft.

1-INCH CHANNELS—2 in. thick solid—12 ft.; 2½ in. thick solid—16 ft.

1½-INCH CHANNELS—2½ in. thick solid—22 ft.; 3 in. thick solid—24 ft.

TWO ¾-INCH CHANNELS—3 in. or more hollow—24 ft.

HOT ROLLED CHANNELS

Stock Sizes and Weights

¾-INCH CHANNELS—¾x$\frac{5}{16}$ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—.30 lbs. per ft.

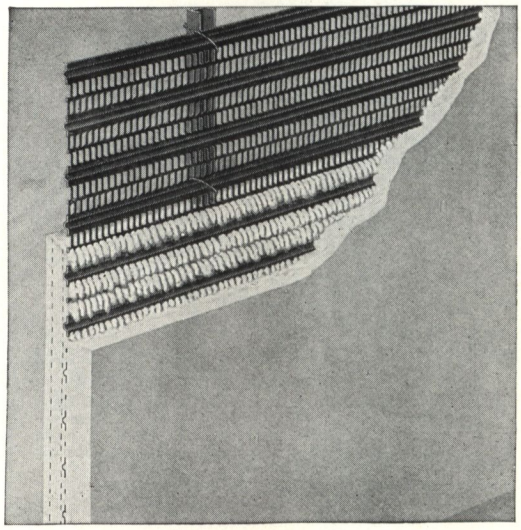
1-INCH CHANNELS—1x⅜ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—.41 lbs. per ft.

1½-INCH CHANNELS—1½x$\frac{7}{16}$ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—.85 lbs. per ft.

2-INCH CHANNELS—2x$\frac{7}{16}$ in. leg depth x 16, 18, 20 ft. long—1.26 lbs. per ft.

MILCOR

MILCOR Cold and Hot Rolled Steel Channels



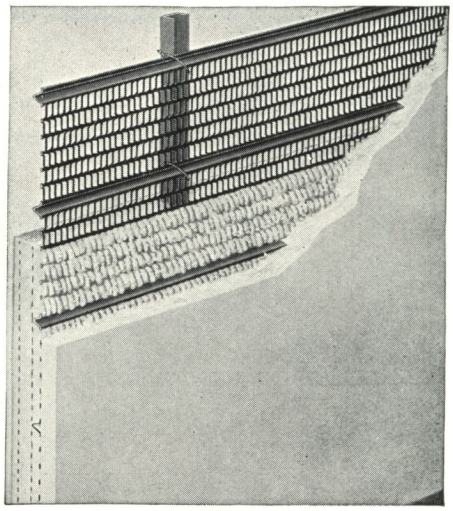
Plastering on a base of Milcor Metal Lath on any of the Milcor Steel Channels described on page 12 answers every requirement for the construction of fireproof walls, ceilings and partitions.

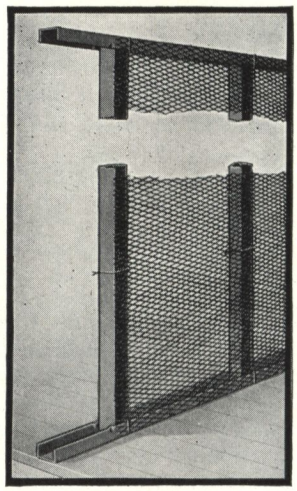
Illustration at right shows 3/8-in. Stay-Rib No. 2 Lath, used with Cubro Channels in solid partition construction, showing application of plaster.

Illustration at left shows Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 1 in solid partition. Plaster is applied to one side and then to the other as shown here.

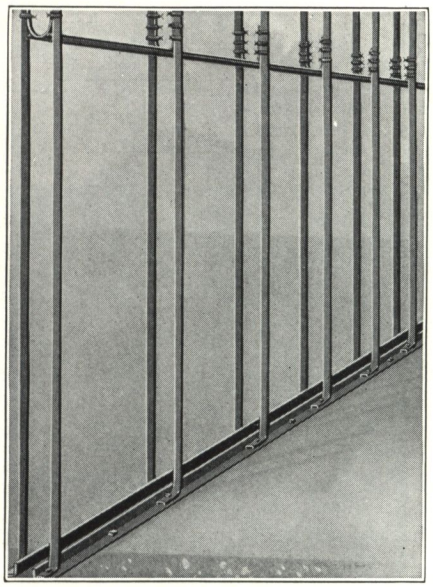
One type of hollow partition erected with Milcor Steel Channels is shown below. The illustration indicates angle irons used as floor runners. Steel channels are more frequently used as floor and ceiling runners, however, because they hold the upright channels more securely in position during the course of erection.

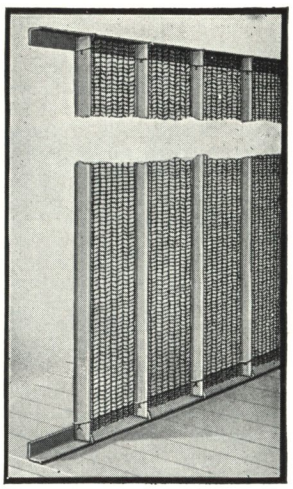
Send for "Partition Handbook" for complete information on solid partitions.



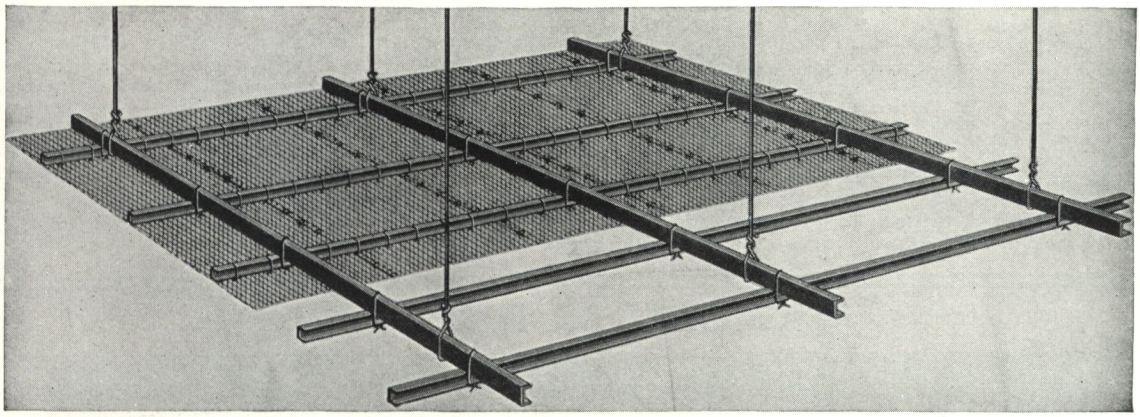


Solid partition showing Milcor Netmesh Metal Lath on Cubro Channels before plastering. Floor and Ceiling Cubro runner-channels merely pinched on each side of upright Cubro Channels.





3/4-in. Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 3 can be used in solid partition construction without channels, ribs perpendicular to floor. Angle-irons or special channels may be used for floor and ceiling runners.

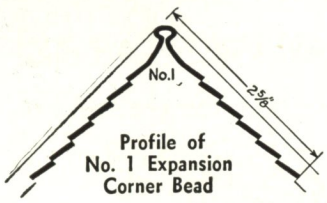


For suspended ceilings Kuehn's Specialmesh, Netmesh and Stay-Rib Metal Lath are highly practical and efficient. Flat steel hangers 1 in. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in., or 1/4-in. round steel hangers, spaced not to exceed 4 ft. apart, attached to the floor construction, form the support, from which is suspended framing, made up of 1 1/2-in. Milcor Steel Runner Channels crossed by 3/4-in. Milcor Steel Furring Channels and tied with No. 16 Wire.

MILCOR

No. 1 Expansion (2⅝") CORNER BEAD

5" Wing, 24-Gauge Expansion CORNER BEAD



Profile of No. 1 Expansion Corner Bead

Look for the lettering: "Milcor Expansion Corner Bead" which is stamped on the side of each bead. Demand the genuine. ***Refuse imitations.***

No. 1 Milcor Expansion Corner Bead for Outer or Exposed Angles

Fabricated from No. 26 gauge and No. 24 gauge tight coat galvanized steel or Armco Ingot iron and Toncan iron, also pure zinc and cold rolled copper. Lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 feet. Weight per 1,000 feet: No. 26 gauge, 230 lbs. crated; No. 24 gauge, 300 lbs. Packed approximately 500 and 1,000 feet to the crate. Patents Nos. 1,419,232 and 1,482,600.

Note installation view on page 2. For full description of Expansion Feature, see page 4.

All Milcor Expansion Corner Bead packed in wooden crates.

Description

The exclusive feature of Milcor Expansion Corner Beads is the use of Expanded Diamond Mesh reinforcement in the wings or webs instead of practically solid members as in other types. The wings of expanded metal permit keying the plaster right up to the bead. Every square inch of these wings reinforces the plaster. There are no smooth surfaces to which the plaster may or may not "stick." The result is effective reinforcement where it is most needed . . . and substantial assurance that the plaster corners will withstand much more than the average abuse.

Milcor Expansion Corner Bead can be wired, stapled, stuck or nailed to any kind of wall construction at lowest cost—no clips are necessary.

General Characteristics

Narrow rounded nose. Standard wing width 2½ inches with finished edges—not rough or jagged. Obtainable (special) with one narrow wing—1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, or 2½ inches wide. A general utility corner bead.

Specification Data

Materials, Weights, etc.

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—26 gauge—230 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 24 gauge—300 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 and 1,000 lin. ft. per crate.

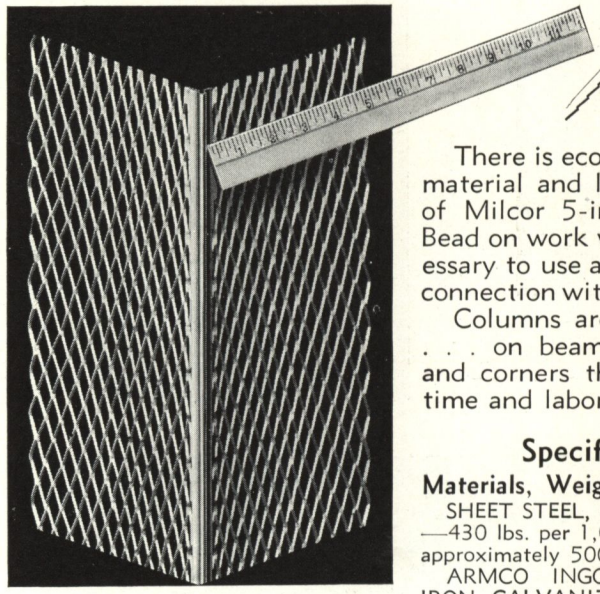
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—26 gauge—230 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 24 gauge—300 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 and 1,000 lin. ft. per crate.

PURE ZINC—No. 12—290 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 and 1,000 lin. ft. per crate.

COLD ROLLED COPPER—16 oz.—230 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft.; 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

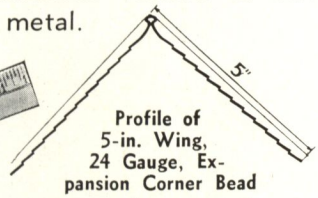
Description

Milcor 5-inch Wing, 24-gauge Expansion Corner Bead has the same advantages as No. 1 Expansion Corner Bead with the additional feature of full 5-inch wings of expanded metal.



Milcor 5-in. Wing, 24 Gauge Expansion Corner Bead

Has expanded metal wings full 5 inches in width. Patent Nos. 1,419,232 and 1,482,600. Other patents pending



Profile of 5-in. Wing, 24 Gauge, Expansion Corner Bead

There is economy due to saving in material and labor through the use of Milcor 5-inch Wing Expansion Bead on work where it would be necessary to use a strip of metal lath in connection with a narrow wing bead.

Columns are formed more easily . . . on beams, mullions, pilasters and corners the 5-inch wings save time and labor.

Specification Data

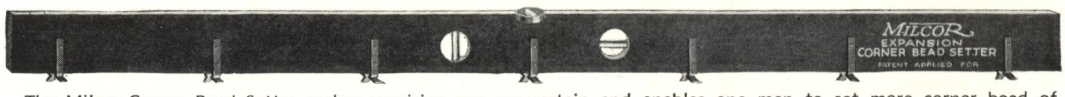
Materials, Weights, etc.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—24 gauge—430 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. crated. Packed approximately 500 ft. per crate.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—24 gauge—430 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft. crated. Packed approximately 500 ft. per crate.

LENGTHS—Same as No. 1 Expansion Corner Bead.

MILCOR Corner Bead Setter



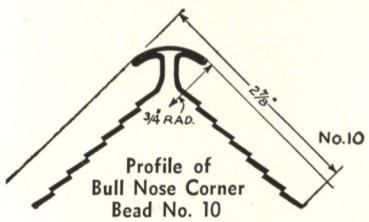
The Milcor Corner Bead Setter makes precision corners certain and enables one man to set more corner bead of any type than two men can by old methods. Three spirit levels make this bead setter practical for either perpendicular or horizontal positions.

MILCOR

No. 10 Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead

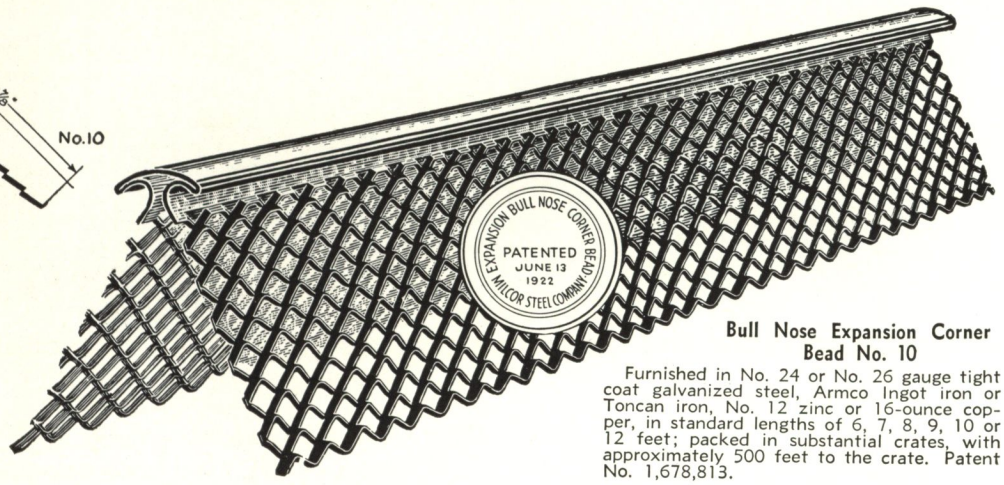
(For Full Description of Expansion Feature, see Page 4)

No. 11 (Reinforced) Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead



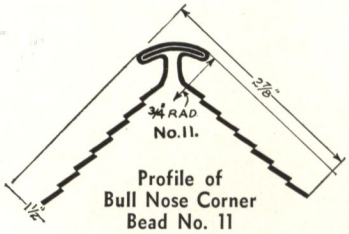
Profile of Bull Nose Corner Bead No. 10

Furnished with 5-inch Wing if desired. Radius may be ¾, 2½ or 3 inch.

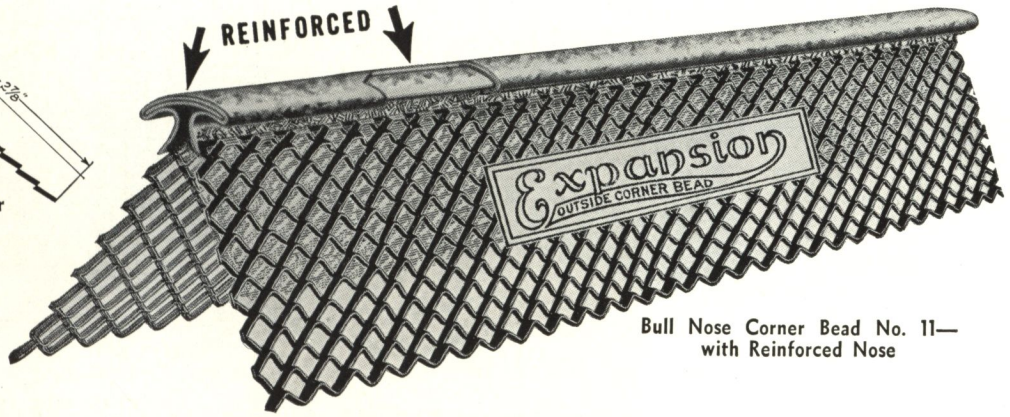


Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead No. 10

Furnished in No. 24 or No. 26 gauge tight coat galvanized steel, Armco Ingot iron or Toncan iron, No. 12 zinc or 16-ounce copper, in standard lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 12 feet; packed in substantial crates, with approximately 500 feet to the crate. Patent No. 1,678,813.



Profile of Bull Nose Corner Bead No. 11 Showing Reinforcement



Bull Nose Corner Bead No. 11— with Reinforced Nose

Description

General Characteristics

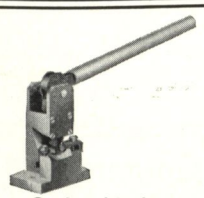
No. 10 Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead is ideal where broad, heavy, curved corners are desired for sanitary conditions, for pleasing appearance, and for supreme protection of plastered walls against heavy furniture, carts, wheel chairs and other objects which are moved frequently.

The Bull Nose Bead has the same advantages as the narrow nose, regular Expansion Corner Bead No. 1.

One-inch nose (¾-inch radius). Standard wing width 2¾ inches with finished edges—not rough or ragged. Specially adapted for hospitals, hotels, schools, institutions and office buildings. Specify joints at miters cut with Milcor Coping Machine.

Illustrations of No. 10 Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead used in conjunction with other Milcor products are given on pages 2 and 25.

No. 11 Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead is furnished with reinforced nose as shown in illustration above. This extra strength is desirable when particularly hard usage is anticipated. Reinforcing strip can be 26, 24 or 20 gauge sheet steel. Radius of 2½ or 3 inches furnished if desired.



Coping Machine

A special portable Coping Machine, which can be set up anywhere on the job, is used to cut the broad Bull Nose for precise, tightly fitting corners.

All Milcor Corner Beads are neatly and securely packed in heavy wooden crates. This ultra-safe packing precludes any possibility of damage in transit or on the job. The beads come to you precisely straight and true.

Specification Data

Materials and Weights

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL GALVANIZED—26 gauge—375 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., crated; 24 gauge—470 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., crated. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

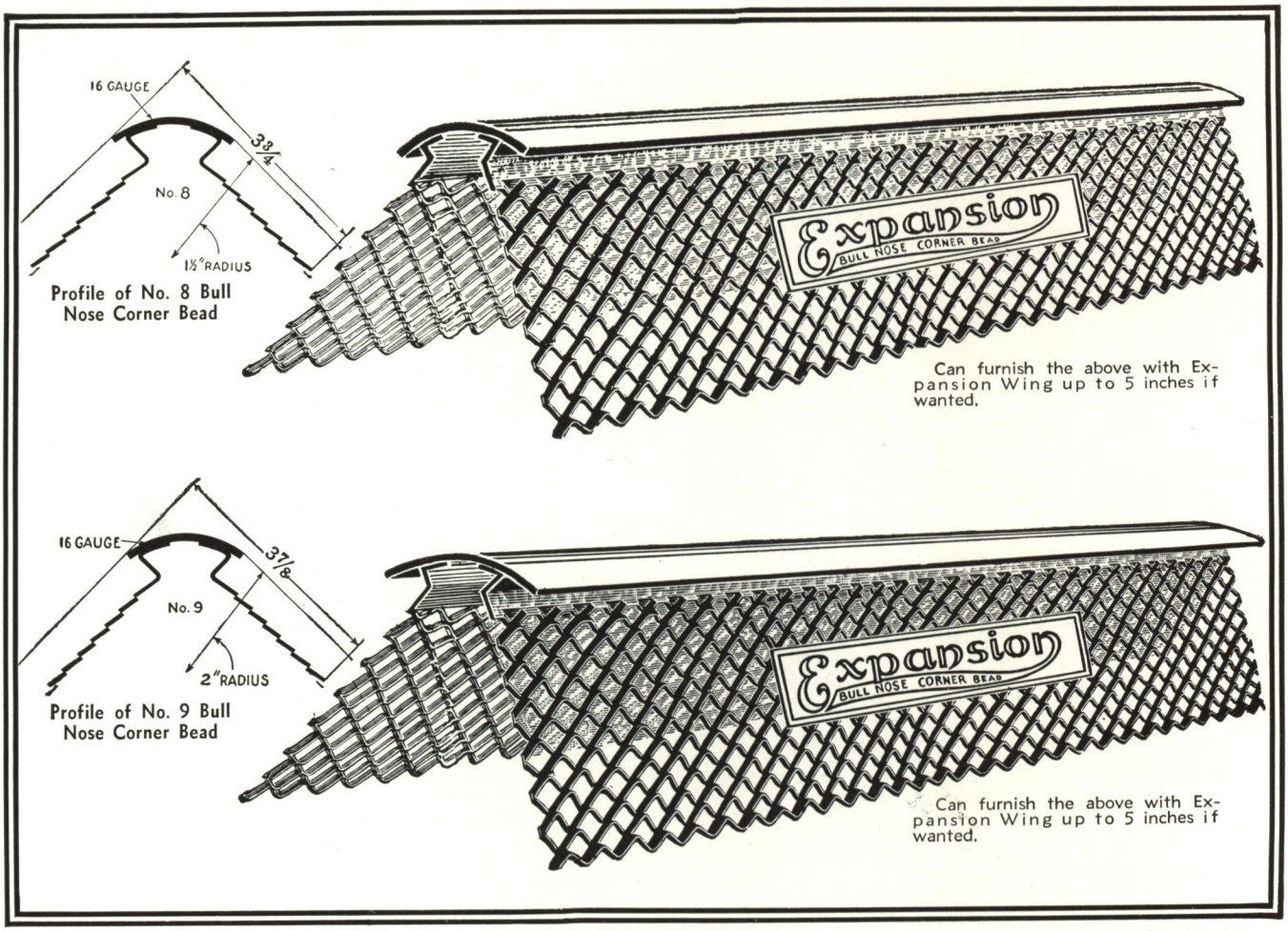
ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—26 gauge—375 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., crated; 24 gauge—470 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., crated. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

COLD ROLLED COPPER—16 oz.—470 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., crated. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

Note: Weights of No. 11 are heavier according to gauge of reinforcing strip used.

Nos. 8 and 9 Bull Nose Corner Bead

With Expanded Metal Wings

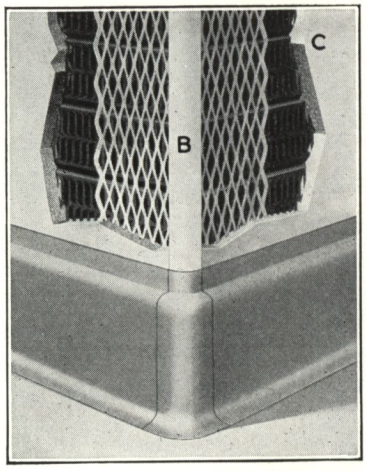


Description

General Characteristics

No. 8 Bull Nose Corner Bead with expanded metal wings is for use where extra broad, heavy, curved corners are desired. The 16-gauge nose of the Bead has a face 2⅛ ins. in width, curved to a 1½-in. radius. 24-gauge Expanded Metal Wings of standard 2¾ in. width are spot-welded to the broad nose of the bead in such manner as to reinforce the heavy face of the bead. This construction gives the No. 8 Bull Nose the same advantages as the regular Milcor Expansion Corner Bead in addition to the broad nose feature.

No. 9 Bull Nose Corner Bead is similar to No. 8 except that it has a face 2¼ ins. wide, curved to a 2-in. radius.



Corner Showing Bull Nose Corner Bead No. 8 in Position in Plastered Wall

With portion of base exposed to show: "B"—the exposed solid bull nose of the bead and its expanded metal; and "C"—Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 1.

Specification Data

Materials and Weights

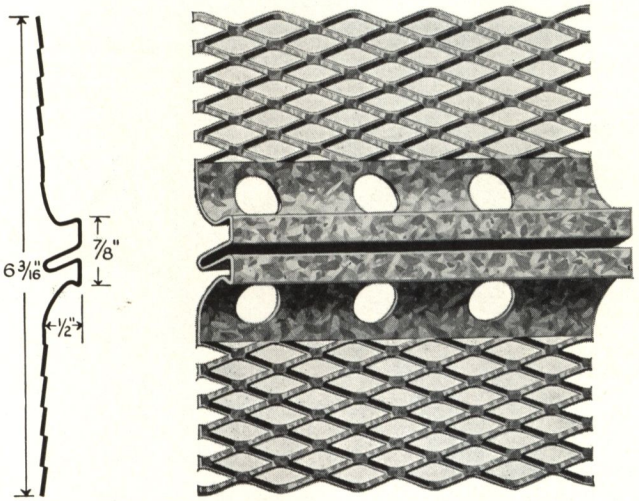
Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL—Tight-coat, galvanized, 16-gauge nose and 24-gauge expanded metal wing. No. 8—550 lbs. per 1000 lin ft. crated; No. 9—900 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft. crated. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—No. 8—550 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft. crated; No. 9—900 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft. crated. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

Picture Mould and Base Screeds (With Expansion Wings)

(Patent Nos. 1,419,232 and 1,482,000)



No. 17 Expansion Picture Mould

Specification Data

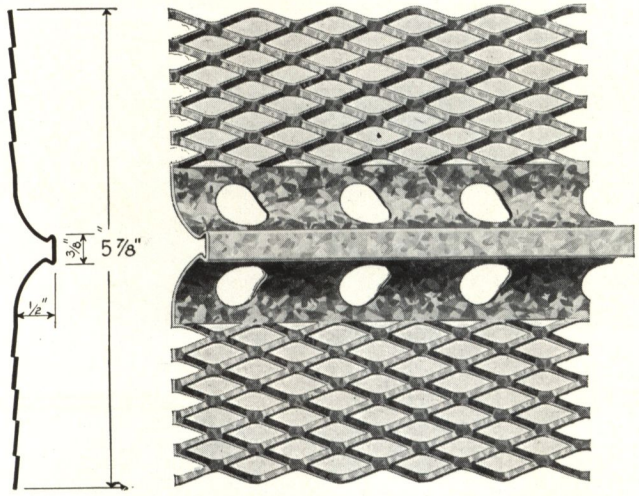
General Characteristics

Milcor Picture Mould with Expansion Wings—No. 17 has a wide metal surface flush with the plaster line. It is permanent, sturdy and sanitary, forming a rigid, dependable support for the heaviest decorations. The Expansion Wing forms a strong plaster reinforcement both above and below the moulding.

Materials, Weights, Etc.

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED; ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON—26-GAUGE, GALVANIZED—400 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., 10 ft. long, crated. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.



No. 18 Flush Base Screed with Expansion Wings

Specification Data

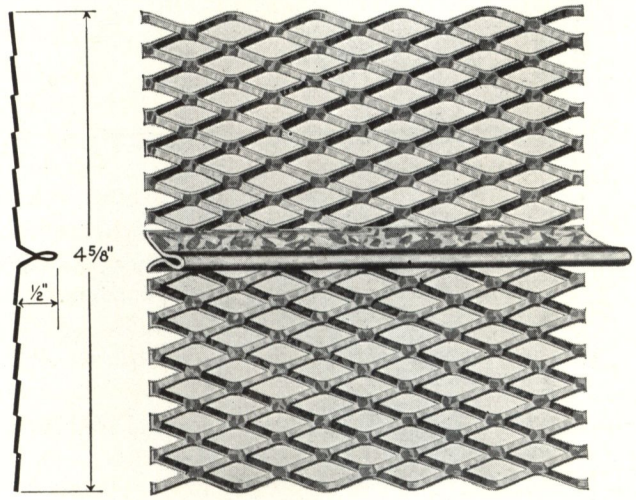
General Characteristics

This is a new type flush base screed with patented expansion wings. It is characterized chiefly by the wide flat nose which forms a dividing strip between plaster and flush cement base. Expansion wings reinforce both plaster and cement and guard against cracks.

Materials, Weights, Etc.

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED; ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, 26-GAUGE GALVANIZED—300 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., 10 ft. long, crated. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.



No. 3 Expansion Base Screed

Specification Data

General Characteristics

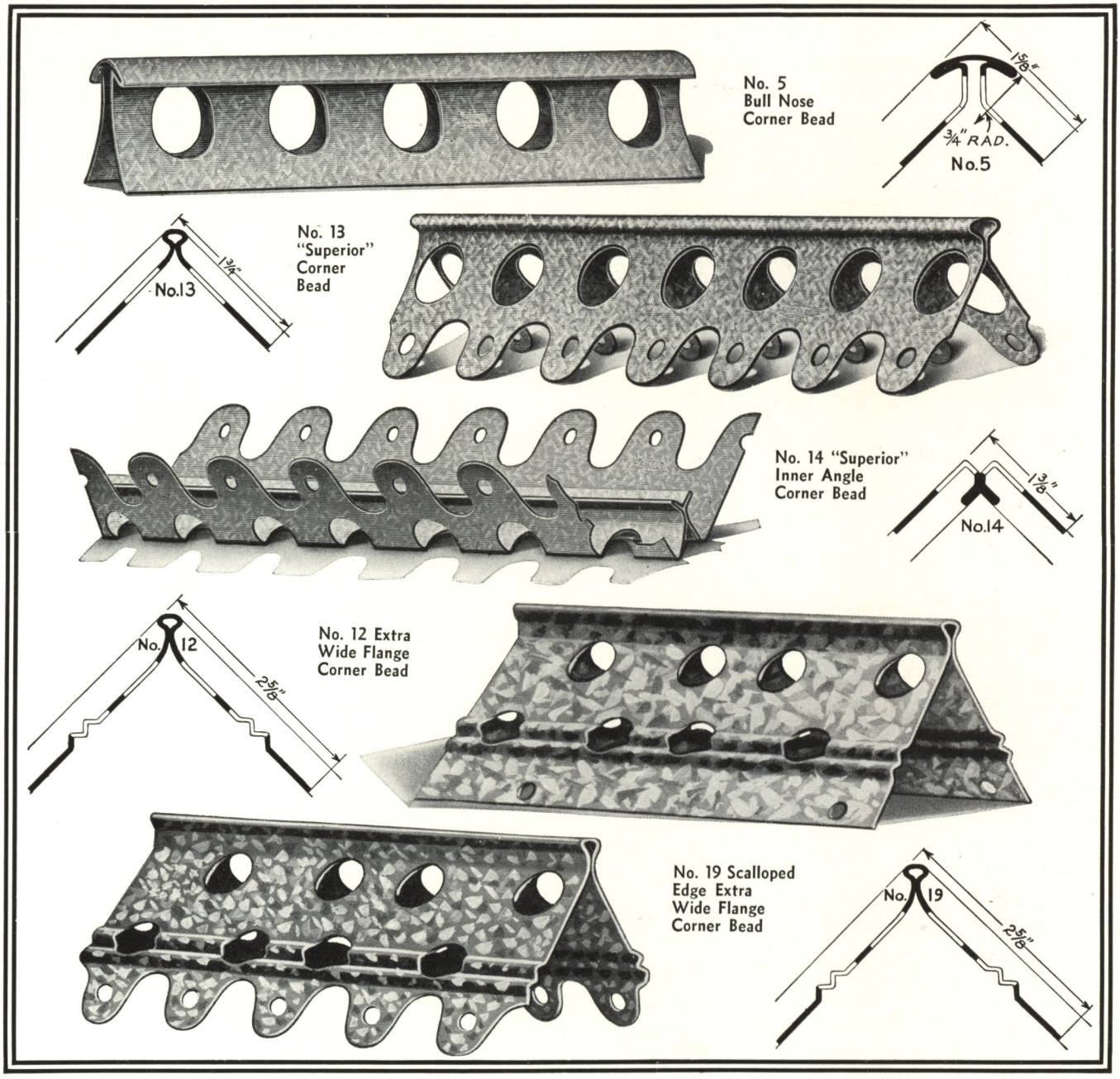
A firm, rigid metal dividing strip set between plaster and flush cement base with the advantages of 2¾-inch wings of strong mesh lath reinforcement against any possibility of cracks at juncture.

Materials, Weights, Etc.

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED; ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, 26-GAUGE GALVANIZED—230 lbs. per 1,000 lin. ft., 10 and 12 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 and 1,000 lin. ft. per crate. Also furnished in zinc and copper.

Old-Style Metal Corner Beads, Etc.



Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

General Characteristics

For the less important work where cost is a prime factor and corner beads with the Milcor Patented Expansion Wings are not warranted, the Milcor Steel Company continues to manufacture a complete line of Old-Style Metal Corner Beads comparable in both material and design to the best of this type sold competitively.

No. 5 Bull Nose Corner Bead

MATERIAL—No. 26 and No. 24 gauge sheet steel.
LENGTHS—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 feet.

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS—No. 26 gauge—290 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated; No. 24 gauge—410 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed 500 and 1,000 lin. ft. per crate.

Nos. 13 and 14 "Superior" Corner and Inner Angle Beads

MATERIAL—No. 26 gauge sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—220 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed ten pieces of uniform length to the bundle; 500 and 1,000 ft. per crate.

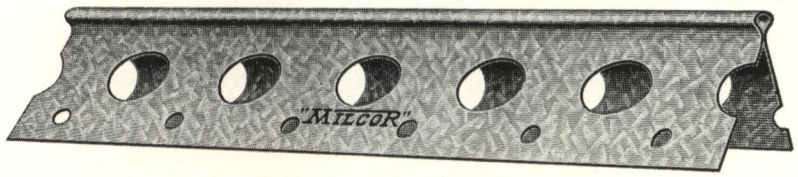
No. 12 Extra Wide Flange Corner Bead and No. 19 Wide Flange Scalloped Edge Corner Bead

MATERIAL—Sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—370 lbs. per 1,000 ft. Packed 500 ft. per crate.

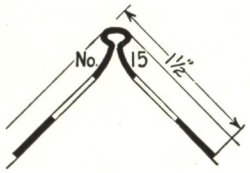
MILCOR

Old-Style Metal Corner Beads, Screeds, Etc.

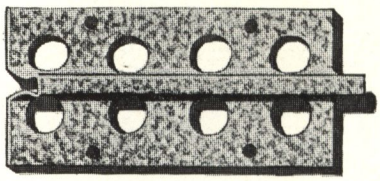
(For Corner Beads with Expansion Wings, see pages 15 to 18)



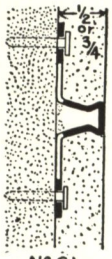
No. 15 "Milcor" Corner Bead



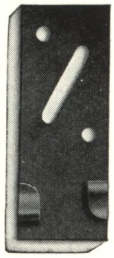
Profile of No. 15 Corner Bead



No. 61 Wide Nose Base Screed

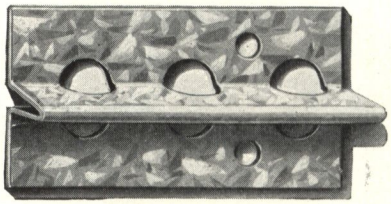


N° 61

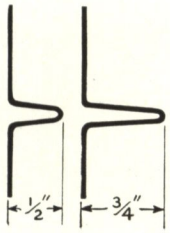


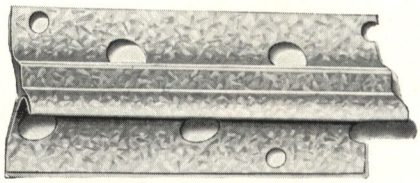
Hump Corner Bead Clip (Black Steel)

Universal Corner Bead Clip (Galvanized)

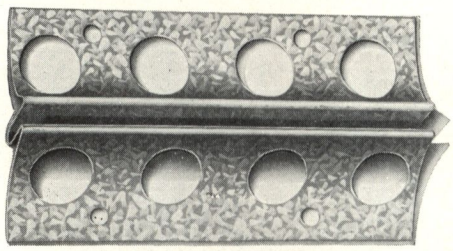


Plain Base Screed

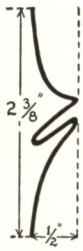




Curved Point Base Screed



Concealed Picture Moulding



No. 15 "Milcor" Corner Bead (Diamond)

MATERIAL—Sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—185 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed 500 and 1,000 ft. per crate.

No. 61 Wide Nose Base Screed

MATERIAL—Sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—9 and 10 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—195 lbs. per 1,000 ft. crated.

No. 74 Plain Base Screed—½-inch and ¾-inch Grounds (⅝-inch Furnished if Desired)

MATERIAL—No. 26 gauge sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—175 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed 1,000 (10 ft.) and 1,008 (12 ft.) per crate.

Curved Point Base Screed

MATERIAL—No. 26 gauge sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—195 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed 1,000 (10 ft.) and 1,008 (12 ft.) per crate.

Concealed Picture Mould

MATERIAL—No. 26 gauge sheet steel, galvanized.
LENGTHS—10 and 12 ft.
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT—220 lbs. per 1,000 ft., crated. Packed 1,000 (10 ft.) and 1,008 (12 ft.) per crate.

Expansion Casings (For Doors and Windows)

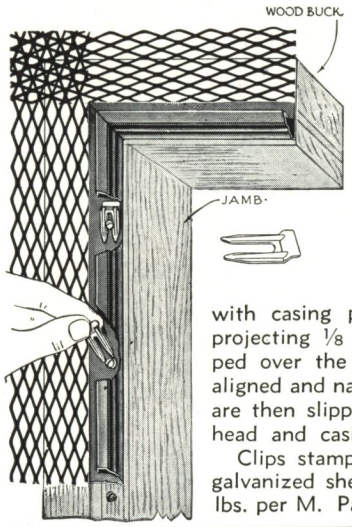
(For Expansion Feature, see page 4)

No. 6 O. G. Expansion Casing

Fabricated from tight coat galvanized open-hearth steel, Armco Ingot iron or Toncan iron. Lengths of 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10 and 12 feet. Weight per 500 feet crated, 175 lbs. Patent No. 1,419,-232.

Furnished with either 3½ or 5-in. Expanded Metal Wings.

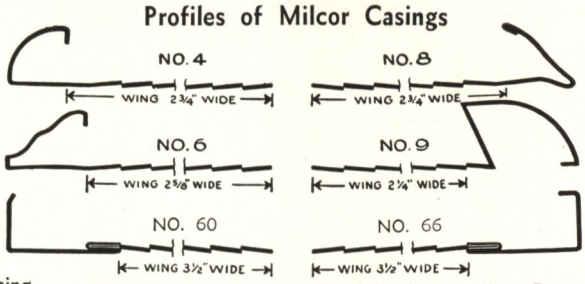
Expansion Casing Patent Locking Clip



The Milcor Casing Clip locks Casings firmly to the jamb. Casings are punched with $\frac{7}{16}$-in. round holes, 3 ins. on center. Round-head ¾-in. No. 10 or No. 12 screws are driven into the wood jamb customarily 12 in. apart to coincide with casing punchings with heads projecting ⅛ in. The casing is slipped over the screw heads properly aligned and nailed to the buck. Clips are then slipped between the screw head and casing and driven home.

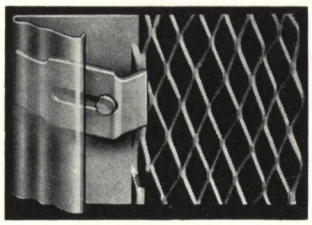
Clips stamped in one piece from galvanized sheet steel. Weight, 15 lbs. per M. Packed in cartons.

Profiles of Milcor Casings



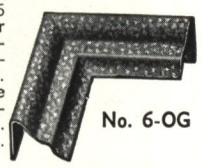
Casing Clip No. 2

The phantom view to the left shows Milcor Expansion Casing Clip No. 2 which can be used with all Milcor Casings and permits the nail to be placed where desired.



One-piece Miters for Expansion Casings No. 4, No. 6 and No. 9 for miter-joint reinforcement. Slip inside the casing. Stamped in one piece from galvanized sheet steel. Weight 80 lbs. per M.

One-piece Miters



No. 6-OG

Description

Milcor Expansion Casings, due to the 3½ or 5-in. expanded metal wings, provide a close permanent bond at the juncture of casing and plaster definitely eliminating any possibility of cleavage cracks—an outstanding practical advantage over the old style solid metal casings.

Compared with wood architraves, their fireproof and sanitary advantages are obvious.

From the viewpoint of economy as compared to wood architraves, their initial cost is somewhat less—the installation labor cost is much less.

Architecturally, they add a pleasing note of simplicity to both the door and window treatment quite in line with modern trends.

Specification Data

Designs

Made in six designs—No. 4, Quarter Round; No. 6—O.G.; No. 8—O.G.; No. 9, Special Quarter Round, and Styles Nos. 60 and 66, as shown in cross sections above.

Styles Nos. 60 and 66 are made with and without Expansion Wings in both 20 and 24-gauge metals, with ½, ⅝ and ¾-in. grounds.

Materials

SHEET STEEL, GALVANIZED—Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 9 cut from 24-gauge sheets. Nos. 60 and 66 cut from 20 and 24-gauge sheets.

ARMCO INGOT IRON OR TONCAN IRON, GALVANIZED—Cut from 24-gauge sheets.

PURE ZINC—Cut from No. 12 sheets.

COLD ROLLED COPPER—Cut from 16-oz. sheets.

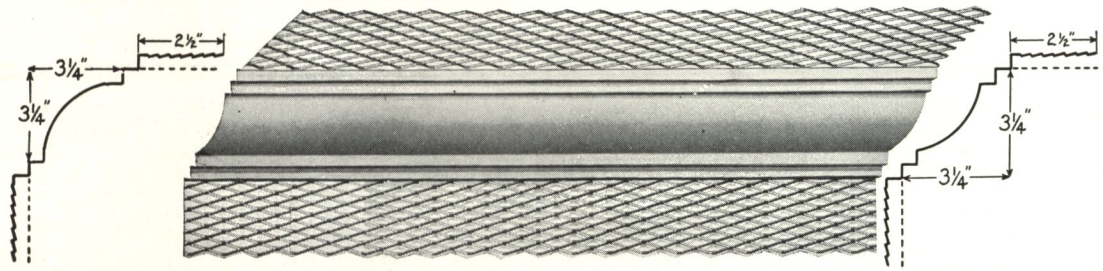
Lengths and Weights

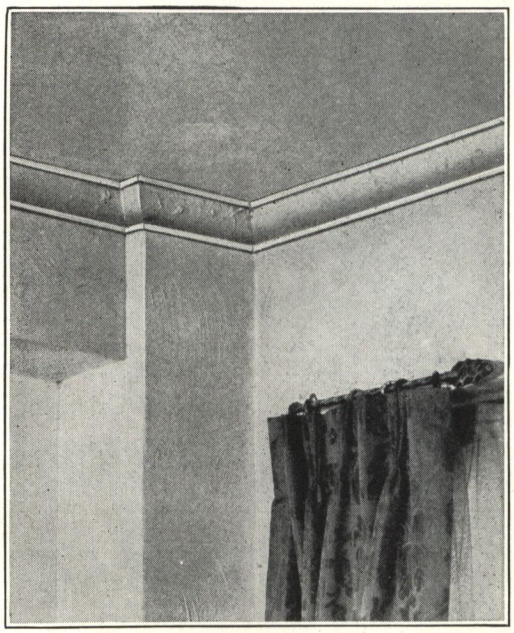
7, 7½, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Weight of designs No. 4, Quarter Round, No. 6—O.G.; No. 8—O.G.; and No. 9, Special Quarter Round—200 lbs. per 500 lin. ft., crated.

Weights of Styles

	24-gauge	20-gauge	
No. 60 (with Expansion Wings) . .	440	600	Lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.
No. 66 (with Expansion Wings) . .	460	620	
No. 60 (without Expansion Wings)	210	280	
No. 66 (without Expansion Wings)	240	320	

Expansion Cornice Lath





In its Expansion Cornice Lath, Milcor has perfected a new Metal Cornice which may be permanently keyed to the plaster on wall and ceiling by means of expanded metal wings. Being made of metal this cornice cannot warp or crack. Milcor Expansion Wings on each side prevent the development of cracks at juncture of wall and ceiling.

A simple and effective method of joining sections has been developed through the use of a splice plate similar to that made for joining metal bases. When properly painted the joint is practically invisible.

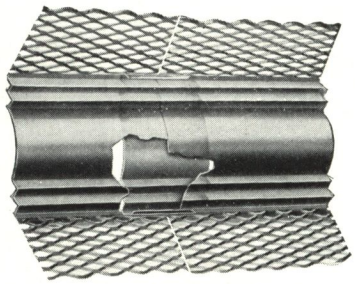
Inside and outside miters for Milcor Expansion Cornice Lath are made at the factory to insure perfection. They are joined to sections with splice plates. See illustration on page 2 showing Cornice Lath and Miters.

Designs

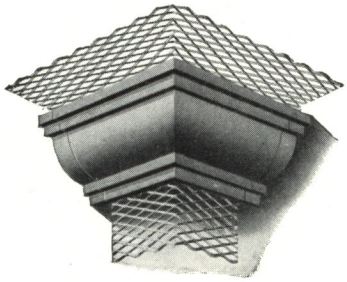
Milcor Expansion Cornice Lath is made in two styles, convex and concave. Lead-coated terne sheets are used which will receive and hold paint to harmonize with walls and ceiling.

Lengths and Weights

Stocked in 10 ft. lengths only.
Weight of 500 ft. crate—300 lbs.
Packed 500 ft. per crate.

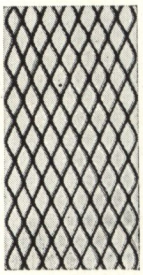


Splice Plate for Joining Sections



Miter

Corner Lath



Lath Strip

MILCOR
Diamond-Mesh Expanded Corner Lath
(FOR INNER CORNERS AND CEILING ANGLES)
and Lath Strips

Specification Data

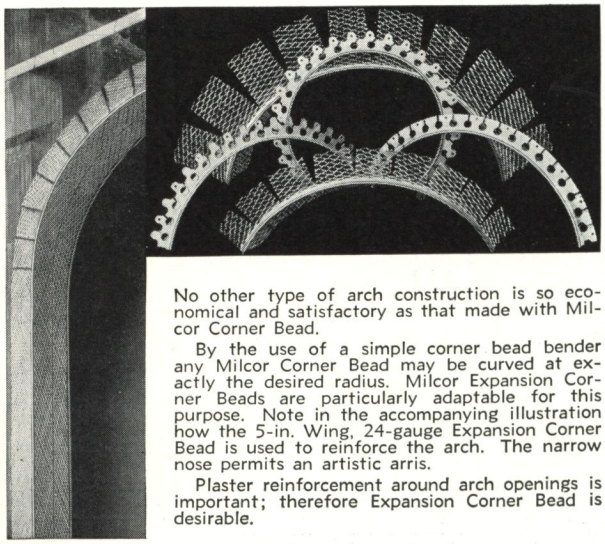
General Characteristics

Milcor Corner Lath consists of strips of Netmesh (see page 4) ⅜-in. diamond expanded lath with finished edges—not rough or ragged. Required as reinforcing over all re-entrant angles over wood or rib metal lath where inner angle bead is not used for the same purpose.

SIZES—Corner Lath have 3 and 4-in. wing width and are 8 ft. long. Lath Strips are 3, 4 or 6 ins. wide and 8 ft. long. Packed approximately 500 lin. ft. per crate.

MATERIALS—Sheet steel, painted or galvanized; copper alloy steel; Armco Ingot Iron or Toncan Iron, painted or galvanized.

Metal Arches



No other type of arch construction is so economical and satisfactory as that made with Milcor Corner Bead.

By the use of a simple corner bead bender any Milcor Corner Bead may be curved at exactly the desired radius. Milcor Expansion Corner Beads are particularly adaptable for this purpose. Note in the accompanying illustration how the 5-in. Wing, 24-gauge Expansion Corner Bead is used to reinforce the arch. The narrow nose permits an artistic arris.

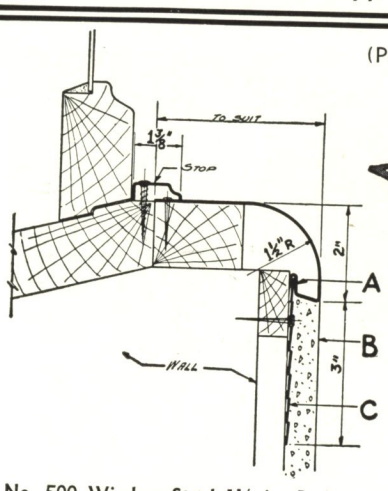
Plaster reinforcement around arch openings is important; therefore Expansion Corner Bead is desirable.

Window Trim and Stools -- No. 500 Series

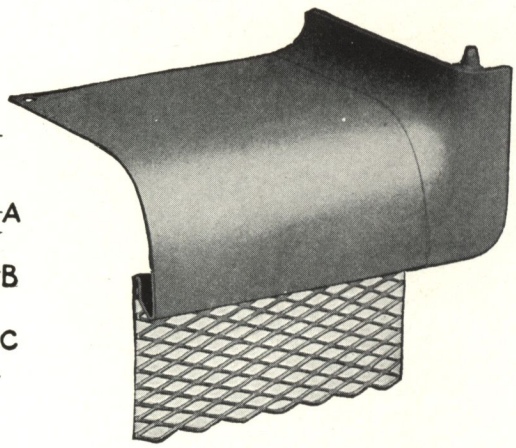
No. 500—With Expanded Metal Flange No. 501—With Standard Flange
No. 502—With Movable Nailing Clip

(See Three Types of Flanges in diagram below in center of page)

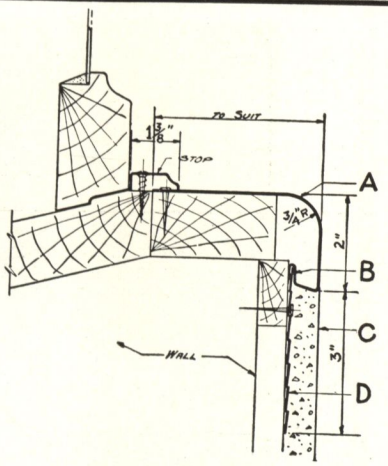
(Patents Applied For)



No. 500 Window Stool 1½-in. Radius
A—Expanded Metal Seamed on Stool
B—Plaster Line
C—Expanded Metal Wing



No. 500 Window Stool with 500-H Fitting 1½-in. Radius



No. 500 Window Stool ¾-in. Radius
A—Bull Nose Corner Bead at Ends
B—Expanded Metal Seamed on Stool
C—Plaster Line
D—Expanded Metal Wing

Description

General Characteristics

Milcor No. 500 Series Trim and Stools provide suitable construction for modern public buildings, schools, hospitals, institutions, hotels, apartments, offices and industrial buildings. The natural qualities of the metal surface provide sanitation, fire safety and attractive appearance while the Expansion Wing offers permanent protection against cracks and cleavage.

Types

Curved Metal Window Trim No. 500 is made in two sizes, one with a ¾-in. radius and one with a 1½-in. radius. Cross section diagrams of each of these sizes (shown above) are exactly one-half actual size.

This Window Trim may be used as a Window Stool in connection with other Milcor Products or as complete trim for the window.

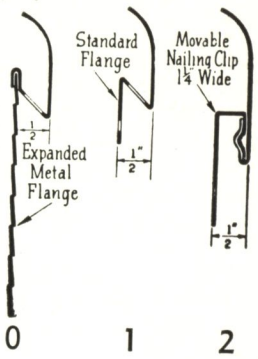
Stool Variations

PLASTER JAMBS—The No. 500 ¾-in. Radius Stool is provided with fittings so that a No. 10 Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead (see page 15) may be substituted for the metal jambs and head, providing a bull nosed angle plaster jamb.

WOOD JAMBS—The No. 500 ¾-inch Radius Stool may likewise be combined with wood jambs and No. 4 (Quarter Round) Expansion Casings (see page 20).

FLAT STOOL—Either the No. 500 ¾-in. Radius or 1½-in. Radius Metal Jamb and Trim may be used in conjunction with the Milcor Flat Metal Window Stool shown on page 24.

Three Types of Flanges



All flush type bases and window stools are available with three different types of metal flanges as shown. Each type is designated by the suffix indicated

Specification Data

Materials

TRIM—Sheet steel galvanized and primed with a special gray primer for subsequent painter's finish.

FITTINGS—Best grade of gray cast iron, sand blasted, machined, and primed.

Gauges

20, 18, 16, 14 and 12 gauge as specified. Stools lighter than 14 gauge should be cement mortar grouted. Specify at least 18 gauge for stools with reveal widths up to 4 in. and up to 5 ft. in length—for greater reveal width and length, specify 16, 14 or 12 gauge as best suited to the type of building.

Lengths

Lengths from 1 ft. up to 10 ft. in multiples of 6 in. Lengths over 10 ft. furnished with a splice.

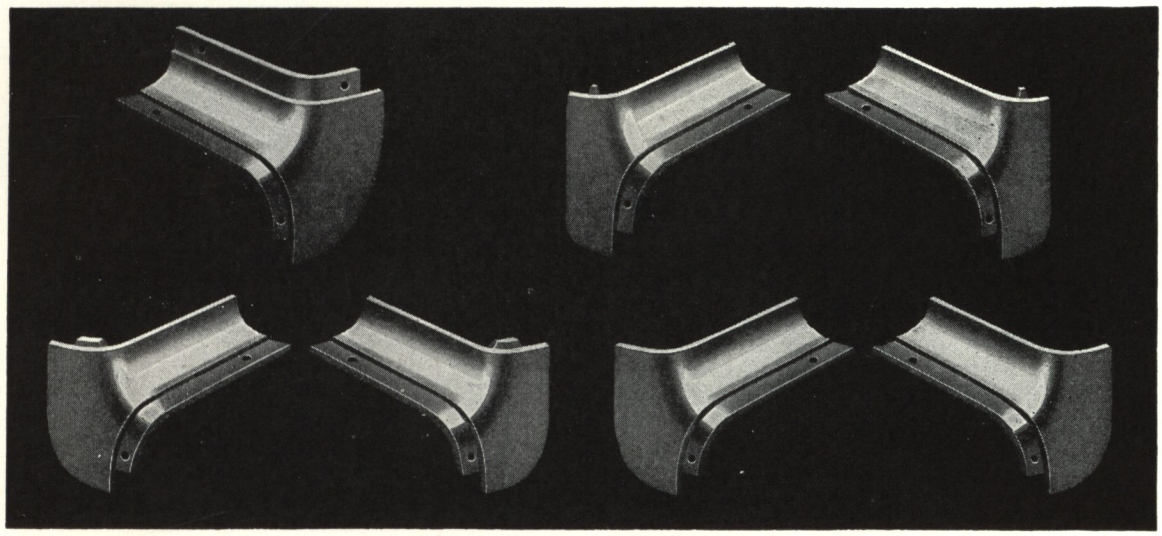
Fabrication

When assembled in our shop the fittings are electrically welded to the trim. They are welded from the under side only. This makes a neat, exceedingly strong unit in which the exposed surface of the trim is not marred by bolt heads. When shipped for field assembly the trim is first set up in our shop by means of countersunk bolt connections and then knocked down for shipment. We strongly recommend shop assembly for strength and neatness.

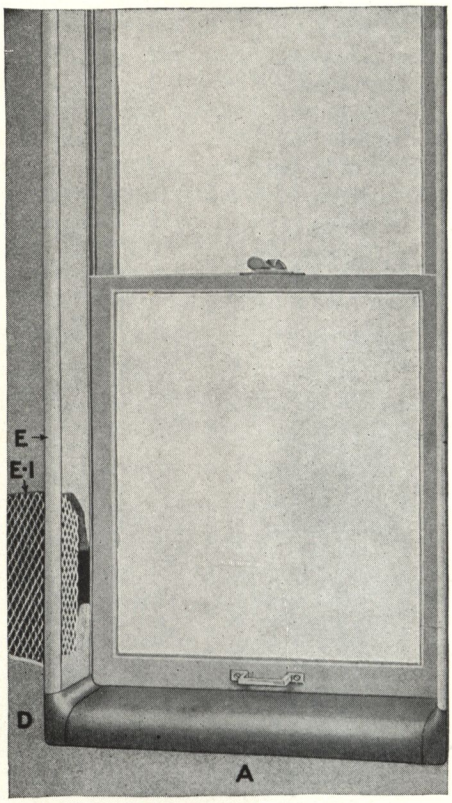
MILCOR

Curved Metal Window Trim and Stool

No. 500 Series



FITTINGS FOR NO. 500 WINDOW TRIM AND STOOL



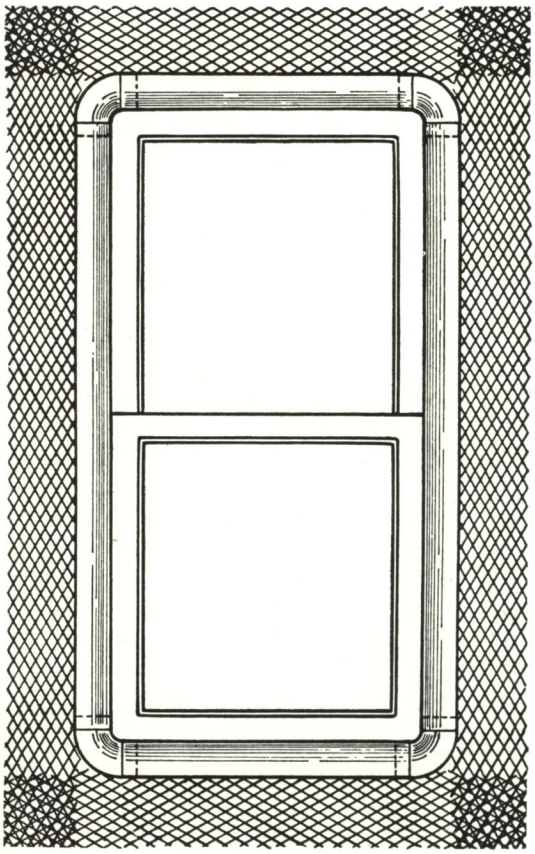
"A"—No. 500 Curved Stool; "D"—Left End Fitting, "E"—¾-in. Nose of Bull Nose Expansion Corner Bead No. 10; "E-1"—Expanded Metal Wings of Bead

Used As Stool or Complete Trim

Sketch at right shows No. 500 Window Stool and Fittings used as a complete window trim. Fittings Nos. 50-A and 50-B (¾ and 1½-in. radius respectively) may be used for this purpose.

Fittings Nos. 50-C and 50-D are right and left respectively for a 1½-in. radius stool with a ¾-in. radius trim. These fittings will permit the use of a ¾-in. trim all around the window except the stool which may be ½-in. radius.

Other variations may be made with the use of Milcor Casing and Bull Nose Corner Bead.



No. 500 Window Stool and Fittings

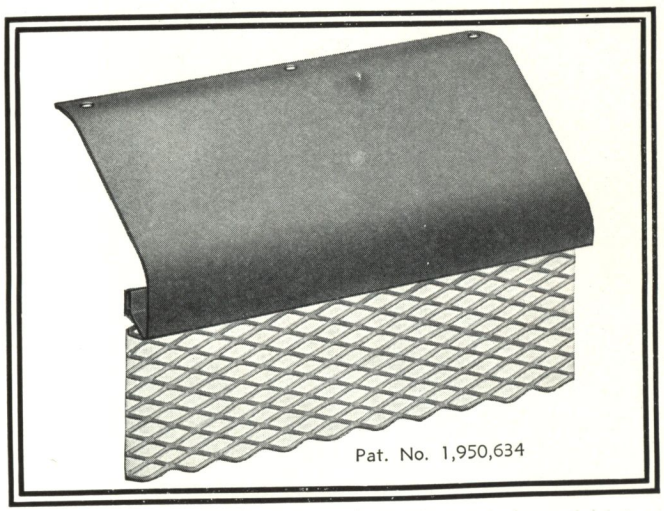
Splay Window Stools
No. 510 Series

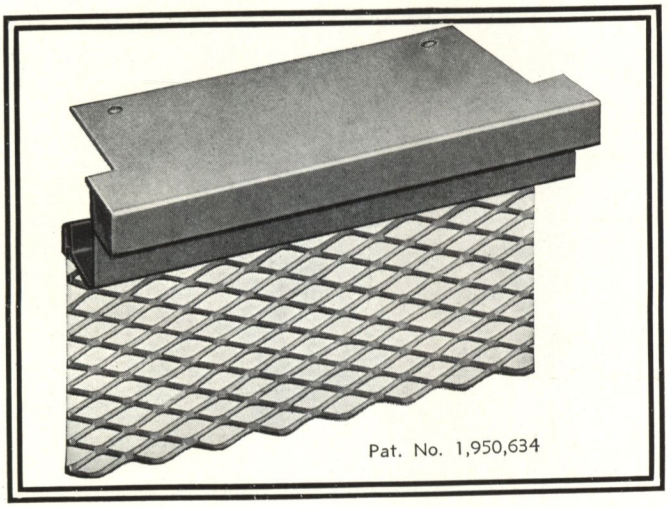
No. 510—With Expanded Metal Flange
No. 511—With Standard Flange
No. 512—With Movable Nailing Clip

Flat Window Stools
No. 520 Series

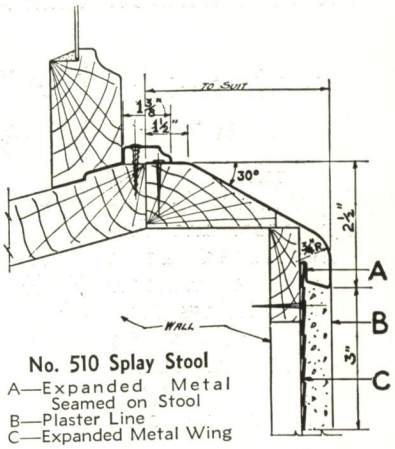
No. 520—With Expanded Metal Flange
No. 521—With Standard Flange
No. 522—With Movable Nailing Clip

(See diagram showing flanges on page 22)

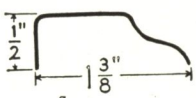




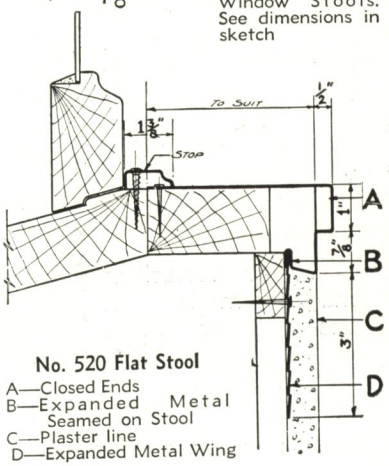
This substantial Splay Metal Window Stool will be found practical and acceptable in places where flat or curved Window Stools are not desired. More light will be admitted to a room (where walls are thick) when a Window Stool of this type is used. The angle of the Splay (see sketch) prevents this stool being used as a shelf. Cross section diagram is exactly ½ size. See page 4 for general specifications. Note use of No. 703 Window Stop.



No. 510 Splay Stool
A—Expanded Metal Seamed on Stool
B—Plaster Line
C—Expanded Metal Wing



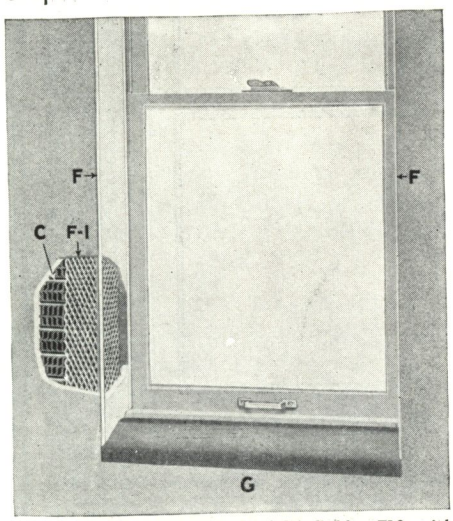
No. 703 Window Stop
For use on all Milcor and Richsto Window Stools. See dimensions in sketch



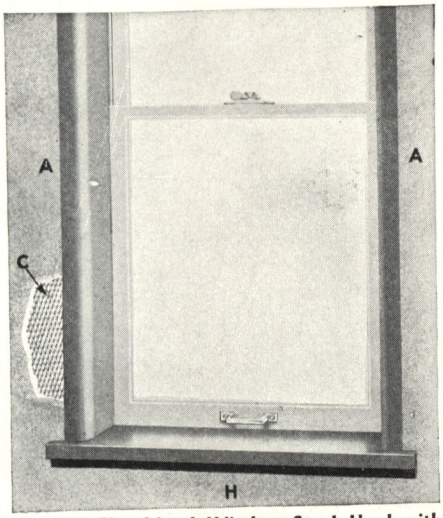
No. 520 Flat Stool
A—Closed Ends
B—Expanded Metal Seamed on Stool
C—Plaster line
D—Expanded Metal Wing

The No. 520 Series Flat Window Stool is made for ½, ⅝ and ¾-in. grounds as specified. Closures for the ends are furnished without extra charge. Cement grouting is recommended for good construction.

No special fittings are required to connect the jambs with this stool as the jambs rest on the flat surface of the stool. Milcor Bull Nose Expansion Wing Bead No. 10, or No. 1 mitered to fit, makes the most desirable jamb. This Window Stool may be applied with Metal Window Trim No. 500.



Milcor Splay Metal Window Stool No. 510 with Expansion Corner Bead No. 1, used as trim
"G"—No. 510 Splay Stool; "F"—Nose of Expansion Corner Bead No. 1 in plaster-reveal; "F-1"—Expanded metal wings of Expansion Corner Bead; "C"—Milcor Stay-Rib Metal Lath No. 1



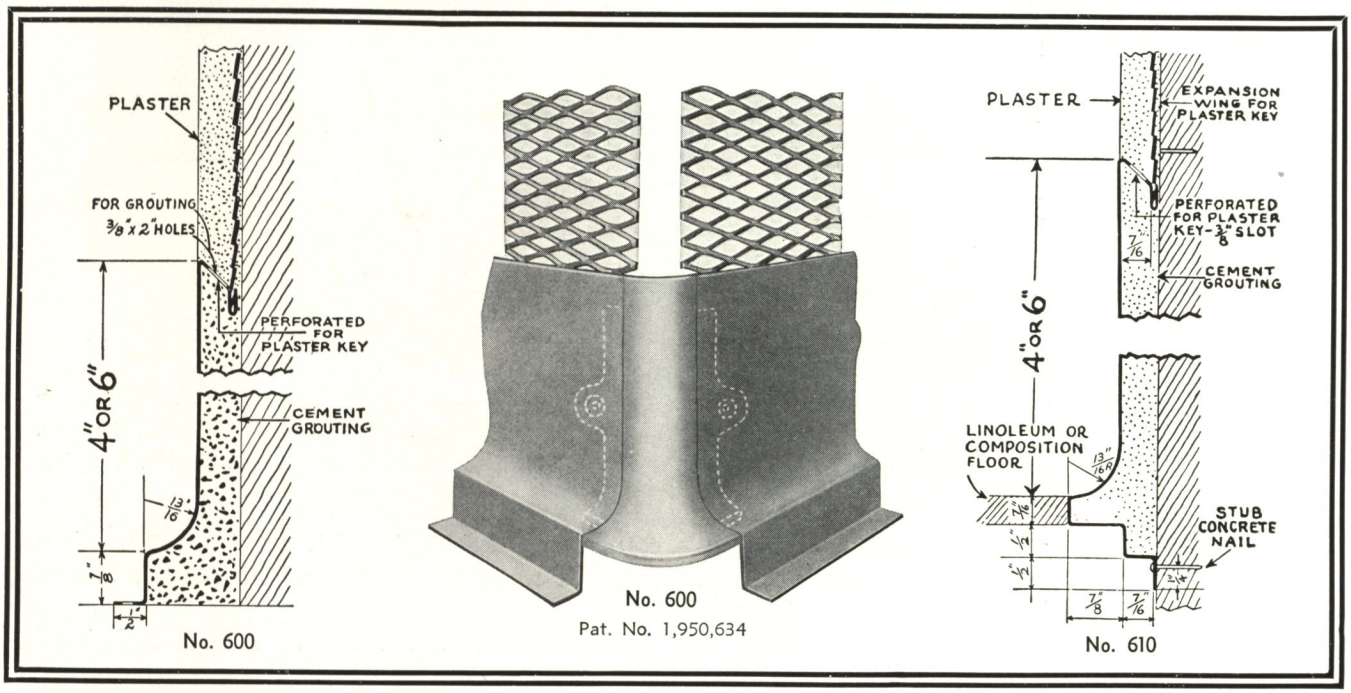
No. 520 Flat Metal Window Stool Used with No. 500 as Trim
"H"—No. 520 Flat Metal Window Stool; "A"—No. 500 Curved Stool used as trim; "B"—No. 500-A and B Corner Fittings; "C"—Expansion Wing attached to No. 500 Window Trim

MILCOR

Flush Metal Bases Nos. 600 and 610 Series

(Patents Applied For)

Furnished with three types of Plaster Flanges the same as Metal Window Stools (see page 22). Base Flanges identified by Suffixes "O," "1" and "2" in manner similar to Window Stools.



Description

General Characteristics

Milcor Metal Bases with Patented Expansion Feature (see page 4) overcome definitely any possibility of cleavage at the juncture between the top of the base and the plaster wall. In addition the expanded metal wing thoroughly reinforces the plaster at the most vital point. Grout fill is easily installed through the slotted (3/8 in. x 2 in.) top after the base is erected.

The base is furnished with a complete line of flush fittings for angles, plinths, splices, end stops, etc. In addition to its attractive appearance, its sanitary and fireproof characteristics adapt it ideally to use in public buildings, schools, hospitals, institutions, hotels, and commercial buildings. See illustration on page 2 showing interior with No. 600 Base and Fittings.

Types

All Milcor and Richsto Metal Bases except the removable type are available with any of three types of Metal Flanges for fastening the base to the wall. Cross section views of Expanded Metal Flange, Standard Flange and Movable Nailing Clip are shown in sketch on page 22. Flange desired should be clearly specified. If no specification is made, Standard Flange will be furnished.

The Metal Bases in the 600 and 610 groups are numbered 601 and 611 because they have the standard flange. No. 602 has exactly the same contour but utilizes the movable nailing strip for attaching to the wall.

The 610 Series is identical with the 600 Series except that the lower end is attached to the wall instead of to the floor. Bases in this series are as follows:

No. 610 (with Expanded Metal Flange)
No. 611 (with Standard Flange, illustrated)
No. 612 (with Movable Nailing Strip).

Specification Data

Materials, Gauges, Etc.

Note: For complete description of materials, finishes, etc., see page 4.

BASE—Sheet steel galvanized and primed with a special gray primer for subsequent painter's finish.

FITTINGS—Best grade of smooth gray cast iron, sand blasted, machined, and primed.

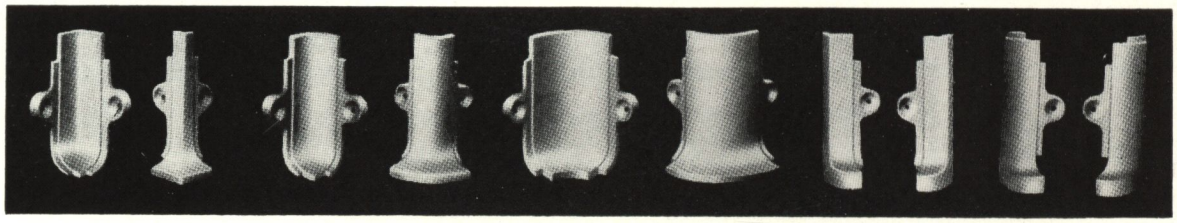
Gauges and Lengths

20 and 18 gauge; length, 10 ft.

Installation

The base should be installed with the use of special tools which may be rented from the manufacturer, consisting of a specially designed miter box saw and a special punch for aligning the holes in base to fit accurately the holes in fittings. Base and fittings are bolted together—exposed flat head bolts are counter-sunk.

MILCOR Flush Metal Bases



Four and Six-inch Fittings for Nos. 600 and 610 Series

(Read left to right in above illustration)

No. 600-A Square. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 600-B Square. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 600-C ¾-in. radius. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 600-D ¾-in. radius. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 600-E 1½-in. radius. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 600-F 1½-in. radius. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 600-H Left hand. End stop cast iron.
No. 600-J Right hand. End stop cast iron.
No. 600-M Right side. Plinth cast iron for No. 4 casing.
No. 600-N Left side. Plinth cast iron for No. 4 casing.

Milcor Corner Fittings for right angles both external and internal, as well as terminating points of base part, are furnished as illustrated in this book. Special angles should be taken care of by mitering or coping. Special fittings for odd usages or unusual corners may be furnished if a sufficient number is required to justify patterns. As a rule, however, special angle corners on any job may be made by a skilled workman when the base is being installed.

MILCOR Removable Metal Bases No. 644

For Existing Buildings

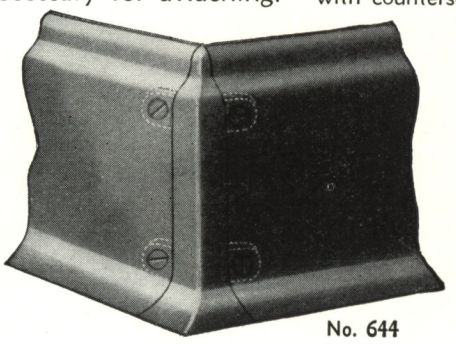
The Milcor Removable Base No. 644 may be used with equal success in new or old buildings. The application of these bases is comparatively simple and their use enhances the appearance of any interior. They are a very important factor in modernizing old buildings.

This type of metal base is economically installed because it may be applied after the plastered wall and the flooring have been completed. One or two wooden plaster grounds in the wall, as required according to the type of base used, are necessary for attaching. The design of the base makes a furring strip unnecessary. The bottom flange holds the base in proper position from the wall.

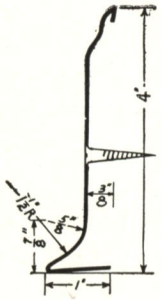
The 4-in. base is attached to the wall by a single screw in the center of the base. Fittings in both the 4- and 6-in. bases are applied with screws at top and bottom. Although screws at top and bottom of the 4-in. base are considered unnecessary except in connection with fittings, they may be used if desired and the base punched accordingly on the job.

Specification Data

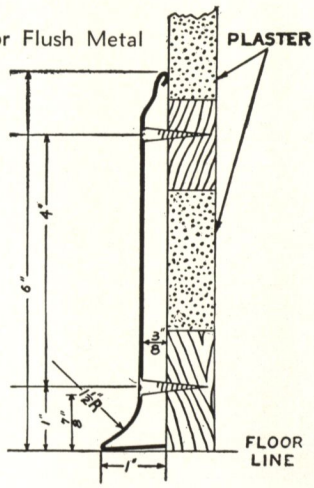
Same as given on page 25 for Flush Metal Bases, except that base is attached to fittings with countersunk machine screws and the base is attached to wood grounds (1½ or 2 in. wide) with countersunk wood screws.



No. 644



4-in. base



6-in. base

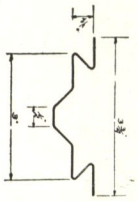
MILCOR

MILCOR CHAIR RAIL NO. 760

for SCHOOLS, OFFICES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Metal Chair Rails keep furniture from disfiguring the plastered walls and also form the top of a wainscot. They are quite necessary in schools and public buildings of all kinds.

Made from 20 gauge Steel, gray primed, and furnished in 10 ft. lengths. No. 10, 3/8-in. flat head machine screws furnished for attaching cast iron fittings.

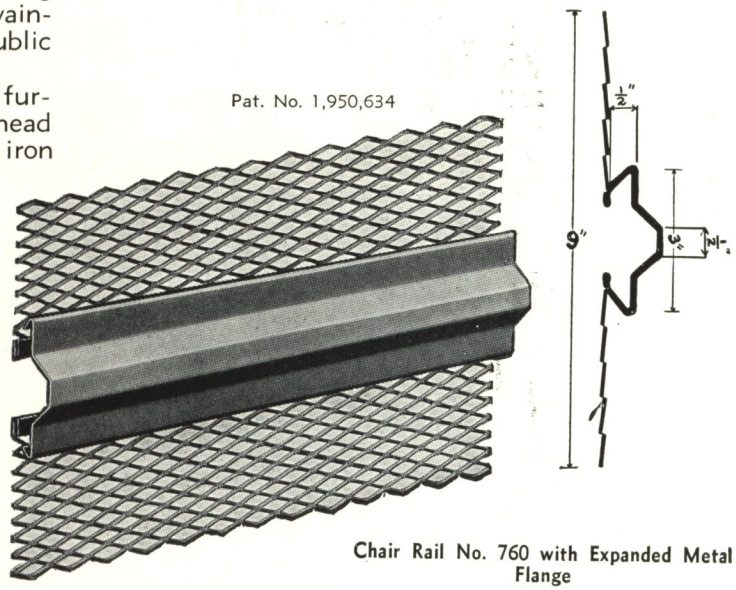


Profile View of Chair Rail Without Expansion Wings

FITTINGS FOR NO. 760 SERIES CHAIR RAILS

No. 760-A—¾-in. radius. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 760-B—¾-in. radius. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 760-C—1½-in. radius. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 760-D—1½-in. radius. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 760-E—Square. Outside cast iron corner.
No. 760-F—Square. Inside cast iron corner.
No. 760-I—Right end. End stop cast iron.
No. 760-J—Left End. End stop cast iron.

Pat. No. 1,950,634



Chair Rail No. 760 with Expanded Metal Flange

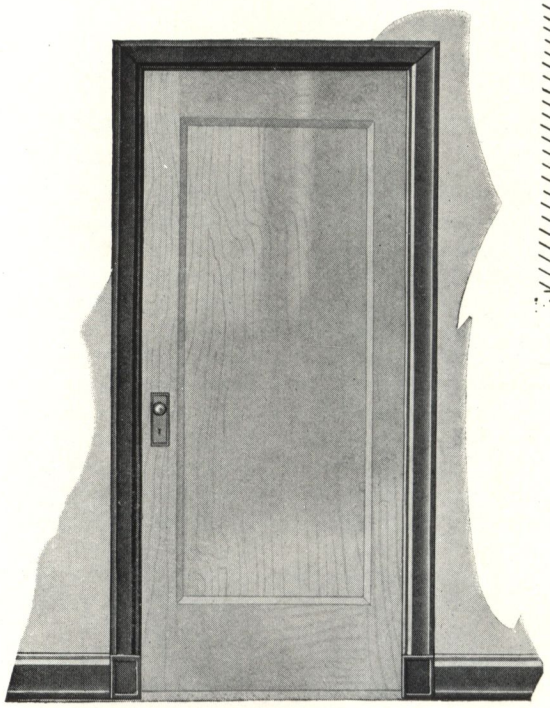
MILCOR CASING NO. 645

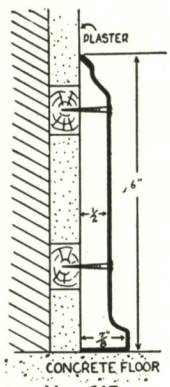
for DOORS and WINDOWS

In addition to its use as a metal base the No. 645 may be used as door or window casing. The window installation shown below depicts this casing used in conjunction with No. 524 Window Stool. Note also in this illustration the use of the No. 645 as a wall base, the combination of casing and base producing an interior effect of considerable merit.

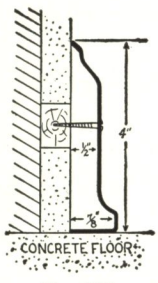
The width of the No. 645 Casing is 4 in. Made from 20-gauge Steel, gray primed, and furnished in 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9 and 10 ft. lengths.

Casing No. 645 is mitered on the job.



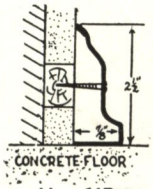


No. 645
6-in. Base

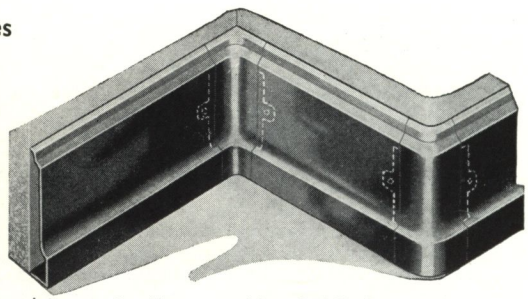


No. 645
4-in. Base

Cross Section Profiles



No. 645
2½-in. base



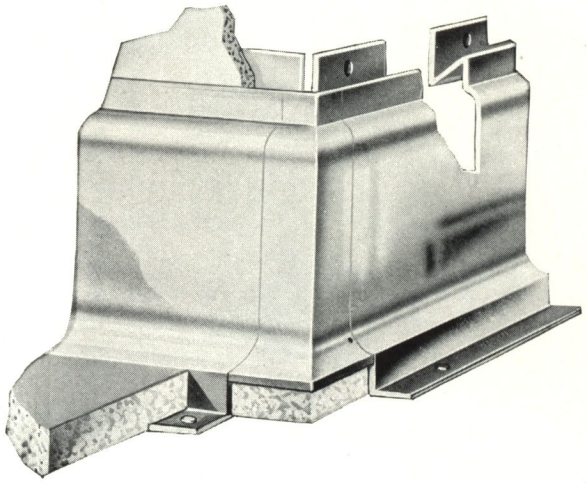
Complete construction assembly of 645 Base with corner fittings—outside round, inside square corner

NO. 620 METAL BASE

(See Page 25 for Plaster Flange Information)

Projecting Type

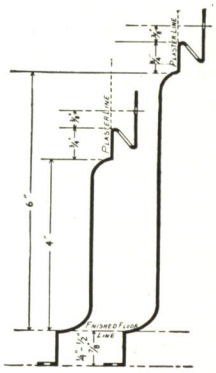
No. 620—With Expanded Metal Flange
No. 621—With Standard Flange (Illustrated)
No. 622—With Movable Nailing Clip



Richsto Metal Base No. 620
Projecting Type

Above:
Complete assembly of No. 620 Richsto Base showing an outside corner construction and methods of attachment to wall and floor

At Right:
Sectional view of No. 620 4-in. base and No. 620, 6-in. base. Depth of bottom flange, 7/8 in., unless otherwise specified. Can be furnished any depth



Description

The No. 620 style of base design appeals to many architects and designers because the projection of the base out from the plaster line gives an additional trim effect to the room. The old wood base had to be installed in front of the plaster line and many persons are used to and prefer this appearance.

The No. 620 design is just as practical as other flush-with-plaster type metal bases. Diagram shows dimensions of both 4-in. and 6-in. styles exactly one-half actual sizes.

Specification Data

Same as given on page 25 for Flush Metal Bases.

Most Milcor and Richsto Metal Trim Products are available with any of three different types of Metal Flanges for fastening the trim to the wall.

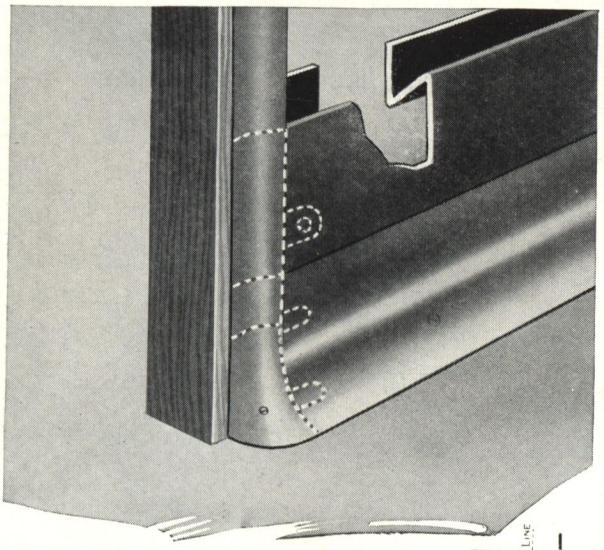
Obviously the most practical of these is the Expanded Metal Flange which in many cases is formed as an integral part spot-welded to the exposed moulding. The advantage of this expansion flange lies principally in its function as a permanent plaster bond whose network of expaded steel prevents checking and cracking of plaster at the vulnerable points.

NO. 630 METAL BASE

(See Page 25 for Plaster Flange Information)

Adjustable Flush Type

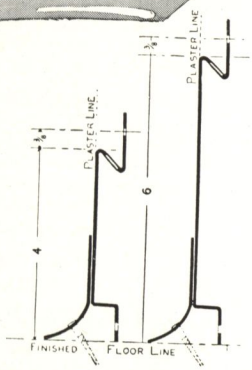
No. 630—With Expanded Metal Flange
No. 631—With Standard Flange (Illustrated)
No. 632—With Movable Nailing Clip



Richsto Metal Base No. 630
Adjustable Flush Type

Above:
Complete construction detail of No. 630 Base with No. 630 Plinth

At Right:
Profile detail of No. 630 Base. Lower member of this base will be furnished for either concrete or wood floor



Description

Bases in the 630 Series are especially suitable for wood or Linoleum floors. The bases are of the Flush type and are provided with an adjustable bottom cove mould. Where base is applied before plastering, the Cove member is either raised or removed so that the form may be laid under it. The lower part of the base may be erected after plastering and after the floor is laid by the use of wood screws as shown in detail below. Necessary 1 in. No. 5 wood screws are furnished for the cove of this base. Special lock screws make it possible to tighten this cove member from time to time. This assures the tight base even under conditions of shrinking or settlement of the floor.

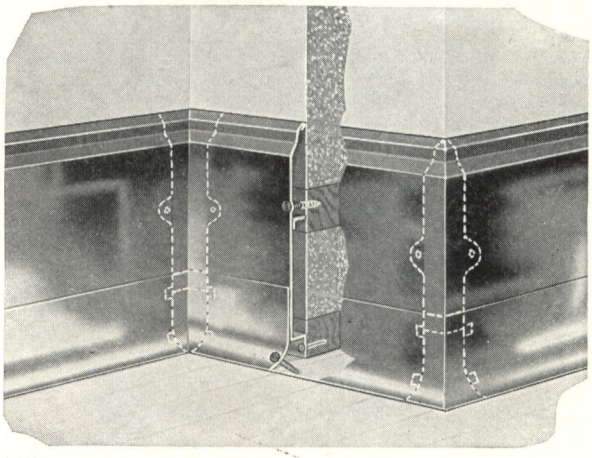
Specify whether base is to be used for cement or wood floor, so proper lower cove will be furnished. Note different construction in diagrams.

Specification Data

Same as given on page 25, except that cove section may be erected after floor is laid.

NO. 643 METAL BASE

Adjustable Offset Type

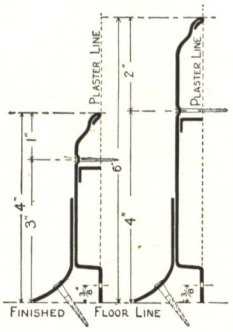


Above is pictured complete construction and erection detail for No. 643 Base.

Dotted white lines show inside and outside corner fittings. These fittings conform perfectly to the contour of the base itself so they are practically invisible in the completely installed and painted metal base.

Profile construction of erection of No. 643 base in both 4-in. and 6-in. types. Nailing Grounds may fasten the cove element to the wall or to the floor. Lower member of this base can be furnished for either concrete or wood floor.

Note the welded furring strips which do away with the necessity of wood furring. Plenty of space is afforded behind the base for running concealed telephone wires.



General Characteristics

This adjustable type base is used frequently with wood or linoleum and is especially designed for use in construction where shrinkage or settlement is likely to be excessive. It is favored by many where wooden joint construction is used; and also finds frequent application in office buildings because of affording opportunity to run telephone wires around a room, concealed behind the base. The adjustable Bottom Cove Member makes it highly desirable for wood or linoleum floors. This base is applied after plastering.

Inasmuch as the lower part of the base itself and also the lower coves are made differently for wood floors than for concrete floors, it is important to specify the type of floor to be used.

Types

Made in 4-in. and 6-in. sizes. See diagrams giving dimensions.

NO. 654 COVE MOULD

For Remodeling Old Buildings

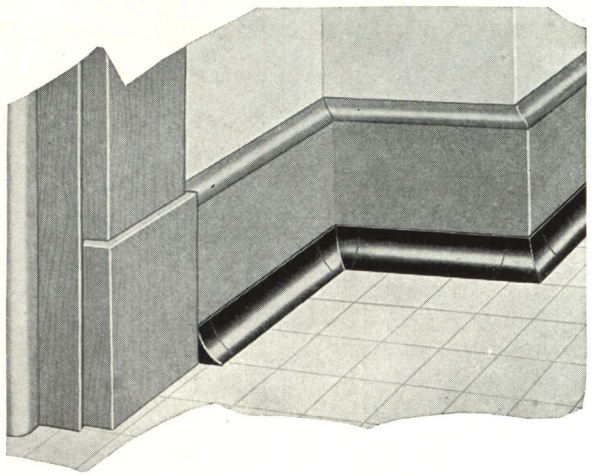
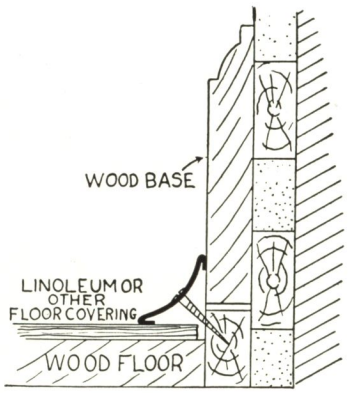


Illustration of complete installation of No. 654 Cove Mould. Note the fittings which match the contour of the mould perfectly. Inside and outside fittings are furnished in both square cornered and round cornered styles. Splice plates join sections to insure perfect alignment.

Profile view to the right shows the adaptability of the No. 654 Cove Mould for remodeling old buildings. This mould eliminates cracks and openings where wood shrinkage has taken place.



General Characteristics

This type of Cove Mould has many uses. It is quickly installed and moderate in cost. Frequently it is used in connection with wooden bases already installed. It is especially adapted for use with wood floors but is equally well suited for use over linoleum or carpet.

Types

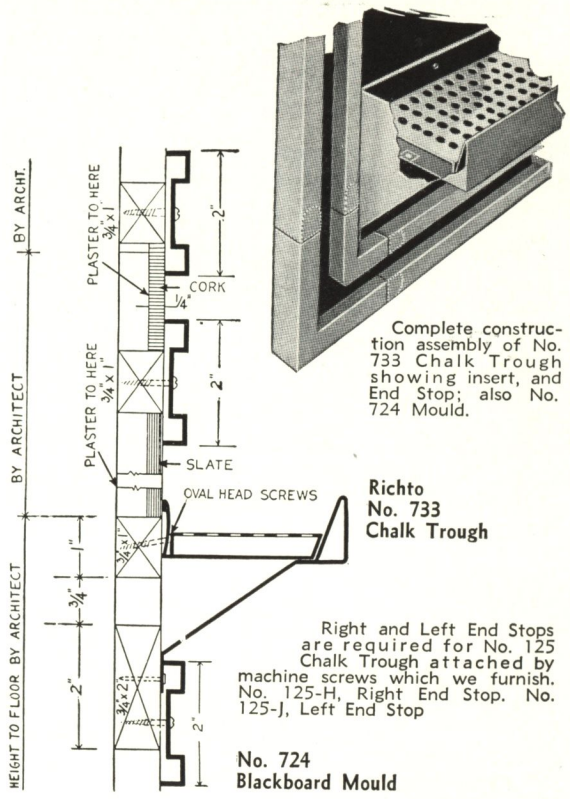
Cove No. 654, 2- and 3-in. sizes, made in 24-gauge steel with gray priming coat. Furnished with No. 5, 1¼-in. oval head wood screws.

All Milcor Coves and Moulds are also made in brass, aluminum and stainless steel.

Specification Data

Installed with wood screws right over old floor and wood base. Complete set of cast fittings furnished.

NO. 733 METAL CHALK TROUGH



Complete construction assembly of No. 733 Chalk Trough showing insert, and End Stop; also No. 724 Mould.

Richto No. 733 Chalk Trough

Right and Left End Stops are required for No. 125 Chalk Trough attached by machine screws which we furnish. No. 125-H, Right End Stop. No. 125-J, Left End Stop

No. 724 Blackboard Mould

Drawing shows cross section of Richsto Metal Chalk Trough used in conjunction with No. 724 Blackboard Mould. The No. 724 Blackboard Mould is so designed that it can be adapted to practically any structural requirement. A complete line of fittings is furnished, including corners, end pieces, tees and crosses.

General Characteristics

These Chalk Troughs and Blackboard Moulds provide the advantages on pre-fabricated metal construction in addition to the practical features of the special Richsto design which permit a wide variance of application. The Perforated Screen Insert (No. 733) is furnished in 3, 4, and 5-ft. lengths, and may also be used in wood troughs.

Specification Data

Materials, Gauges, Etc.

Made of 24-gauge tight coated galvanized sheet steel. Exposed surfaces primed with special gray primer.

Lengths

Furnished in 6, 8 and 10-ft. stock lengths. Splices furnished to extent of one per 12 ft. of Chalk Trough.

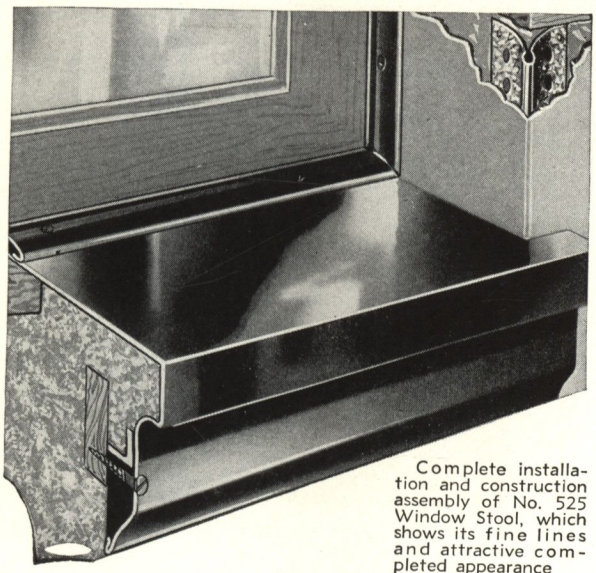
Installation

No. 5, ¾-in. oval head wood screws furnished for attaching upper flange to wood grounds. Right and left stops are attached with machine screws.

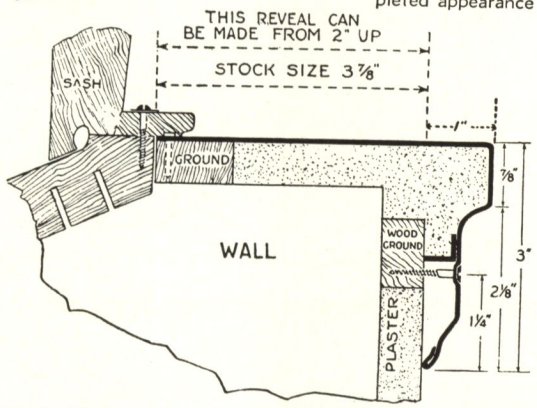
Fittings

No. 733-H—Right End Stop.
No. 733-J—Left End Stop.

NO. 525 WINDOW STOOL—NEW STYLE



Complete installation and construction assembly of No. 525 Window Stool, which shows its fine lines and attractive completed appearance



General Characteristics

No. 525 Window Stool may be installed either before or after plastering. It is a wide deep stool, artistic in design. Has 1-in. projection beyond plaster line. Furring strip is welded to apron and reinforces it. 1½-in. No. 5 wood screws are furnished for the apron. Stool is simple in design, easy to erect, and exceptionally pleasing in its finished effect. Ends are closed with 20-gauge galvanized steel. Can be furnished in any reveal 2 in. or more.

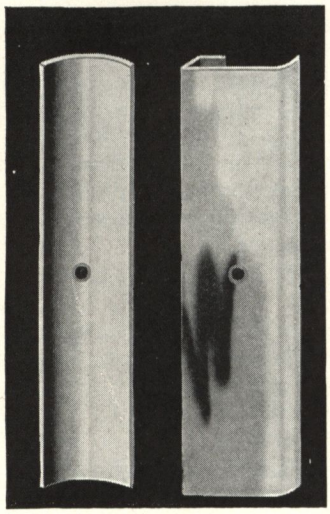
Specification Data

Note: See page 22 for general data on Materials, Gauges, Lengths and Fabrication.

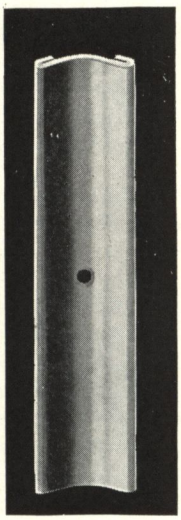
Installation

Stools should be filled at time of setting with cement or mortar. Installation can be made either before or after plastering, which depends upon the construction.

METAL CASING MOULDS



No. 705 No. 704



No. 706

Metal Casing Moulds

These moulds find many applications in connection with metal casings. By having the casings a separate unit from the mould, building vibration is broken up and sudden jars from slamming doors are not transmitted to the plaster.

No. 705—Casing Mould, 20-gauge steel, ¾ in. wide. Can be used wherever No. 706 Mould is used. Offers features of economy.

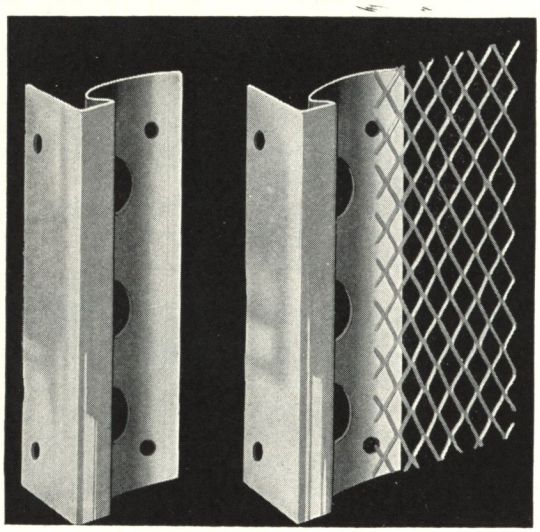
No. 704—Mould, 24-gauge steel, ⅞ in. wide. Used as an alternative for No. 706 Mould.

No. 706—Mould, 20-gauge, $\frac{11}{16}$ in. wide. Generally used with casings.

Screw hole space 11 in. on centers; necessary screws furnished on above.

Standard Lengths: 6 ft., 7 ft., 7 ft. 6 in., 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.

NO. 65 CORNER GROUNDS



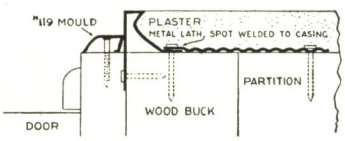
No. 65 No. 65 with Expansion Flange

Corner Grounds

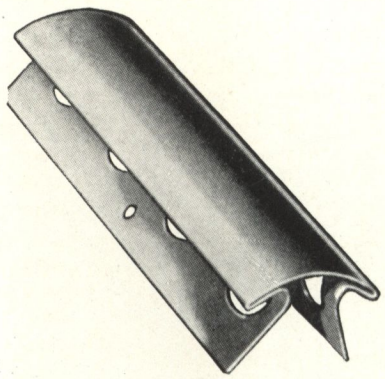
The two types of corner grounds illustrated are sanitary, easily installed, low priced and meet a very real demand.

No. 65 Corner Grounds. Made in 26-gauge and 24-gauge steel. Flange 1¼ in.

No. 65 Corner with Grounds-Expansion Flange. Made in 26-gauge and 24-gauge steel.

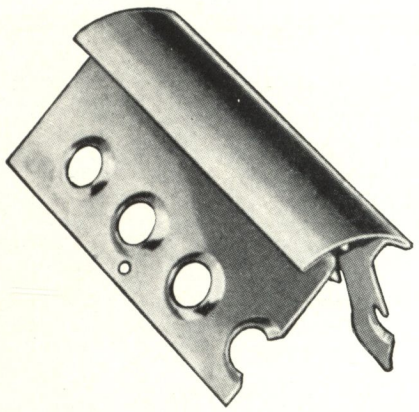


CORNER BEADS



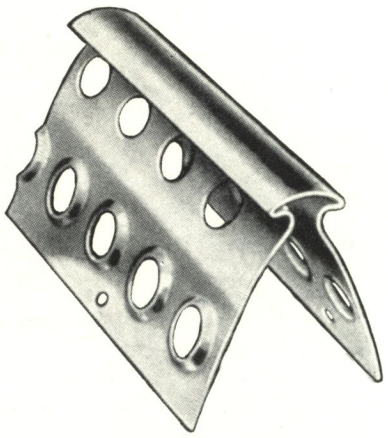
No. 53

Bull Nose Bead. 1½-in. radius, 26 or 24-gauge. 1¾-in. length of flange. Richsto No. 123 Clip required. Clips extra.



No. 44

Bull Nose Bead. 1½-in. radius, 24 or 26-gauge. Improved long flange 3 in. Cone shaped perforations form a perfect key.



Nos. 31 and 41

No. 31 Bull Nose Bead. ¾-in. radius, 24-gauge. Length of flange 3 in. Cone shaped perforations form a perfect key. No. 310—reinforced nose—same specifications as No. 31 except for 20-gauge reinforced nose.

No. 41—Same as No. 31, except 26 gauge.

Standard Lengths: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.

MILCOR Silvercote Insulating Plaster Base

For details of Silvercote Insulation, see catalog of Silvercote Products, Inc.

This modern combination insulation and plaster base development consists of highly reflective, corrosion-proof insulation combined with Milcor metal lath—the recognized plaster base.

The purpose, advantages and practical application of this duplex medium are best appreciated after a study of the thermal principles involved.

The Principles on Which the Insulation Value of Milcor Silvercote Is Based

The function of reflective insulation is to **reflect** or **rebound** heat at the surface of the material, thus permitting as little as possible to pass through. For this reason the thickness of a reflective material is not a factor in its insulation value, as long as it is strong enough to be practical in construction work.

Principle of Reflective Insulation

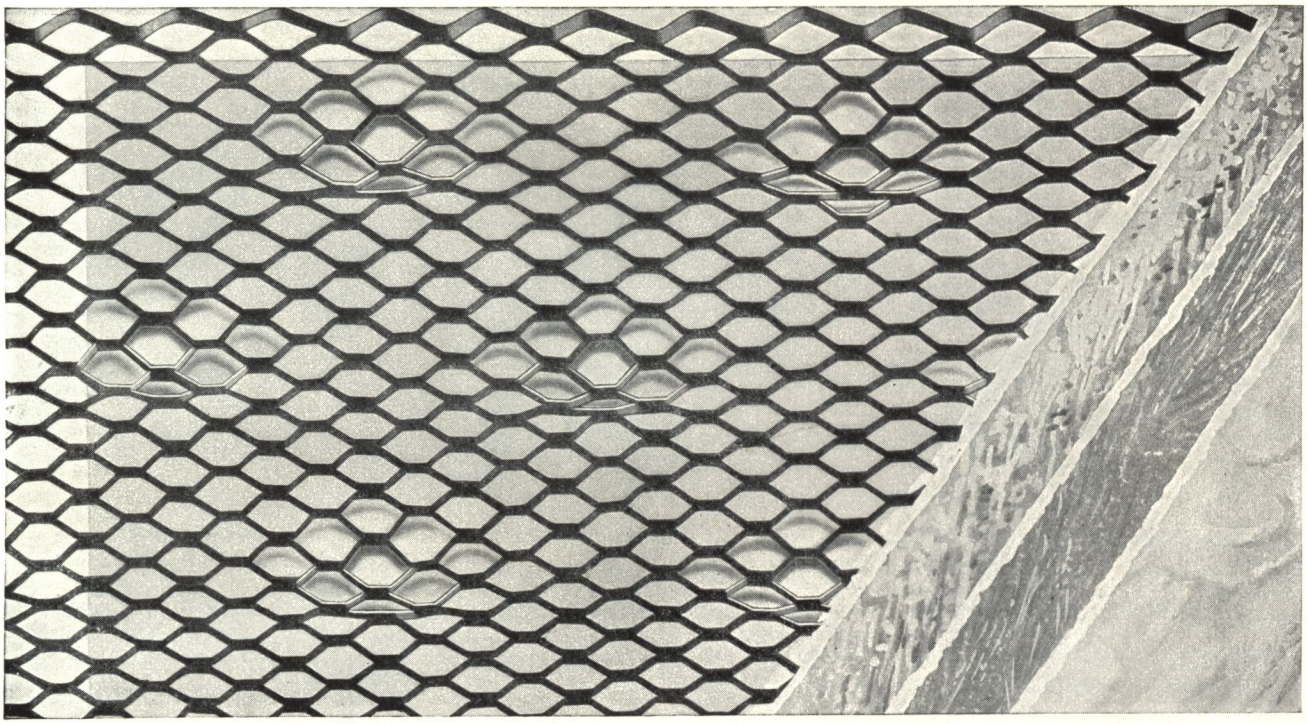
A highly homogeneous reflective surface reflects heat rays exactly in the same manner as it reflects light rays. Heat rays, however, unlike light rays, penetrate darkness, and are reflected in sealed dark places with equal effect, even though not visible to the eye. Not all surfaces which reflect light necessarily reflect heat.

A highly homogeneous reflective surface reflects or turns back 80% to 95% of the radiant heat that strikes it, depending upon the homogeneity and the thermal reflectivity of the surface. It entirely prevents this percentage of heat from entering the material in the slightest degree.

Principle of Emissivity

A highly homogeneous thermal reflective surface emits, or throws off, heat much more slowly than a dark porous surface. In the case of the product, Milcor Silvercote, this refers primarily to heat which has been absorbed from the reverse side of the material. All colors, tones and hues have rated values in the emission of heat. Dead black absorbs and emits more heat than any other shade, and it is used as a standard and rated 100%. Under this same classification Milcor Silvercote is rated at 12%. In other words, heat which may be absorbed from the reverse side of Milcor Silvercote will be emitted from the Silvercote side only about one-eighth as fast as it would from a black surface.

MILCOR SILVERCOTE
BRAND OF INSULATING PLASTER BASE



The Metal Lath Side of MILCOR SILVERCOTE Showing How Plaster Is Applied in Just the Right Amount with No Waste

Thus the **reflective** type of insulation is decidedly the most scientific and efficient. An examination of the surface of Silvercote shows why this new insulating plaster base possesses **all** the required factors of an ideal insulation—why it meets all tests of heat insulation, moisture resistance and durability.

Consequently the uses of Milcor Silvercote Insulating Plaster Base are practically unlimited.

The Construction of Milcor Silvercote

The Insulating Medium—Silvercote

The surface of Silvercote consists of a mineral, homogeneous pigment, polished into a silver-like sheen which reflects radiant heat and establishes exceptional insulation values. The surface possesses the following essential properties:

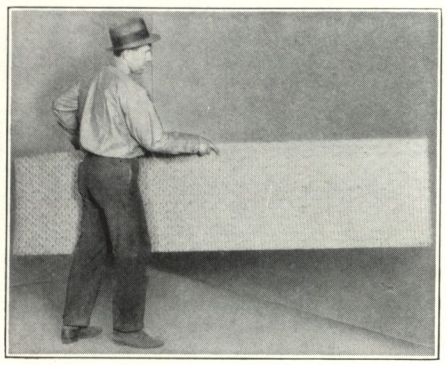
1. The surface is mineral and will not oxidize or corrode.

2. The surface is waterproof and cannot absorb moisture.

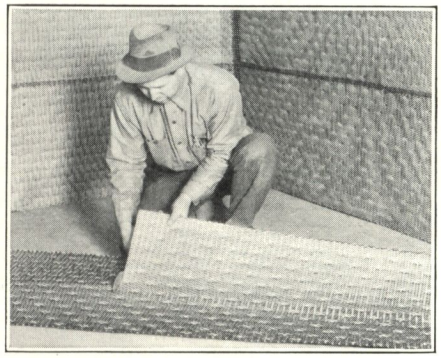
3. The surface is impervious to air filtration and non-conductive to electrical or thermal energy.

4. The surface is verminproof.

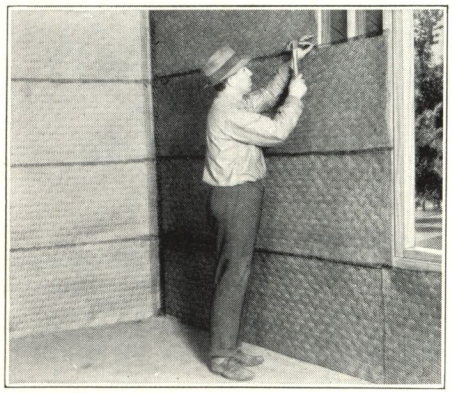
5. The surface is not affected by alkalies contained in plaster or by any of the acids or gases encountered in the customary uses of thermal insulation.



Milcor Silvercote comes in sheets which are easy to handle. The lath is light and strong, yet pliable



Milcor Silvercote may be quickly cut or shaped to fit door and window openings



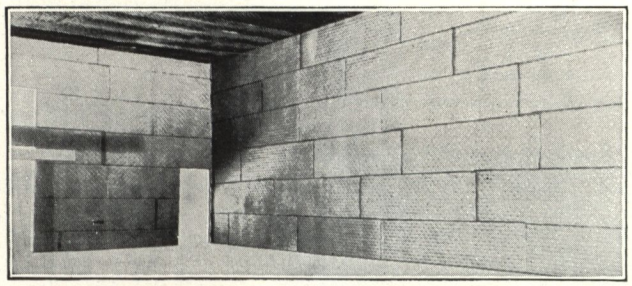
Nailing Milcor Silvercote to wood studs is a rapid operation

This surface layer of 47-lb. bleached Kraft base is attached to a 90-lb. Kraft by a layer of asphaltum. This duplex moisture-proof product is then attached to Milcor metal lath by staples.

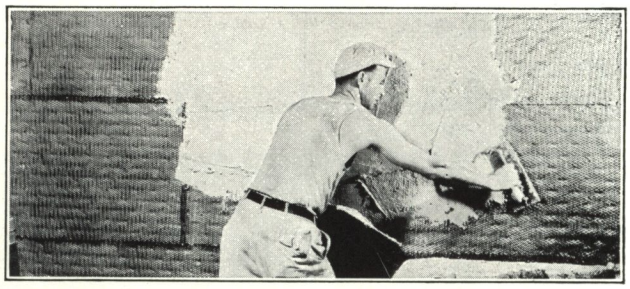
The Plaster Base—Milcor Metal Lath

This base has long been recognized by architect and trade as the most efficient and satisfactory plaster base. Plaster on a base of Milcor Metal Lath is held by a never-let-go grip of steel. Through the strong, rigid network of this fine metal lath, the soft mortar oozes and then hardens into myriads of adamantine "fingers" that permanently lock every inch of walls and ceilings to the lath. Plaster thus reinforced can't loosen or crack. It retains its original beauty, protects against fire, and remains safe permanently.

Milcor Silvercote possesses all of the required factors of an ideal reflective insulation combined with the known values of metal lath as a plastering base. The reflective type is the most efficient and scientific type of insulation. The Silvercote process of reflective insulation is the most practical and durable of this type. That combined with the unquestioned value of metal lath as a plastering base attached thereto, gives Milcor Silvercote a standing in the insulation field above all others.



Application of Milcor Silvercote with edges of lath over-lapping is shown above



Plaster is easily applied to Milcor Silvercote. The mesh assures a perfect bond and the plaster is embedded in the lath completely

MILCOR Silvercote Meets All Requirements

The 10 Superior Features of MILCOR Silvercote

1. Silvercote Reflective Insulation

Provides more permanent insulation value than any other material known.

2. Will Not Oxidize or Corrode

As will ordinary metallic insulation because it consists of a brilliant mineral pigment with an oxide base.

3. Moisture-proof, Water-proof, Vermin-proof

The absorption of moisture greatly reduces insulation value. Silvercote cannot absorb moisture.

4. Sheet Size

24 in. by 96 in. Insulation has margin on two sides so metal lath can be lapped.

5. Meets All Tests

The only combination known which effectively meets all tests for plaster base **and** insulation.

6. Milcor Metal Lath

Recognized by Architect and Trade alike as the far-superior Plaster Base.

7. Galvanized

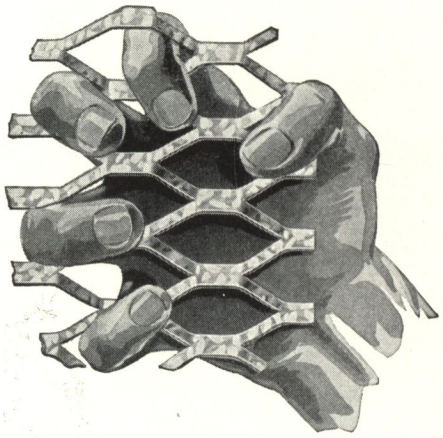
For lasting strength. All Milcor Silvercote furnished with Galvanized Metal Lath—for both interior and exterior installation.

8. Staples

Lath attached to insulation by staples with ends **away** from the plaster.

9. Plaster

Correct amount of plaster used—but no waste. Automatically back-plasters, assures perfect bond.

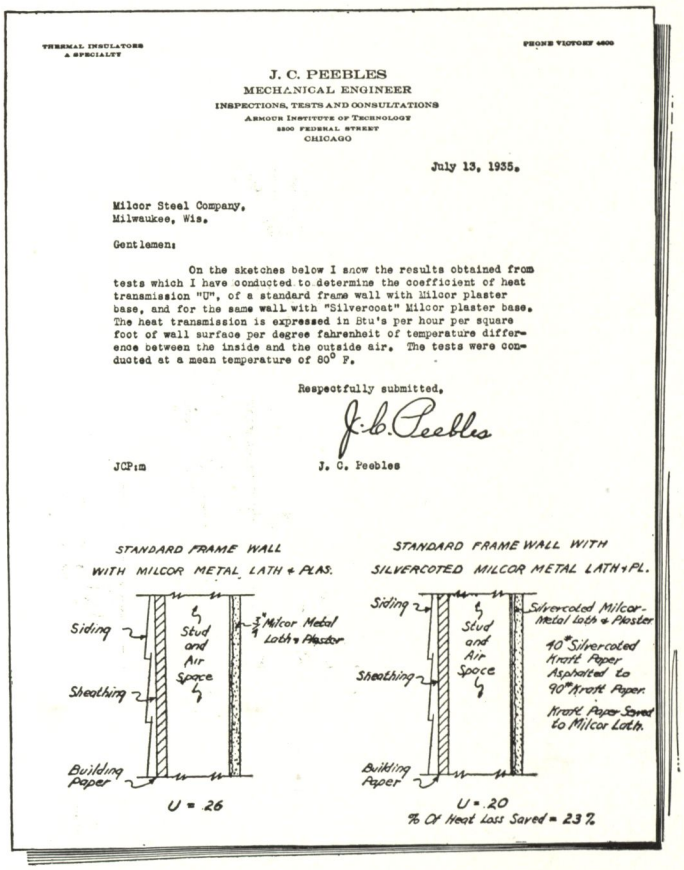


10. One Operation

Lath and Insulation applied in one operation (cost of one operation saved).

Milcor Silvercote Insures Triple Cost Savings

The user of Milcor Silvercote saves—not double, but triple! It is so easy to apply that applicators prefer it to most every other type of plaster base. But the big saving comes in that both plaster base and insulation are applied in one operation, as easily as either is applied separately. Add to this the great saving in plaster because there can be no waste and the extremely low price of the material. The result is an economy in construction that cannot be equalled.



THERMAL INSULATORS A SPECIALTY

PHONE VICTORY 4600

J. C. PEEBLES
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
INSPECTIONS, TESTS AND CONSULTATIONS
ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
5800 FEDERAL STREET
CHICAGO

July 13, 1935.

Milcor Steel Company,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

On the sketches below I show the results obtained from tests which I have conducted to determine the coefficient of heat transmission "U", of a standard frame wall with Milcor plaster base, and for the same wall with "Silvercoat" Milcor plaster base. The heat transmission is expressed in Btu's per hour per square foot of wall surface per degree fahrenheit of temperature difference between the inside and the outside air. The tests were conducted at a mean temperature of 80° F.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Peebles

JCPim

STANDARD FRAME WALL WITH MILCOR METAL LATH + PLAS.

Siding
Sheathing
Building Paper
Stud and Air Space
3/8" Milcor Metal Lath + Plaster

U = .26

STANDARD FRAME WALL WITH SILVERCOTED MILCOR METAL LATH + PL.

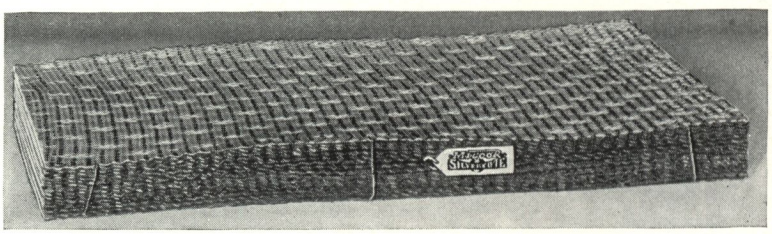
Siding
Sheathing
Building Paper
Stud and Air Space
Silvercoted Milcor Metal Lath + Plaster
40# Silvercoted Kraft Paper Asphalted to 90# Kraft Paper.
Kraft Paper Saved to Milcor Lath.

U = .20
% Of Heat Loss Saved = 23%

Recognized Tests of Milcor Silvercote

Tests made by Professor J. C. Peebles of the Armour Institute of Technology are accepted throughout the insulation field as the most scientific and impartial available. In the accompanying letter Professor Peebles shows the percentage of heat loss saved through the use of Silvercote.

Tests were made of exactly the same construction with and without Silvercote applied to metal lath.



Milcor Silvercote comes in convenient bundles ready for use. Regular size sheets are 24x96 in., 1⅞ sq. yds. each, packed nine sheets, 16 sq. yds. to the bundle

Weight of Milcor Silvercote

Weight—337 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. Bundled 10 sheets, 24x97 in., 160 sq. ft. to the bundle.

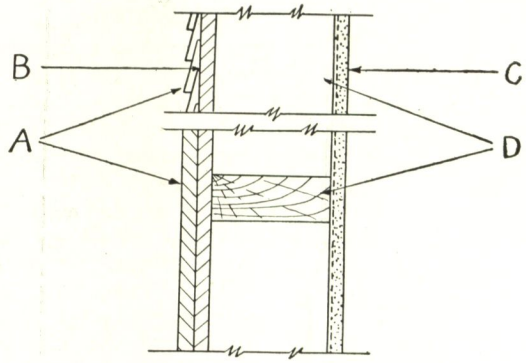
Shipped F.O.B. Milwaukee, with freight allowed to destination.

Comparative Examples of Insulation Value

Showing Percentage of Heat Loss Saved in Various Types of Construction with

This series of charts give the "U" value or co-efficient of transmission on various types of construction without insulation and for the same type of construction insulated with MILCOR SILVERCOTE. The "U" value represents the number of B. T. U.'s transmitted in one hour through each square foot of wall for each degree of Fahrenheit difference in temperature between inside and outside surfaces.

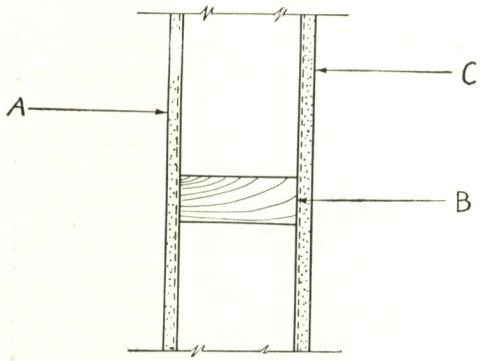
These charts also show the percentage of heat loss saved by the use of MILCOR SILVERCOTE.



Standard Frame Wall

A. Siding, Shingles or Clapboards
B. Sheathing
C. Metal Lath and Plaster
D. Studs

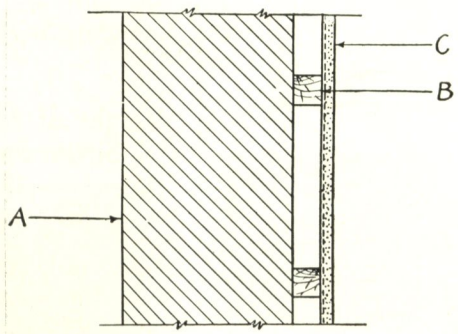
Overall conductance with plain metal lath.....U: .26 B.T.U.
Overall conductance with Milcor Silvercote.....U: .20 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 23%



Stucco on Stud Wall

A. 1" Stucco on Milcor base
D. 3-3/4" Studs
C. Metal lath and plaster

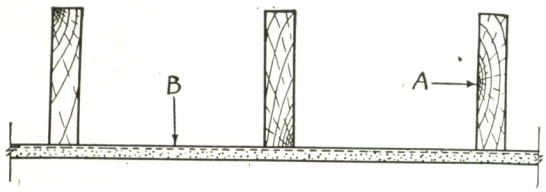
Overall conductance of wall with plain metal lath.....U: .49 B.T.U.
Overall conductance of wall with Milcor Silvercote (both sides).....U: .23 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 53%



Masonry Wall

A. Solid brick wall, 8"
B. 3/4" Furring strips
C. Metal lath and plaster

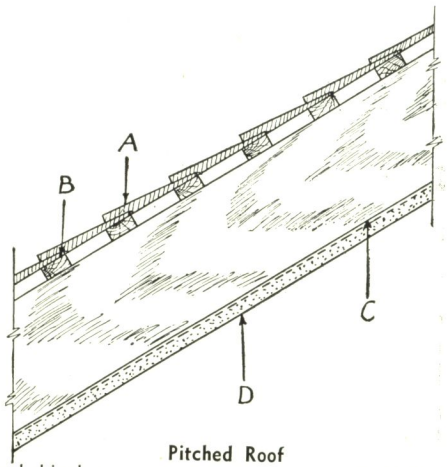
Overall conductance with plain metal lath.....U: .32 B.T.U.
Overall conductance with Milcor Silvercote.....U: .23 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 28%



Wood Flooring

A. Joists, no flooring
B. Metal lath and plaster

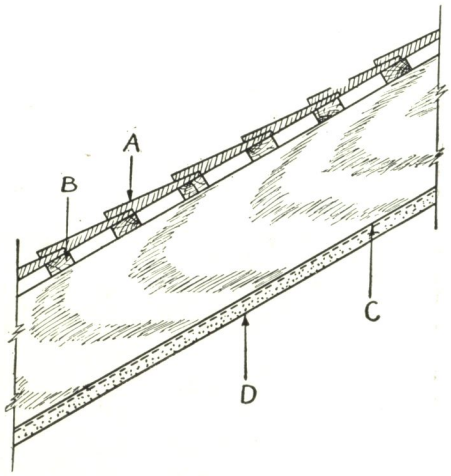
Overall conductance with plain metal lath.....U: .69 B.T.U.
Overall conductance with Milcor Silvercote.....U: .38 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 45%



Pitched Roof

A. Wood shingles
B. Nailing strips
C. Rafters
D. Metal lath and plaster

Overall conductance with plain metal lath.....U: .30 B.T.U.
Overall conductance with Milcor Silvercote.....U: .22 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 27%



Pitched Roof

A. Composition or asphalt shingles
B. Nailing strips
C. Rafters
D. Metal lath and plaster

Overall conductance with plain metal lath.....U: .37 B.T.U.
Overall conductance with Milcor Silvercote.....U: .26 B.T.U.
Percentage of heat loss saved: 30%

MILCOR MANUAL

FIREPROOF BUILDING PRODUCTS

1936 EDITION

THE Gold Bond HANDBOOK

ON RELATED PRODUCTS FOR WALLS & CEILINGS

NATIONAL GYPSUM CO.—GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

THE GOLD BOND HANDBOOK

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For Monolithic Gypsum Floor and Roof Construction, see File Index.

THE Gold Bond HANDBOOK

ON RELATED PRODUCTS FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

Manufactured and sold by National Gypsum Company through 7000 dealers in 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, offering a complete service in related wall and ceiling products controlled and guaranteed by one company.

Copyright 1935 by National Gypsum Company
(Prepared by Sweet's Catalog Service)

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY — GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Location of Plants:
National City, Mich.
Camden, New Jersey
Akron, N. Y.
Niles, Ohio
York, Penn.
Luckey, Ohio
Oranda, Va.
Rotan, Texas
Clarence Center, N.Y.
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Lime City, Texas

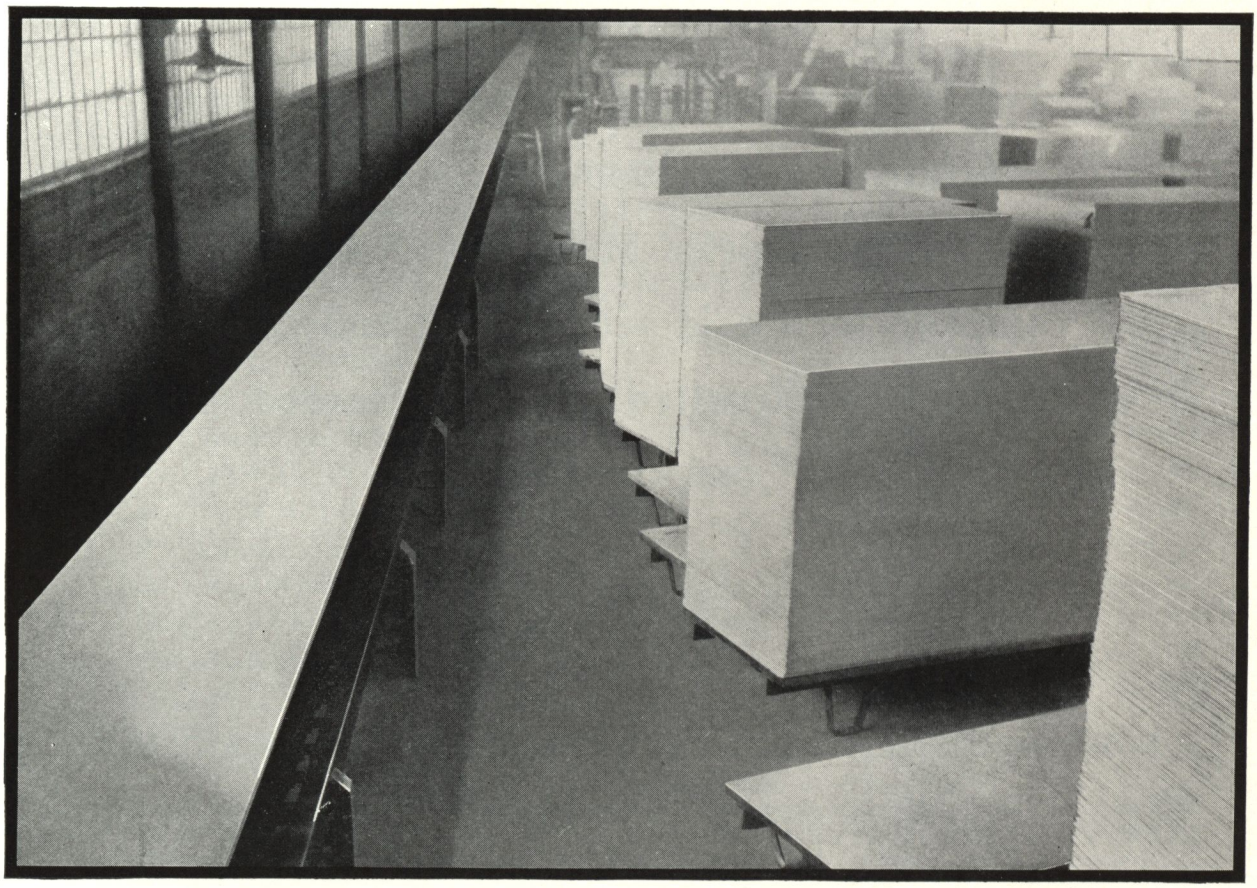
SEVEN MEN AT A TABLE

How National Gypsum started from scratch in 1925—changed the standards of an entire industry—added profitable items and enlisted 7000 reputable Gold Bond dealers—and is today one of the potent factors in the wall and ceiling field

THE story of National Gypsum is a success story, pure and simple. It starts back in 1925, with seven men seated around a conference table in Buffalo.

Not one of these men was a millionaire. Their total resources, reckoned in the figures of big business, was a mere nothing. Yet they had what many a failure lacked —first hand knowledge of architect, contractor and dealer problems through long experience in the building products field.

They also had an idea that better gypsum wallboard could be made than that which was on the market at that time—heavy, brittle stuff, with little or no insulation value. But which even then appealed to dealer and architect as a wall material superior to old-time fibre boards.



One of the Board Operations in the Large Gypsum Mill at Clarence Center, N. Y.

First Light-Weight Board

Every one knows what happened immediately following the introduction of the first Gold Bond wallboard. Lighter by several hundred pounds per thousand square feet, stronger, for the first time giving real insulation value, and sold only through recognized dealers—it was a sensation. During the first few months more than 800 reputable dealers investigated this board and this new company, and then swung over.

Pooh-poohed at first by competition, National continued to add new dealers. Conservatives who waited to see what this new company would "amount to" hesitated no longer, stocked up on the new board, and discovered that for the first time they had a real profit-maker in gypsum wallboard.

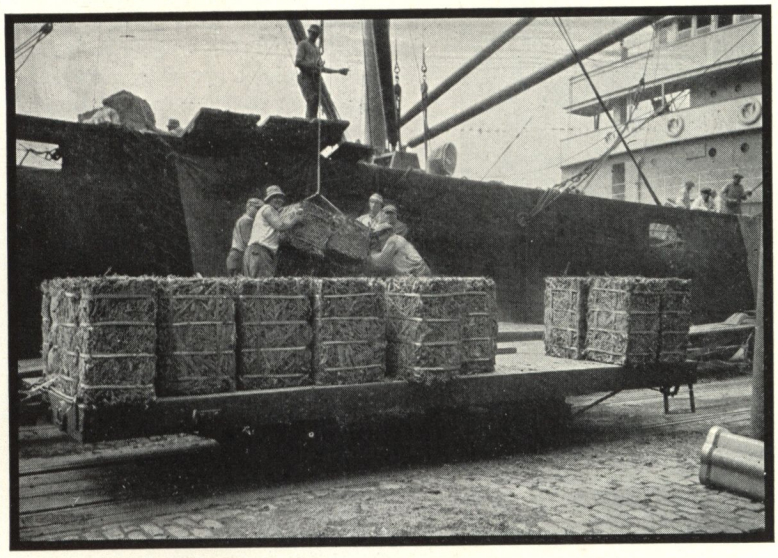
In another few months with National sales rolling up volume, competition began to experiment with a similar board. But meanwhile National had not been asleep. Improvement followed improvement. Research laboratories were constantly at work with an eye to the industry's need—the strongest, lightest board available.

The weight was further decreased. Handling was made easier.

Gypsum Mill at National City, Mich.

Now an Even Better Wallboard

In April, 1934, the greatest improvement since the introduction of light weight gypsum wallboard was announced by National Gypsum Company—a 3/8-inch board weighing only 1350 pounds to the thousand square feet, 18% lighter than any Gold Bond hitherto made, stronger, with much greater insulation value. Better all the way around, the saving in unloading and handling costs alone amounts to a sizable item on every worthwhile job.



Unloading Raw Material for Insulation at Camden, N. J.

A COMPLETE WALL AND CEILING SERVICE

Gypsum . . . Lime . . . Insulation Metal Products

Always in the back of the heads of the management of National was a desire to build a complete Gold Bond wall and ceiling service, and thus be in a position to offer the dealer a complete and well rounded out line, backed by the quality reputation and guarantee of a single organization. Today that expectation is

realized, and National's services to the trade fall under four heads, all applying directly to wall and ceiling construction:

Gypsum Plasters, Lath and Wallboard

Since its organization in 1925, Gold Bond has pioneered many important changes for better gypsum products. National's story of quality begins at the mine where the rock is the best to be found and continues through every carefully supervised step of factory operation, to the finished job on the wall. The installation of new machinery and methods, plus strict laboratory standards at the mill, has resulted in improvements in Gold Bond Gypsum Plaster, until today it is one of the most favorably known products of its kind. A perfect team mate for Gold Bond Plaster is Gold Bond Gypsum Lath, made under the same laboratory control as regular Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard and Gypsum Plaster.

To round out its line of gypsum products completely, National in 1933 absorbed the patents of the Macoustic Engineering Co., long known as the world leaders in the acoustical plaster field. The Macoustic Engineering Division of National Gypsum, and its experienced engineers are available to discuss all acoustical problems regardless of size.

Finish Lime Plant at Luckey, Ohio, Operated Under Laboratory Control

Lime

Second of the four essentials to a complete wall and ceiling service is lime. National's Finish Lime Plant is located at Luckey, in the heart of the rich Ohio dolomite lime field. Here a modern mill is operated, under laboratory control, turning out a finished product that is second to none. . . . Additional lime plants are located at York, Pa., Oranda, Va., and Lime City, Tex., where Mason's Lime, Chemical Lime, Agricultural and Industrial lime are manufactured.

Section of Lime Quarry, Luckey, Ohio, in the Heart of the Dolomite Field

Insulation

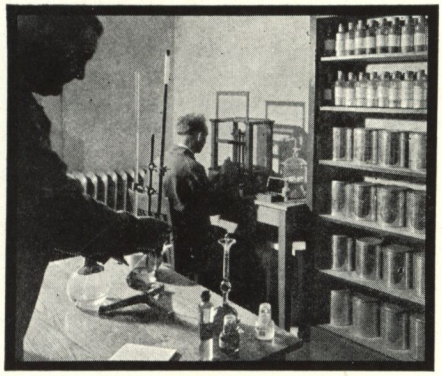
Gold Bond Fibre Insulation Board is famous for its superior strength, permanence, weather resistance and toughness. Its superiority to boards made of quick growing material is largely due to the imported licorice root fibre of which it is formed. This four year growth in stony tropical soil, is literally the toughest insulation material known.

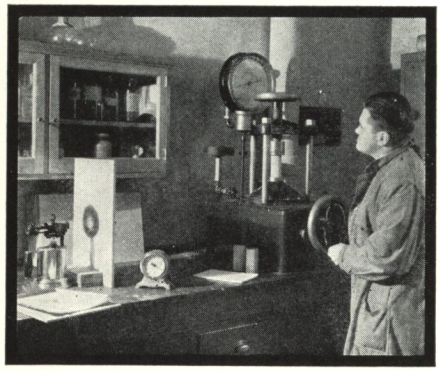
Gold Bond Aluminum Foil Insulation Lath and full length wallboard are made by laminating sheets of pure aluminum to one side of regular gypsum lath and board. The reflective insulation resulting, besides being fire-proof, is considered by many the best type available.

Metal Lath

The next step in completing the all-around wall and ceiling service offered by National was the pur-

chase early in 1934 of the complete metal lath plant of Kalman Steel Corp., located at Niles, Ohio. In this plant, with the installation of newest and latest machinery, National is manufacturing a full line of metal lath and reinforcing products, under the same quality supervision that marks the production of every product bearing the Gold Bond name.



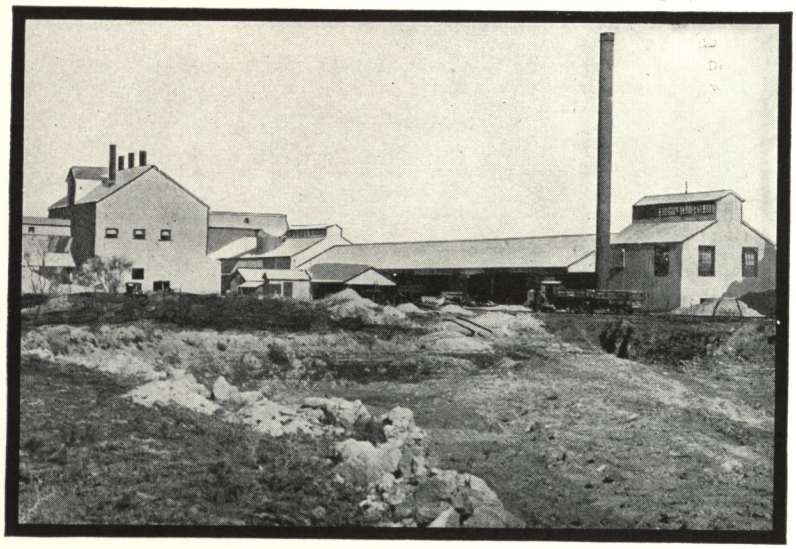


Typical Views in the Laboratories at Plants and Main Office

Acquisition of Universal Gypsum and Lime Company in 1935 . . . Another Great Step in Gold Bond's Progress

In September, 1935, came the important announcement that National Gypsum Company had acquired control of, and taken over the management of, Universal Gypsum and Lime Company, with its three gypsum plants and three lime plants.

This gave National a chain of eleven plants, including a gypsum mill in Texas to better serve the Southwest and another in Fort Dodge, Iowa, to accommodate the Middle-Western States. This network of eleven plants, located advantageously from Iowa to the Atlantic Seaboard and from Northern Michigan to Texas, enables Gold Bond to render the utmost in service to dealers in every town and hamlet this side of the Rockies.



The Model Gypsum Plant at Rotan, Texas. Insures Prompt Service to Dealers in the Southwest.

Gold Bond Plant at Niles, Ohio, where Gold Bond Metal Products Are Made

YEARS
OF PROGRESS

Since 1925, NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY has come all the way from bottom place in the gypsum industry, to top position in the wall and ceiling products field.

The progress that has marked these years can easily be accounted for. It has always been Gold Bond's policy to understand architect, contractor and dealers problems, to meet these problems with quality products salable at a fair profit, and to support its products and dealers with intelligent, forward-looking merchandising plans.

The most significant proof of National's position today can be gained by a study of its financial reports for four depression years, during which the company moved steadily ahead, increasing its representation and service facilities in the field, and added numerous new dealers of the most desirable type.

Gold Bond has come a long way since those seven men gathered around a table to discuss a new kind of gypsum wallboard and a new idea of service to the trade back in 1925. But it has never strayed from the original ideas of fair play and inventive research laid down at that meeting. It never will.

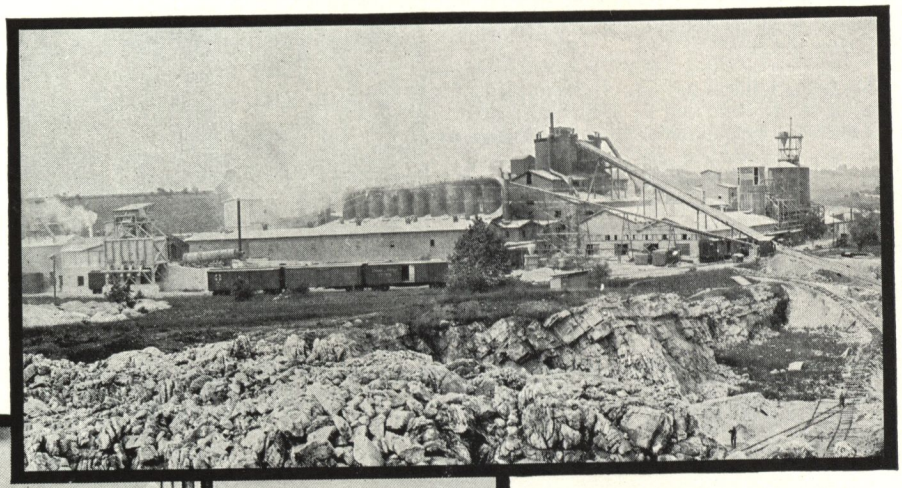
Gypsum Plant at Akron, N. Y.

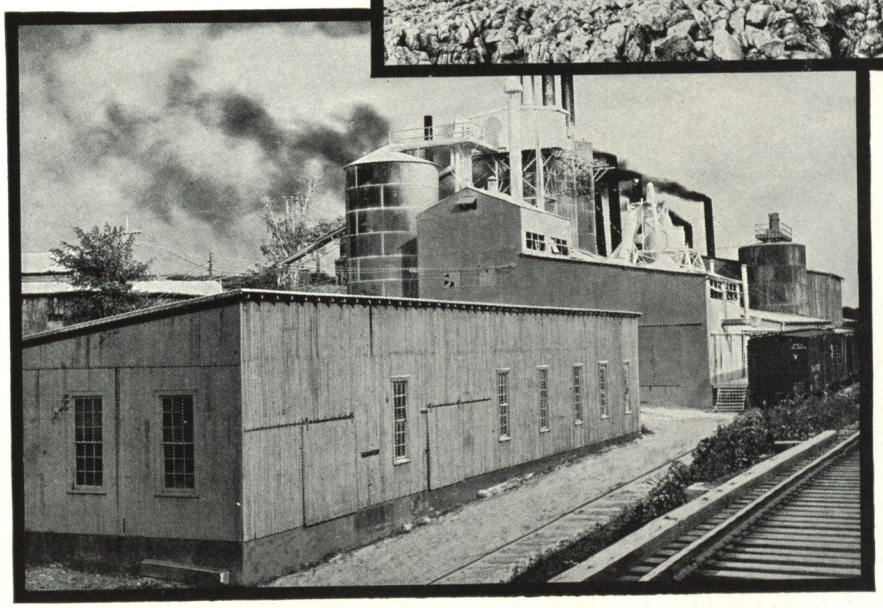
Gold Bond is fortunate in having two mines and two plants in the heart of Western New York's rich gypsum deposit (Akron and Clarence Center, N. Y.)

Below:

Lime Plant at York, Pa.

One of the most modern and complete lime plants in the country. Gas-fired kilns, designed and installed in this plant by world-famous engineers, produce a more uniformly burned product, so vitally important in the manufacture of lime.



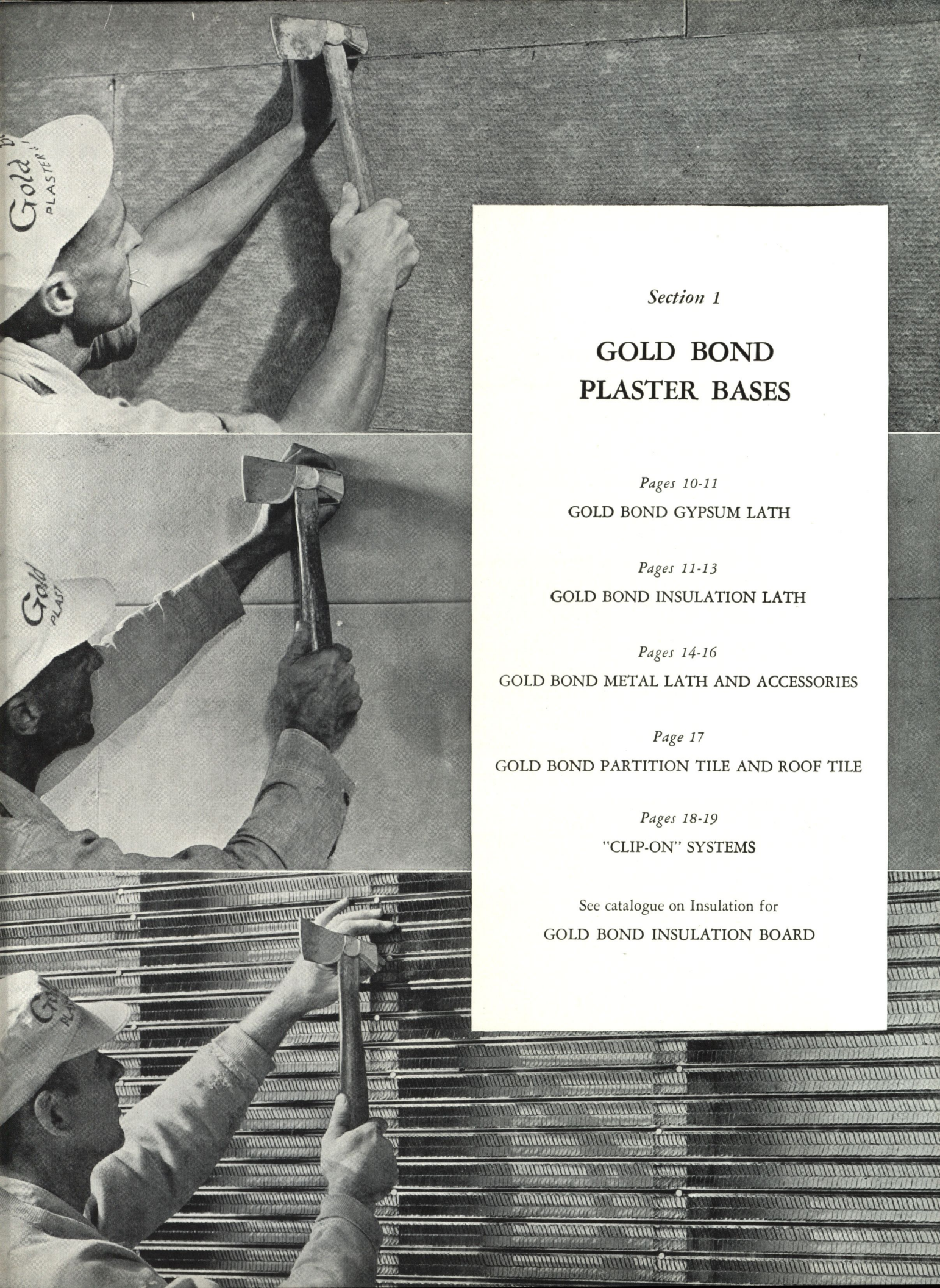


At Left:

Oranda, Va., Lime Plant

Limestone from the mines at Oranda, Va. and York, Pa., is noted for its purity and high calcium content.

At both of these plants, is manufactured Mason's Lime and a full line of Agricultural and Industrial Lime, the latter product being used in the manufacture of paper, bricks, glass, chemical and steel products, for water softening, and for dozens of other industrial uses.



Section 1

GOLD BOND PLASTER BASES

Pages 10-11

GOLD BOND GYPSUM LATH

Pages 11-13

GOLD BOND INSULATION LATH

Pages 14-16

GOLD BOND METAL LATH AND ACCESSORIES

Page 17

GOLD BOND PARTITION TILE AND ROOF TILE

Pages 18-19

"CLIP-ON" SYSTEMS

See catalogue on Insulation for

GOLD BOND INSULATION BOARD

GOLD BOND PATENTED GYPSUM LATH

Exclusive Patents give Gold Bond Gypsum Lath many distinct advantages in addition to lighter handling weight

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath Saves Time and Labor in Handling and in Application. Comes in Handy Bundles

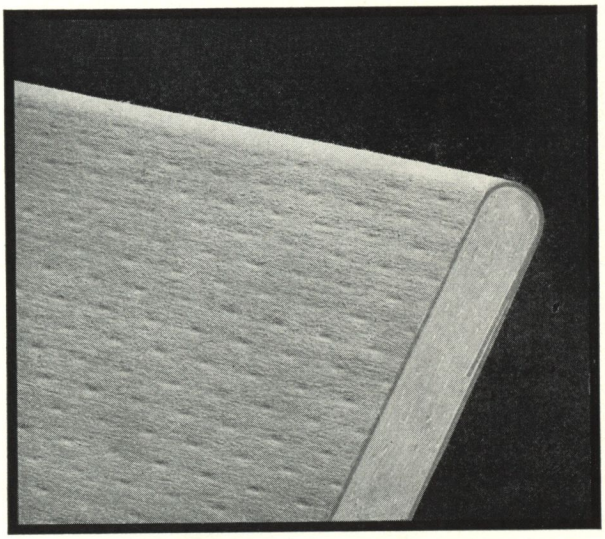
MADE under the same exclusive patents as Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard, Gold Bond Gypsum Lath has all the advantages of extra light handling weight, superior strength, and easy nailing qualities that distinguish this brand of gypsum board.

Superior Bond to Plaster

The bond of plaster to Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is not dependent on mechanical keys but is obtained by the felting action of billions of gypsum crystals in the set plaster embedding themselves onto the surface of the Gold Bond Gypsum Lath during the setting action. Authoritative tests have shown this bond to be four times as great as any mechanical bond such as that obtained on wood lath, metal lath, etc.

Insulating—Easy Nailing

The extra insulation value offered by Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is accounted for by the patented process which results in the core being filled with millions of uniformly tiny air bubbles. These little dead air pockets make effective insulation, at the same time detracting in no way from the superior strength of the product. Their presence also helps account for the fact that there is little likelihood of Gold Bond Lath splintering or cracking at the edges when nailed.



The Distinctive Indented Surface of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath
(16-in. widths only, have indented surface)

Fireproof Qualities

Because it is solid gypsum rock, Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is highly fire resistant. In repeated blow-torch tests, the material has shown its ability to resist fire. It is non-inflammable and non-combustible. When covered with ½ in. of plaster, it makes a wall ⅞ in. thick—solid gypsum rock.

A Brace to Framing

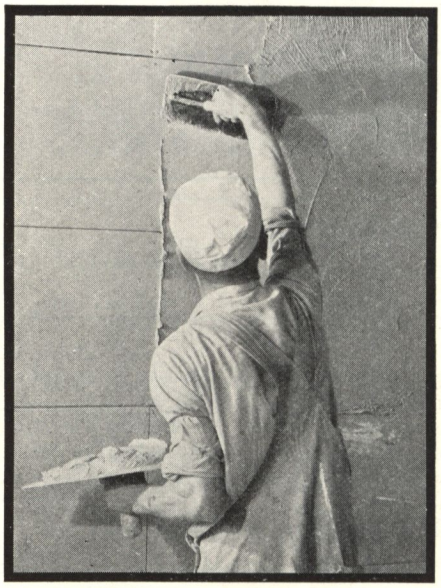
The strength and rigidity imparted to a wall by a section of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath adds considerably to the structural strength of the building as a whole. Also there is less likelihood of plaster cracking.

No Waste—No Buckling

A noticeable saving is made when Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is used because of the fact that no plaster is lost going into keys or dropping. All the plaster applied goes directly onto the surface. Gypsum Lath is an extremely rigid plaster base with gypsum rock its main constituent. It is therefore free from swelling or buckling, inherent in fibrous plaster bases and is absolutely unaffected by application of wet plaster. Gypsum Lath walls are always true, regardless of the most adverse moisture conditions.

Cost and Time Saving

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath costs are extremely moderate . . . only slightly more than inflammable wood lath. The main difference is not in price but in the better appearance, and permanence of the finished job. Application of gypsum lath in sheets is, of course, less costly than nailing up wooden lath strips. Also there is a great saving in plasterer's time, as the slightly indented surface of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath allows plaster to be spread evenly and fast, with no wasted time or material going into making keys.



It is a Good Sound Wall for a Workman to be Proud of. Fireproof, too. Patented Indented Surface Aids Application of Plaster

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath Advantages

1. **Ideal Plaster Base**
   Provides a greater bond for gypsum plaster than any other type of lath.
2. **Low in Cost**
   Costs but little more than wood lath and plaster but gives better job—more rigid and more fire-resisting.
3. **Braces the Framing**
   The strength and rigidity of large sheets braces the structural framing.
4. **Saves Time on the Job**
   Saves time in application and plaster dries more quickly and evenly.
5. **Fireproof Qualities**
   It does not burn or readily transmit heat.
6. **Sound Insulating Qualities**
   Very effective in elimination of sound transmission.
7. **Does Not Expand, Contract, Swell or Buckle**
   Non-warping. No cracks due to buckling of lath.
8. **No Waste of Plaster**
   Does not require keys, so saves on plaster from keys and droppings.
9. **Light and Easily Handled**
   Light in weight, easily handled and no rough edges or splinters.
10. **Allows Uniform Plaster Thickness**
    With no buckling, the plaster is applied in even thickness.

Specifications: See Master Specifications, page 32.

Detail Characteristics of Gold Bond Lath

General Characteristics—Size, Weight, etc.

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is ⅜ in. thick (also made in ¼ in. and ½ in. thicknesses), consisting of a cellular gypsum core encased in a special fibre sheet covering front, back and long edges. Edges are rounded, smooth and assure easy handling.

Sizes of Sheets, Weight and Packing

The sheets are made in two standard sizes:

16x32x⅜ in. Packed 6 to a bdle., 21⅓ sq. ft. Wt. about 40 lbs.

16x48x⅜ in. Packed 6 to a bundle, 32 sq. ft. Wt. about 60 lbs.

Also made in 24x32 in., 32x36 in., and other special sizes, and in ¼ and ½ in. thicknesses. . . . Lath with indented surface supplied only in the standard width of 16 inches.

Gold Bond Identification

Each sheet is stamped on the back with the Gold Bond Trade Mark and this side is turned against the studs when applied. The slightly indented pattern on both sides as shown in the illustration is also a distinctive identification even after application. While the indention is slight, it has been proved by tests that it aids in preventing slipping of the plaster when being applied.

Application and Saving of Time

There is an actual saving in labor time in the application of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath as against wood lath. A lather can average 125 to 150 sq. yds. of gypsum lath a day, while 100 to 115 sq. yds. is an average for wood lath. Because of the uniform size sheets it is easy to cut and fit around openings, etc. When scored with a sharp edge, it breaks cleanly over a straight edge. Joints of the lath must be staggered when applying. Gypsum lath must not be wetted before or after application.

Only Gypsum plaster should be used on gypsum lath. It is easier for the plasterer to apply the plaster as he does not have to form keys and his plaster goes farther and quicker. There is also about a 20% saving in the amount of plaster required.

As the plaster is of uniform thickness without extra depth of keys, it dries out faster and more evenly. This means the job is finished and the wall or ceiling ready for trim or finish in a shorter time.

Preventing Shrinkage from Wet Plaster

The prevention of shrinkage in the wood frame is aided by the use of gypsum lath. The lath does not absorb moisture from the plaster, so keeps it away from the inside of the partition and studs. It also keeps the wet plaster from actual contact with the wood framing. As the lath itself does not expand or contract and acts as actual bracing, the possibility of cracking is reduced to a minimum.

GOLD BOND INSULATION LATH

There are two types of Gold Bond Insulation Lath:

No. 1—Gold Bond Aluminum Foil Lath which presents the newest and most effective principle—reflective insulation—in combination with rigid fireproof gypsum lath.

No. 2—Gold Bond Fibre Insulation Lath made full ½-in. thick of the tough fibres of the licorice root plant.

A complete description of both types of lath is given in the section on Gold Bond Insulation.

GOLD BOND REINFORCED JOINT GYPSUM LATHING SYSTEM

A Lathing System which we believe provides the most satisfactory lathing base

IN general the system consists of the use of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath, the reinforcing of all joints of the lath, all internal angles of walls and ceilings and around door and window openings with metal reinforcing. All external angles should be protected with corner beads.

Three Coat Plaster Job Required

With Gold Bond Reinforced Joint Lathing System it is necessary to use a three coat plastering job to adequately cover the metal reinforcing strips. This assures a full ½-in. thickness of plaster being applied, resulting in a strong, thick wall over all. It precludes the possibility of skim coating the job or applying plaster too thin for best results.

The Ideal Plaster Base System

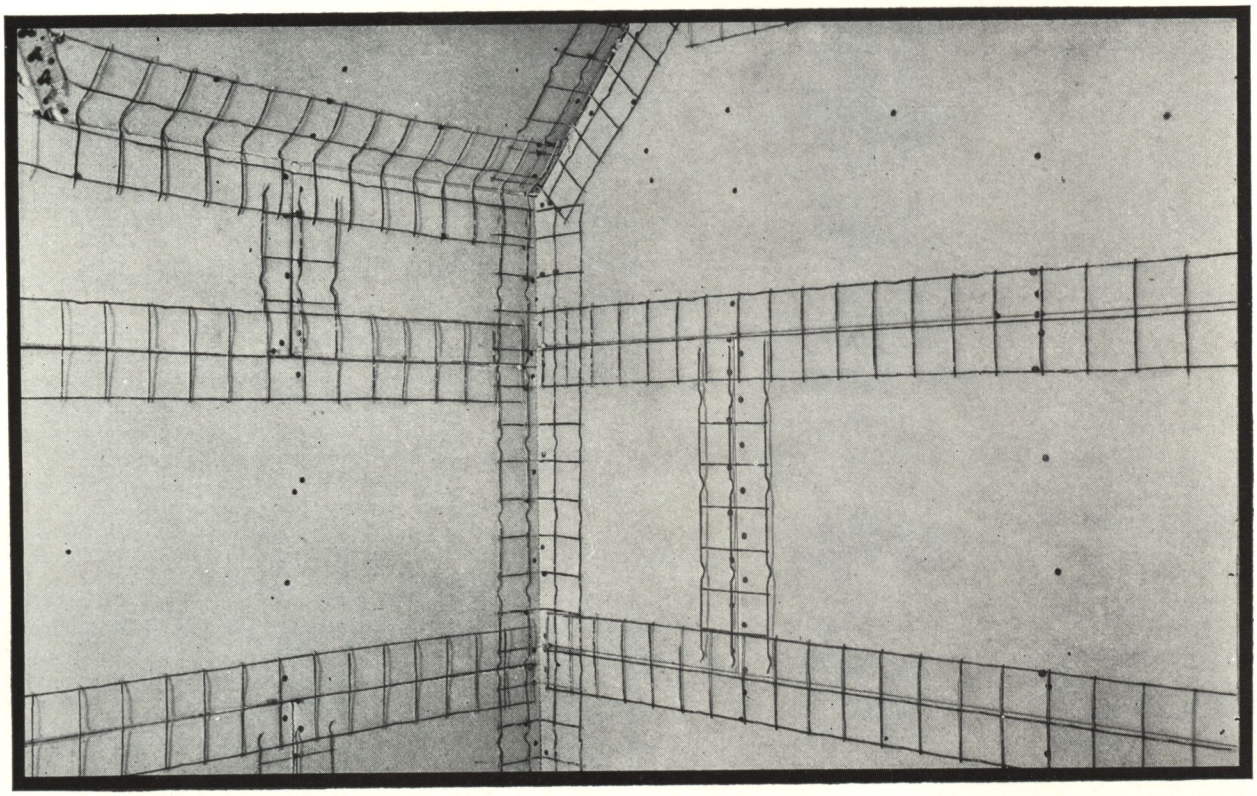
We believe this system to be the ideal lathing system considered from all standpoints of construction. It offers the special advantages of gypsum lath and in addition safeguards against the possibility of any cracks developing at the joints in the lath except under serious settling of the building. While it costs slightly more than using plain gypsum lath its use is justified where the best workmanship is desired.

The Reinforced Joint

The reinforcing of the joint is accomplished by the use of a metal reinforcing mesh nailed over all joints. This becomes embedded in the plaster as it is applied. The reinforcing used in this manner produces a real reinforced plaster slab which is ⅞ in. thick. The actual strength developed at the joint amounts to five times that of an unreinforced joint!

One Hour Fire Test

The lathing system, plastered with three coats of plaster ⅞ in. grounds will withstand the Standard One Hour Fire Test as specified by the American Society for Testing Materials.



Interior Showing the Reinforced Joints Ready for Plastering

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

FOR GOLD BOND REINFORCED JOINT LATHING SYSTEM

1. Scope of Work

The Gold Bond Reinforced Joint Lathing System shall be used in the following locations. (List where the system is to be used.)

2. Checking of Framing

Lather shall examine all framing for accuracy and proper nailings before applying lath. All electric outlets shall be properly located and set and all openings shall be framed. Any defective work shall be reported to the architect before lathing is started.

3. Materials

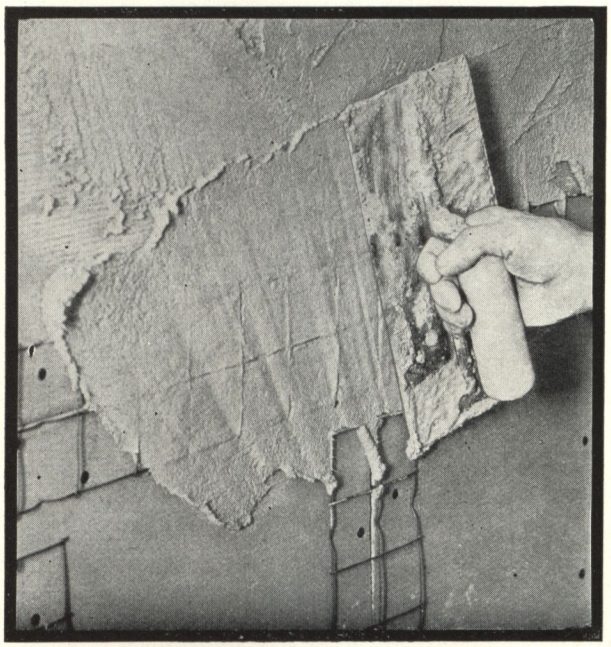
3–1. All materials shall be supplied by the National Gypsum Company and shall be delivered to the job in their original packages.

3–2. Lath—Gold Bond Gypsum Lath (3/8 x 16 x 48 in.).

3–3. Joint Reinforcing—Reinforcing Mesh 4 x 48 in. for lath and diagonal reinforcing and 6 x 48 in. for internal angles.

3–4. Metal Corner Beads—Gold Bond Galvanized Metal Corner Bead.

3–5. Metal Lath—Gold Bond Expanded Metal Lath, (weight), (Painted), (Galvanized), (Copper Bearing), (Armco Ingot Iron).



Gold Bond Reinforcing Joint Showing How Steel Is Automatically Embedded in the Plaster

3–6. Nails—For Application of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath shall be standard lathing blued nails (1 1/8 in. x 13 gauge—7/16 heads).

3–7. For application of Gold Bond Reinforcing, special nail supplied with the reinforcing shall be used.

4. Application of Gold Bond Lathing System for Wood Framing

4–1. All walls, ceilings and partitions, as specified, shall be covered with Gold Bond Gypsum Lath.

4–2. Lath shall be applied with trade marks facing the stud joists or furring, taking care to break joints. Vertical joints shall not occur opposite each other on the same stud. Lath shall be neatly fitted tightly at all angles.

4–3. All lath shall be cut first by scoring lath with hatchet or knife and then break over straight edge.

4–4. All lath (16 x 48 in.) shall be nailed to bearings with 10 standard lathing nails—using three (3) nails along each 16-in. edge and one (1) nail at each bearing on long side. Nails shall be kept back at least 3/8 in. but not more than 3/4 in. from edges of boards. Nails shall be driven home without breaking surface of lath. No nails shall be used beyond edges of lath except when lath is applied to curved surfaces.

4–5. Any openings for outlet boxes, etc., shall be cut clean and neatly fitted to proper sizes and locations.

5. Reinforcing Joints

5–1. Gold Bond Joint Reinforcing shall then be applied over all vertical and horizontal joints of lath. Horizontal joints shall be covered first, using 48 in. strips, then cover end and short joints with reinforcing strips 12 in. long. Reinforcing shall be securely nailed centered over each joint.

5–2. All internal angles of walls and ceilings shall have Gold Bond Angle Reinforcing with 3 in. leg, applied before applying the reinforcing over lath joints. Reinforcing shall butt but not over-lap and shall be applied with crimp against face of lath.

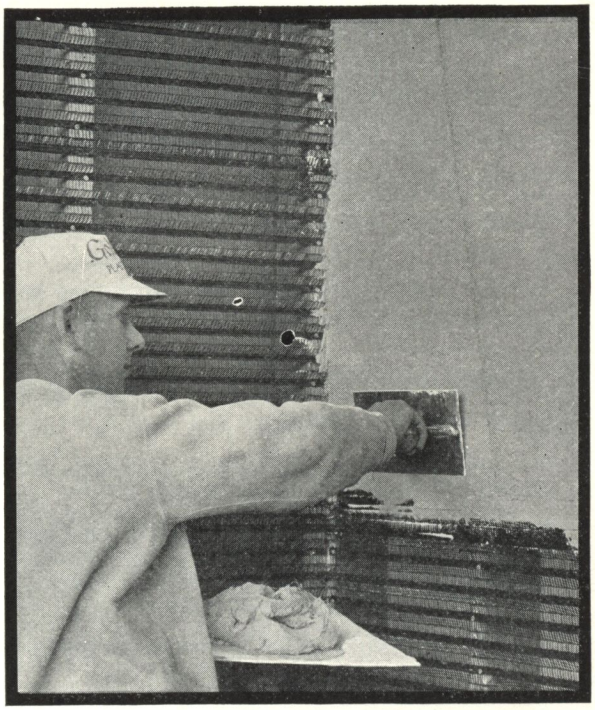
5–3. All openings for doors, windows, arches, etc., shall be reinforced at corners by diagonal reinforcing 12 in. long.

5–4. All reinforcing shall be securely nailed by special nails, supplied with reinforcing, every 12 in. and staggered along both edges of lath.

5–5. All external angles shall be reinforced full length or height with (specify no.) Gold Bond Corner Bead securely nailed over the edge of gypsum lath.

6. Plastering

6–1. Plastering shall be three-coat work of gypsum plaster (specify plaster, finish, etc.).



Gold Bond Metal Lath is easily and quickly applied. Partitions made with it are rated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as second only to reinforced concrete

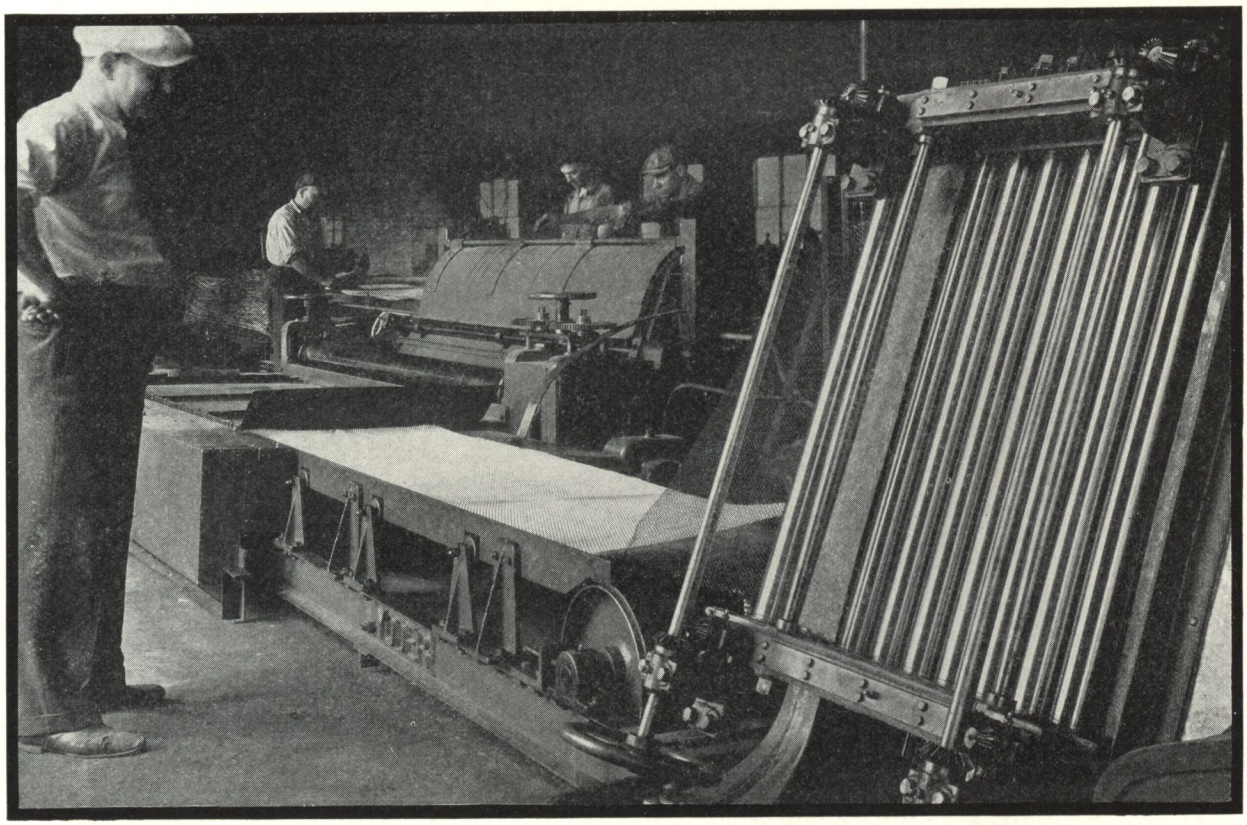
GOLD BOND METAL LATH AND ACCESSORIES

Most Gold Bond Metal Lath Products are made from steel sheets manufactured by the open hearth process

THE National Board of Fire Underwriters gives Metal Lath with gypsum plaster on wood studs a one hour fire rating. This means should a fire start in one room it will take one hour before it reaches the room adjoining.

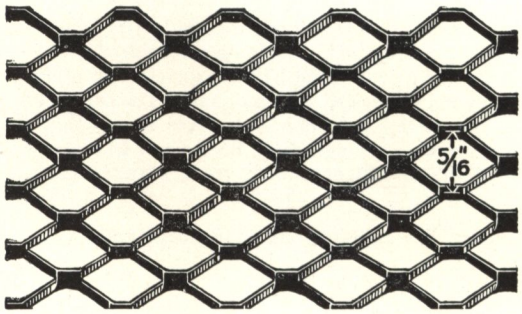
The Board of Fire Underwriters also rates Metal Lath partitions second only to reinforced concrete—and above all others in resistance to earthquake and explosion shocks.

Space permits in this catalog only the inclusion of the most used items in the Gold Bond Metal Lath and accessory line. Others on which complete information can be obtained by writing Metal Lath Division, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., include: Corner beads—5-in. wing expansion, scalloped, bull nose expansion and wide flange. Base beads—standard, expansion flush and curved point. Also available and of best quality, corner bead clips, Gold Bond Stripite (a diamond mesh lath cut into strips), galvanized tie wire and special Gold Bond Corrugated Wall Ties, used to bond wood sheathing and brick veneer and other masonry surfaces.



Newest Type of Metal Lath Machine—in Use at Niles, Ohio, Plant

GOLD BOND METAL LATH PRODUCTS



Gold Bond Small Diamond Mesh Lath

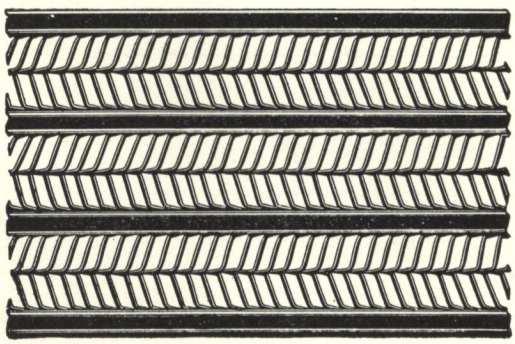
Can be used on any type of metal lath job. It constitutes better than 50% of all the metal lath sold.

Gold Bond Small Mesh boasts of having as small a mesh as any diamond mesh manufactured; containing approximately 3000 more keys per square yard than the regular 3/8 in. mesh. Our sheets lay perfectly flat and each sheet has re-squared ends assuring full covering width. Regular 3/8 in. mesh can be furnished upon request. Is made from open hearth box annealed sheets.

Standard Weights—2.2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.4 lb. Furnished in painted steel, copper bearing and Armco Iron. Galvanized in 2.5 and 3.4 lb. only.

Sheet Sizes

—24 in. x 96 in. 9 sheets per bundle or 16 sq. yds.
—27 in. x 96 in. 10 sheets per bundle or 20 sq. yds.



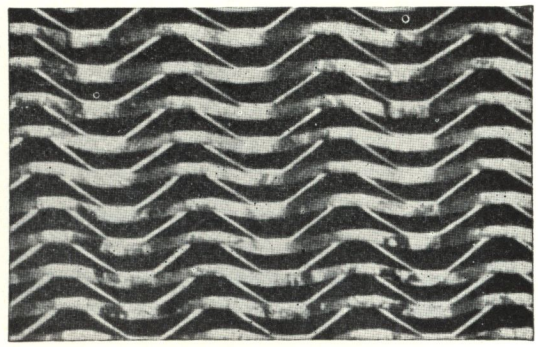
Gold Bond 1/8-in. Flat Rib Lath

Was primarily designed for a growing demand by the trade for a more rigid expanded metal lath and a more economical plastering job. Its ribs are shaped in the form of a "Z"; this together with its herringbone design makes it exceptionally rigid. It is easy to erect and nail and does not buckle or sag.

Gold Bond Flat Rib saves approximately 25% of plaster over the 3/8 in. Diamond Mesh Lath. Its biggest use is for walls and ceiling in the better class of residential, apartment house and hotel construction. Made from open hearth box annealed sheets.

Standard Weights—2.75, 3.0 and 3.4 lb. Furnished in painted steel and copper bearing steel. Galvanized in the 3.4 lb. weight only.

Sheet Size—24 in. x 96 in. 9 sheets per bundle or 16 sq. yds.

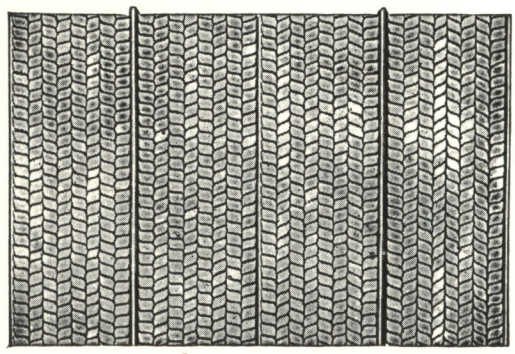


Gold Bond Cup Lath

Is the ideal stucco base. It is an exclusive Gold Bond Product. The meshes are 3/8 in. wide. Its most unique feature is that each mesh is corrugated 1/4 in. deep running in a continuous straight line through the length of the sheet as well as across the full width of the sheet. This exclusive cup feature assures a proper thickness of the plaster or stucco and provides for the most uniformly efficient key possible reinforcing the plaster in all directions. Made from open hearth box annealed sheets.

Standard Weights—2.5, 3.0, and 3.4 lb. Can be furnished in painted steel, copper bearing and Armco Iron. Galvanized in 2.5 and 3.4 lb. only.

Sheet Size—18 in. x 96 in. 15 sheets per bundle or 20 sq. yds.



Gold Bond 3/8-in. Rib Lath

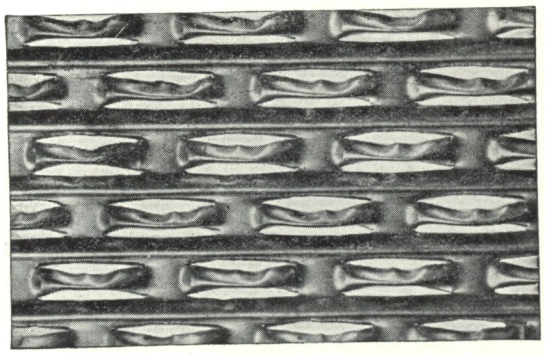
Is generally used for ceiling and for concrete reinforcing in floors in connection with steel joists, junior beams, etc.

Gold Bond 3/8 in. Rib is outstanding for its rigidity. Ribs are 4 in. on center. Sheets nest perfectly when lapping which results in a smooth surface for plastering, thereby eliminating bulges and creating a saving in plaster waste. Manufactured from open hearth box annealed sheets.

Standard Weights—2.5, 3.0, 3.4 and 4.0 lb. Furnished in painted copper bearing steel and Armco Iron. Galvanized in 3.4 lb. only.

Sheet Size—24 in. x 96 in. 9 sheets per bundle or 16 sq. yds.

GOLD BOND METAL LATH PRODUCTS

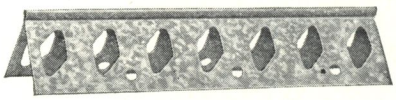


Gold Bond Sheet Lath

Is used generally for tile backing due to its being the most rigid lath manufactured. It requires considerably less plaster than any other type of metal lath and therefore, is often used on residences and large apartment buildings. The trough formation of the ribs creates a suction and makes it the ideal lath for overhead work on ceilings. Gold Bond Sheet Lath is of our own exclusive design. Manufactured from open hearth annealed sheets.

Standard Weights—4.5 lb. in painted and 5.5 lb. in galvanized.

Sheet Size—24 in. x 96 in. 9 sheets per bundle or 16 sq. yds.



Gold Bond Standard Corner Bead

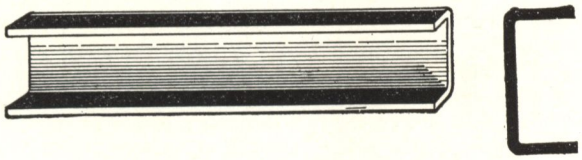
Can be used on any type of construction. It provides an absolute straight corner and is easily erected. Every bead must be straight and true before it leaves our plant.

Stock Lengths—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. Made in 26 gauge. 24 gauge on special order. Packed 10 pieces per bundle. Weighs 200 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

Gold Bond Standard Expansion Corner Beads

Can be used in all types of construction. Forms an exceptionally fine key due to the reinforcing given by the 2½ in. wings. Is easily erected.

Stock Lengths—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. Made in 26 gauge. 24 gauge on special order. Shipped in crates of approximately 500 or 1000 feet only. Weigh 208 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.



Gold Bond Cold Rolled Channels

Are used generally for suspended ceiling work and 2 in. solid partitions. They are formed cold from the best quality strip steel. Gold Bond Channels are absolutely straight and are especially adaptable to form work because of their bending qualities and rigidity.

Type	Stock Lengths, Feet	Pcs. per Bundle	Weight per 1000 lin. ft. lbs.
Pencil	12, 14	20	113
Box	16, 18, 20	20	276
¾ in.	16, 18, 20	20	276
1 in.	16, 18, 20	20	332
1½ in.	16, 18, 20	10	442
2 in.	16, 18, 20	10	553

Furnished unpainted unless otherwise specified. Pencil Channel always furnished in painted stock.

Supplied for 20″ and 31½″ openings. Two pieces to set.

Supplied for 31½″ x 49½″ openings. Four pieces to set.

Supplied for 61½″ and 70½″ openings. Four pieces to set.

Gold Bond Metal Arches

Are made from galvannealed sheet steel. A perfect arch for approximately half the cost of curved wood forms to which must be fitted corner bead and metal lath. They are easy to erect and are ideal for residences and apartment houses. Gold Bond Metal Arches are made in true circle, gothic and elliptic designs. They are standard for 2 x 4 studs or bucks. The studs or bucks are to be spaced 1½ in. wider than the desired finished opening.

This allowance is for the thickness of the lath and plaster ground. Can be jointed with standard corner bead by using the shank of a No. 7 box nail.

GOLD BOND GYPSUM PARTITION TILE AND SHORT SPAN REINFORCED GYPSUM ROOF TILE

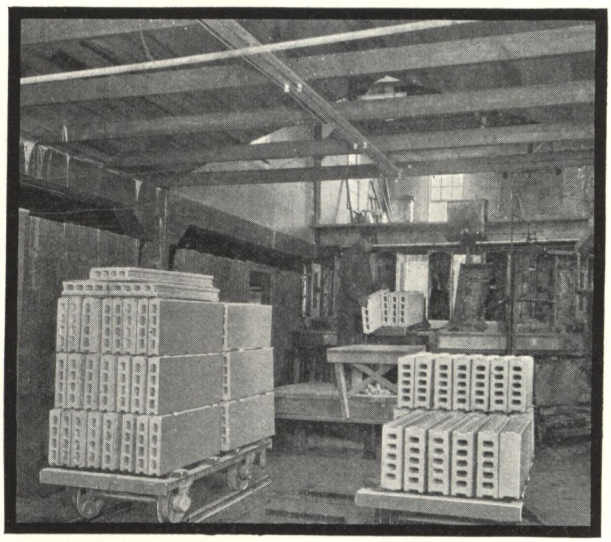
True, uniform, machine moulded tiles that are fireproof, insulative, lightweight and easily handled

PARTITION TILE

GOLD Bond Gypsum Partition Tile is a lightweight, sturdy product, used for the finest type of fireproof partitions.

Supplied in all standard thicknesses that permit economical erection with a minimum of waste. It is recognized as the standard material for interior, non-bearing partitions, column covering, and wall furring. Is particularly adapted to cutting or sawing and chasing for conduits, switch boxes and pipe lines.

Gold Bond Partition Tile is made under the most modern methods with the latest type of machinery, in standard uniform sizes 12 in. x 30 in., thickness 2 in. solid and 3, 4, 5 and 6 in. hollow. 1½ in. and 2 in. hollow furring tile should be made on the job by ripping 3 in. and 4 in. hollow tile through the center, as this method effects a distinct saving.



One of the Partition Tile Machines at the Fort Dodge Plant

ROOF TILE

Short span gypsum roof tile construction is by far the most flexible of any precast system. Gold Bond Roof Tile is accurately machine moulded and reinforced with electrical welded galvanized steel fabric. May be used on any type of factory or industrial building, power plants, schools and is particularly adapted to special pitched roofs that are cut up with hips, valleys or dormers.

Gold Bond Short Span Roof Tile requires sub-purlin supports. These are usually standard T sections but lightweight I-beams or channel sections may be used with economy up to 12 ft. They are made 3 in. solid, 12 in. wide and 30 in. long, extra dense and reinforced with electrically welded galvanized steel fabric placed near the bottom. The most economical span for standard 3 and 3¼ in. T's is from 6 ft. 7 in. to 7 ft. 4 in.

The tile is laid directly on steel supports without mortar and with the sides tight together, having full bearing on the sub-purlins. The grouting grooves are then filled with gypsum mortar and the roof is then ready for covering.

On sloping roofs, if channels are used for main purlins, they should open upwards in order to permit proper clipping of the sub-purlins.

Tie-rods are recommended for use on all roofs, using channel purlins regardless of slope or pitch.

Curb tile is used under sash, skylight frames, etc., and are made 3 in. x 15 in. x 30 in. The steel work should be laid out to accommodate a full or one-half 30-in. dimension.

Gold Bond Short Span Reinforced Roof Tile weighs approximately 17 lbs. per square foot. Is made of extra dense gypsum and because of the method of reinforcing is easily cut to fit job conditions.

The 3-in. solid roof tile has a high heat insulation value according to tests by recognized authorities of .41 B.t.u.'s per square foot per degree difference in temperature per hour. This excellent insulating property prevents the usual condensation which occurs on the under side of non-insulative constructions.

TABLE OF SIZES AND WEIGHTS

Size of Gold Bond Gypsum Partition Tile	For Ceiling Heights Up to	Weight of Tile Lbs. per sq. ft.	Weight of Mortar Lbs. per sq. ft.	Weight of Plaster (one side) Lbs. per sq. ft.	Total Weight Tile, Mortar and Plaster (two sides) Lbs. per sq. ft.
2" Solid ..... 12" x 30"	10 ft.	10.0	1.00	3	17.00
3" Hollow ..... 12" x 30"	13 ft.	10.0	1.20	3	17.20
4" Hollow ..... 12" x 30"	17 ft.	14.0	1.63	3	21.63
5" Hollow ..... 12" x 30"	20 ft.	17.2	2.04	3	25.24
6" Hollow ..... 12" x 30"	30 ft.	20.0	2.45	3	28.45

"CLIP-ON" SYSTEMS

Tested and satisfactorily proven Gypsum Lath Systems of construction for ceilings, furred walls and partitions

THE "Clip-On" Systems consist of complete assemblies of standard channels, patented "Clip" supports for special Gypsum Lath, and the application of Gypsum Plaster to completely finish any ceiling, furred wall or partition.

Solves Many Problems

Until the invention of "Clip-On" assembly in 1918, when providing for a suitable ceiling, furred wall or partition, almost every architect, builder and plasterer was confronted with the problem of selecting the proper type of structural members, determining their size and spacing, providing adequate fastening for the lathing materials and establishing the proper admixture and method of application for the plaster.

The "Clip-On" Systems, from the time of their inception, have provided a successful solution of all these problems. Specifying the "Clip-On" System, for the purpose desired, carries with it the assurance that:

(1) The metal parts will be of the proper kind, size and spacing to insure strength, rigidity and stiffness.

(2) The lathing background of gypsum lath will be adequately and firmly secured to the required supports by specially devised clips in such a manner as to provide an unsurpassed base for the plastering.

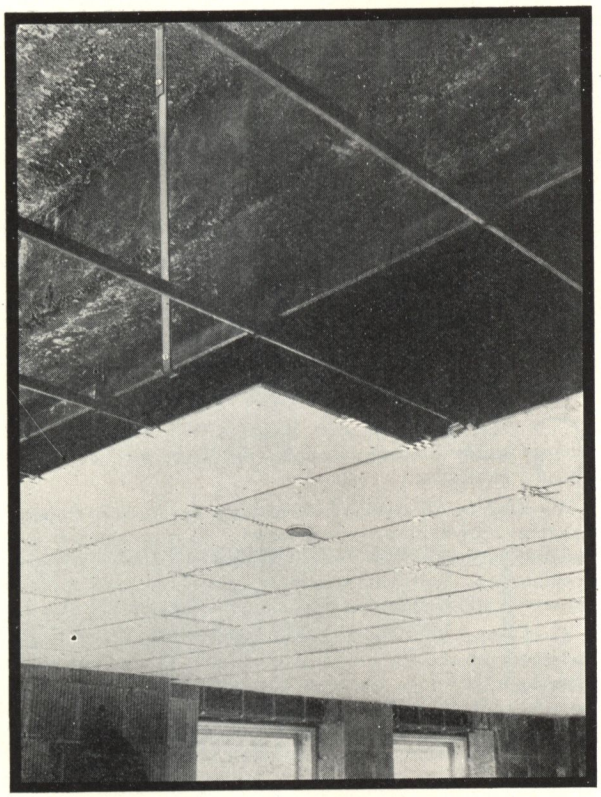
(3) The gypsum plaster will be permanently bonded to the fire resisting gypsum lath, presenting a true and unwavering plane throughout.

Simplified Construction

The simplicity of the "Clip-On" Systems can be readily seen from the photographs and descriptions that follow. In ceiling construction a rigid grillage composed of runner and furring channels fastened to hangers suspended from the floor construction above, is prepared quickly, requiring no special designs nor special materials. This is followed with the "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath which is fastened readily to the furring channels with the various types of clips provided for that purpose, as illustrated on the following page. The same conditions apply to furred walls or partitions which, in essence, are ceilings erected in a vertical position.

The "Clip-On" clips are of original design, and will fit any standard structural members used in the construction industry eliminating thereby the inconveniences and additional costs created by the use of special metal studs or supports. They are made of copper alloy galvanized metal, the gauge of the metal being heavy enough to take any load imposed. They are adapted to the erection of all types of partition and ceiling constructions.

"Clip-On" Gypsum Lath is made in units 16 x 48 x 3/8 in., to facilitate handling. They provide strength, fire resistance and lightness for the entire construction as well as durability through the waterproofing on the upper surface which prevents damage from external influences.



"Clip-On" Gypsum Lath Suspended Ceiling Furred Down from Concrete Floor Construction

Showing arrangement of hangers and extensions, runner and furring channels.

The "Clip-On" Systems are applicable to all types of building construction. Schools and hospitals have given preference to these systems because the perfect adhesion of the plaster to the gypsum lath eliminates all possibilities of falling plaster.

Long experience has proven that direct plaster to the underside of any floor construction does not yield the proper results. The "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath ceiling provides the solution as well as a more economical construction. The ceiling can be dropped to any desired distance below the floor construction and provides a uniform surface of equal density throughout so that "striping" and weakening of the bond cannot occur. This yields a level construction, stiff plastering base, maximum adhesion, straight plastering and a great saving in time. It is also worthwhile noting that there is a very definite saving in the total dead load in the use of metal tile forms and "Clip-On" ceiling as compared with clay tile construction and plastering directly to the tile and concrete. Painting and decorations can also be promptly applied and will not have to be constantly renewed.

"Clip-On" Plastering Materials

It has been definitely proven that one essential in "Clip-On" Systems is that "Clip-On" Bonding Plaster be used in applying the scratch and brown coats to the "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath, since it contains the necessary ingredients which will permit it to be spread on the Gypsum Lath to the specified 1/4 in. thickness. The Gypsum sets, crystallizes and becomes hard before all the moisture evaporates from the mixture, without affecting its elastic qualities to cope with the changes in temperature or other atmospheric conditions.

The "Clip-On" Bonding Plaster, exclusive of finish coat, is put on the various plaster backings as follows:

(1) **"Clip-On" Lath**—Ceilings, ¼ in. thick. Walls and partitions, ⅜ in. thick.

(2) **Metal Lath**—Front and through the lath, 1 in. thick.

(3) **Makite**—Brick and tile, ¾ in. thick.

(4) **Wood Lath**—½ in. thick exclusive of keys.

(5) **Concrete Surface**—⅛ in. for Scratch Coat. Balance of thickness with Brown Coat as required, to leave a level surface.

The quantity of sand added to each mix is governed by the type of plaster backing to be covered—using 180 lbs. of sand to 100 lbs. of "Clip-On" Bonding Plaster for the scratch coat on "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath, metal lath and wood lath. 250 to 300 lbs. of sand to 100 lbs. of "Clip-On" Bonding Plaster for Makite (brick and tile), and the brown coat on "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath, metal lath and wood lath.

In preparing the Scratch Coat, care must be taken that there is not too much sand mixed with the "Clip-On" Gypsum Plaster, since oversanding cuts down its spreading qualities.

The "Clip-On" Bonding Plaster is prepared so that it can be mixed by hand or machine. Should it be required that the material "set" faster, add a few handfuls of Portland cement or finishing lime to each batch, mix thoroughly and the desired results will be secured without endangering the quality of the material.

Note: The "Clip-On" Special Bonding Plaster is designed to meet such needs, that is, when the scratch, brown and finish coats must be applied on the same day. The Special Bonding Plaster is a quick-setting material and when used for Scratch and Brown Coats should be mixed with not more than 180 lbs. of sand to every 100 lbs. of Gypsum in small enough quantities to be used immediately. When used for Bond Coat on a concrete surface use 50 lbs. of sand to 100 lbs. of Special Gypsum. The finish coat can be applied within two hours after browning. *This material is designed for quick service retaining all the advantages of the regular Bonding Plaster which is used in the usual manner.*

Caution: In applying Special Bonding Plaster to a concrete surface make certain that all loose particles, dust, grease, or oil spots are definitely removed. Cover surface thoroughly with Scratch Coat, using 100 lbs. of Special Bonding Plaster to 50 lbs. sand. Follow up with Brown Coat in the usual manner.

The "Clip-On" Lime is made from the highest quality of lime rock obtainable in the Ohio fields.

The "Clip-On" Gauging Plaster and "Clip-On" Moulding Plaster are made from the same ingredients and answer the same purposes. The choice of the proper one for white coating, therefore, becomes a matter of the plasterer's preference. The moulding plaster, however, is best suited for cast and shop work.

For the man in the field there has been developed a complete series of large scale drawings which give and describe in detail the successive steps required in the erection of the "Clip-On" Systems. These drawings can be secured on request.

Advantages of "Clip-On" Systems

1—Assures plumb and level surfaces which can be ascertained before plastering is applied. Note particularly horizontal channels for suspended ceilings on 16-in. centers.

2—Materially reduces disorder incident to plastering and the amount of water content of unfinished building.

3—Reduces time required for completion.

4—Reduces quantity of plaster, since the minimum requirement on "Clip-On" Gypsum Lath is ⅜ in. there is a material reduction in plaster droppings.

5—Insures an even thickness of plaster.

6—Eliminates rust action as clips are made of copper alloy galvanized metal.

7—Excels in elasticity over competitive materials due to the homogeneity of materials.

8—Facilitates the erection and inspection of electric and other outlets, including ease of correcting errors.

9—Provides an air space or duct space in hollow partitions without extra cost.

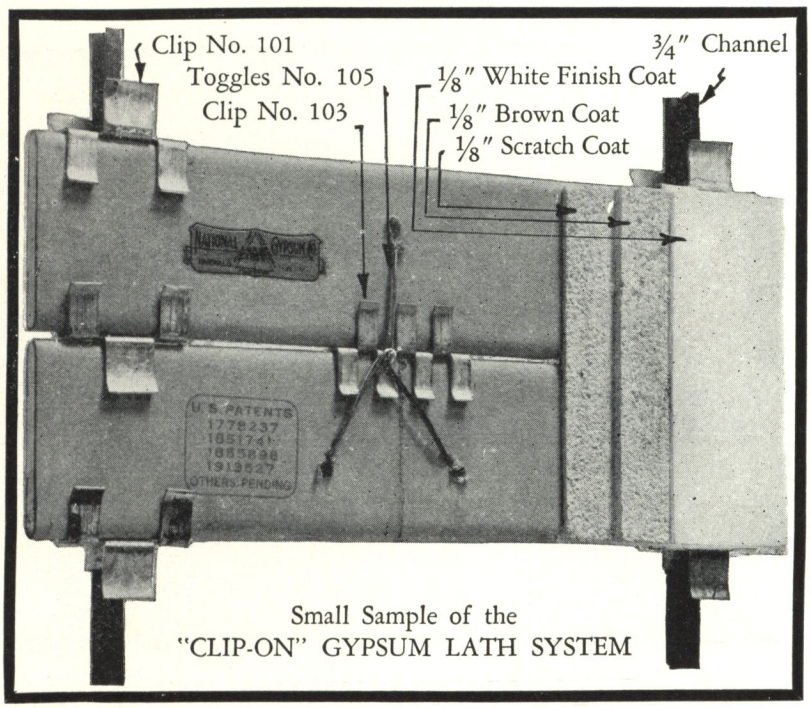
10—Reduces dead load approximately 45 lbs. per sq. yd. of surface and therefore effects economy in the structural frames. ("Clip-On" Gypsum Lath Suspended Ceiling Construction is estimated at 5 lbs. per sq. ft. as compared to metal lath ceiling at 10 lbs. per sq. ft.)

11—Dampproofing of reverse side of Gypsum Lath protects plaster and insures life of surface for a longer period than other competitive materials.

12—Effects substantial saving in cost per sq. yd. of ceilings.

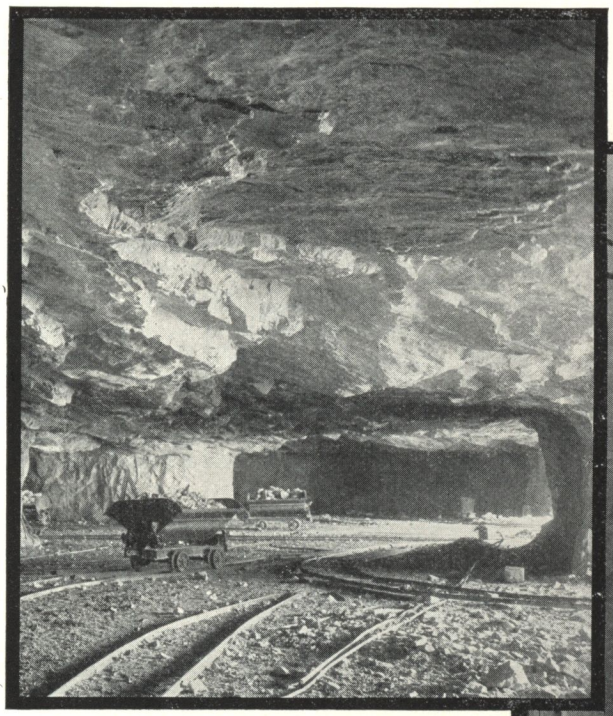
13—The "Clips" can be applied or adapted to any rigid board and can be used in conjunction with any type of acoustic, insulating, etc., installations.

14—There is no risk of falling plaster from ceilings where "Clip-On" is used as the total plaster thickness is only ⅛ in. and the Gypsum Lath Units are toggled as well as clipped. Each "Clip" carries approximately 9 lbs. as the total of 45 lbs. per sq. yd. is carried by five No. 101 clips supported by ¾ in. channels. (Results of tests on the adhesion of gypsum lath made by the "Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C." are given in the "Clip-On" Manual. A copy will gladly be sent on request.)



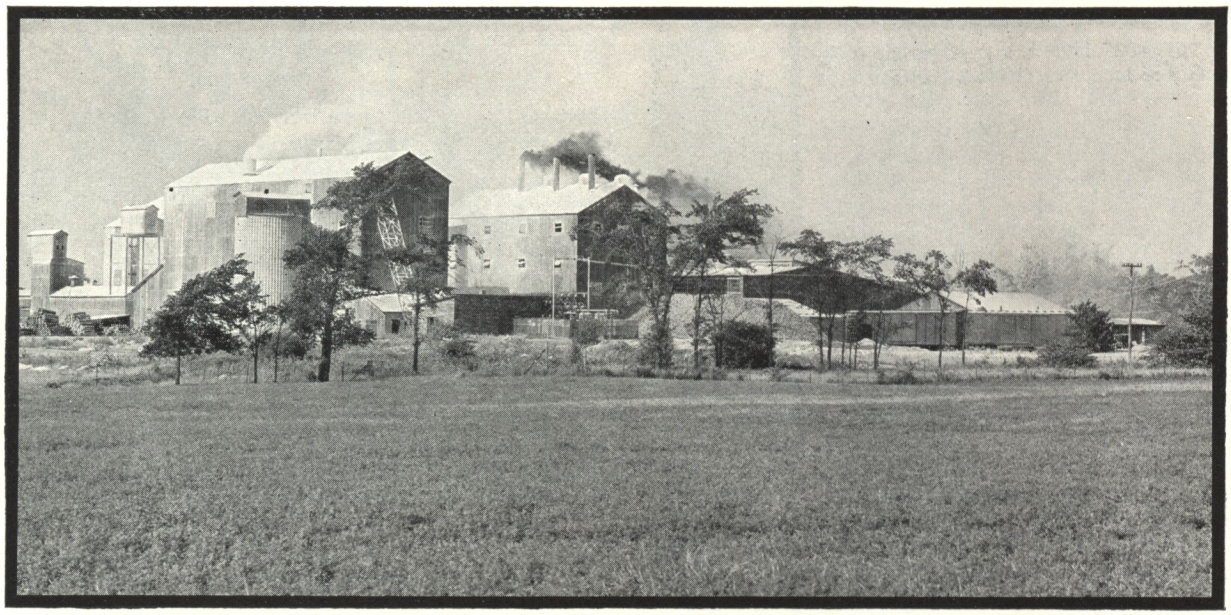
Small Sample of the
"CLIP-ON" GYPSUM LATH SYSTEM

Gold Bond Products Are Manufactured in Modern Equipped Plants And Are Under Constant Supervision From the Time the Raw Materials Are Taken From the Mines Until the Finished Products Are Loaded in the Cars.



The Model Lime Mine at the York, Pa., Plant
This limestone is exceptionally pure and high in calcium oxide content

Loading Methods Approved by the Carrier Insure Contents Reaching Customers in Perfect Condition



Clarence Center Plant Located in the Heart of Western New York's Rich Gypsum Deposit

Section 2

GOLD BOND GYPSUM PLASTERS AND FINISH LIME

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR LATHING AND PLASTERING

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GOLD BOND ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

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GOLD BOND COLOR TEXTURE

GOLD BOND . . . A COMPLETE PLASTER SERVICE

How Gold Bond supervises the quality of its plaster every step of the way from mine to finished wall.

GOLD Bond Plaster mines and quarries are located in the richest gypsum sections of the country, the vast deposits insuring approximately a hundred years' supply of exceptionally pure rock.

Purity Assured

Here in these mines and quarries daily tests are made to assure the constant purity of the rock—actual tests proving that the purity of the gypsum has a decided effect upon the strength and hardness of the finished wall. High purity also increases the coverage and smooth working qualities of the finished plaster.

Gold Bond spares no trouble or expense to obtain the purest gypsum rock, and then follows it by laboratory tests through every process of manufacture to the finished job.

Tested for Individual Job

For this purpose—suiting the plaster to the individual job—the Gold Bond laboratories are constantly testing specimens of sand from every part of the country where Gold Bond plaster is used. Samples are continually being secured to meet changes in local conditions.

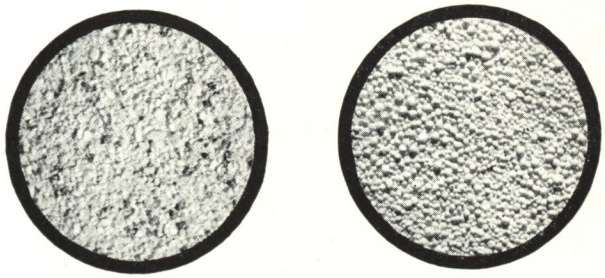
Before shipping, every batch of plaster is tested to meet the requirements of the particular sand of the vicinity into which the plaster is to be shipped. A somewhat costly process from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, but well worth the expense as it assures our customers of getting plaster that is particularly suited to their respective territories regardless of any unusual local conditions. New processes (patent applied for) insure uniformity of performance under all normal job variations and weather conditions.

Introduction of the new Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster in 1935 proves one of the greatest improvements in plaster history . . . .

Gold Bond Plasters have long been accepted as "standard" among the leading contractors of the country. Then in 1935, this enviable position was greatly enhanced by the introduction of a brand new plaster—Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster, produced after years of intensive research work.

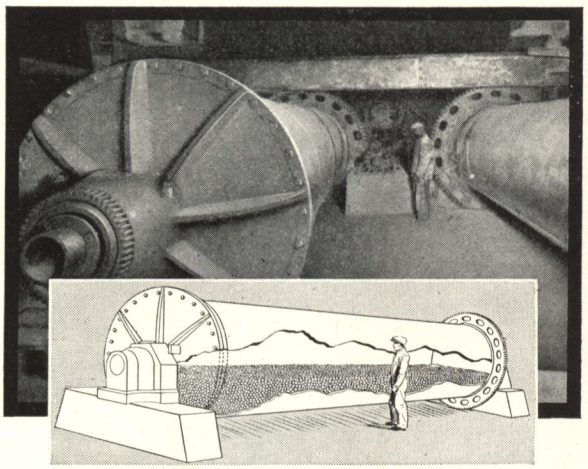
This improved method of processing has resulted in a product that is practically foolproof as far as application is concerned. Plasticity or workability has been increased 100% with far greater coverage. The new Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster met with instant approval and experts considered this to be the greatest forward step in the development of plaster in many years.

What the Micron-Sizing Process Actually Accomplishes



Before **After**

Note the contrast between these microphotos. At the left the plaster is coarse and flinty, while at the right the plaster after the Micron-Sizing Process has been broken down into millions of tiny particles and then rolled into soft, felted balls.



New Equipment and New Processes Enable Gold Bond to Offer a New High Quality in Plaster

Two of the huge mills which regrind the gypsum particles into micron sizes.

Bottom: An X-ray drawing of interior of mill showing the 100,000 manganese steel balls which do the pulverizing.

Scientific Principle of Micron Sizes and Their Effect on Plasticity

It is a well established scientific principle that in the setting of plaster a gelatinous plastic film is produced on the surface of the particles of calcined gypsum. Gold Bond, as one step in manufacture, regrinds the particles to micron sizes (1/25,000 inch). The enormous increase in area resulting greatly multiples the bulky gelatinous smooth working qualities.

GENERAL DATA

Characteristics and Application of Gold Bond Gypsum Plasters

The high grade gypsum rock used in the manufacture of all Gold Bond Plasters is hydrated calcium sulphate, containing approximately 20% of chemically combined water. In the calcination process most of this water is driven off, producing "plaster of Paris" which is the base of all gypsum plasters. On remixing with water on the job, the material takes back the water driven off in calcination and crystallizes or sets to the original gypsum rock.

In making Gold Bond Gypsum Plasters, small amounts of other materials are added to the basic "plaster of Paris" to control the time of set, working qualities, type of use, and particular market conditions of territory to which it is shipped.

May Be Used on All Plastering Bases

One of the many advantages of gypsum plaster is that it may be used on all types of plastering bases in addition to masonry surfaces. It may be used on gypsum, wood or metal lath; clay, concrete or gypsum tile or blocks; brick, concrete or other standard masonry plastering surface.

Dries Quickly

The advantages of the quick set and rapid drying qualities of gypsum plaster are very important in the completion of a building as well as reducing overhead. The usual time for a hard set is from 2 to 6 hours and complete drying in about 36 hours depending on weather and the season of the year. After drying there is no further sweating or dampness.

Adhesion Qualities

The particularly strong adhesive quality of gypsum plaster has been practically demonstrated in tests at the U. S. Bureau of Standards. It was conclusively shown that it does not depend entirely on mechanical keys but bonds on actual suction or adhesive qualities.

Durability

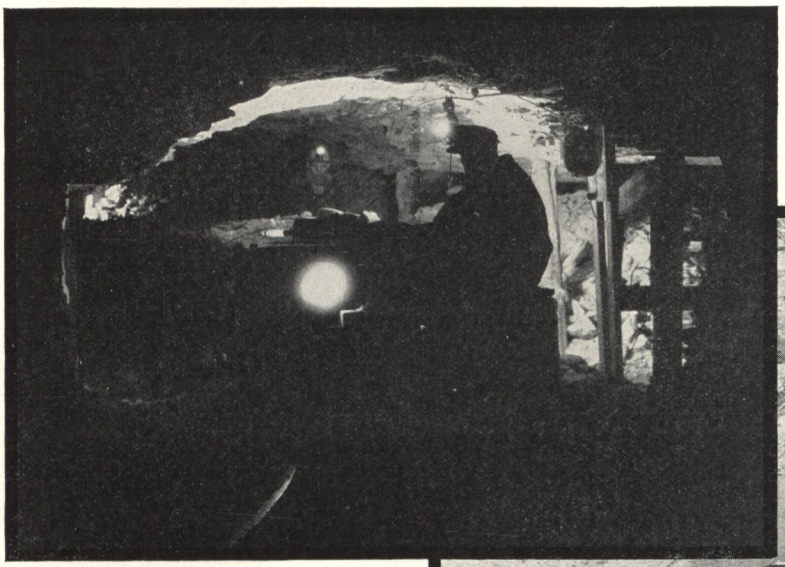
Gypsum plaster forms a hard, tough base for the application of finish coats or decoration. The tough base coats help the plaster wall to withstand rough usage which it may receive during the life of the building.

Low Coefficient of Expansion

After being applied, gypsum plaster remains inert and does not expand or contract even when subjected to fire. As it is made of gypsum it is absolutely incombustible.

Packaging

Shipped usually in 100 lb. paper bags; and some specialty products in 250 lb. barrels.



Above:
Gypsum Mine at Clarence Center, N. Y.

At Right:
Gypsum Quarry at National City, Mich.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND INFORMATION REGARDING PLASTERS AND THEIR USES

In view of the use of numerous local or descriptive names for the same type of plaster and widely varying market practices, it is felt that the following classification of plasters as to names and uses will be of considerable value:

BASE COAT PLASTERS

Cement Plasters

These plasters constitute the bulk of tonnage of all types of gypsum plasters used. The term relates to all Neat (the term Neat designating a plaster containing no sand or other aggregate added at mill) plasters either with or without hair or sisal fiber. (Wood Fiber Plaster is never classified as a cement plaster.)

Cement plaster is also called by the following names in many markets:

(a) Hardwall
(b) Patent Plaster
(c) Neat
(d) Compound
(e) Paristone
(f) Base Coat Plaster

Fibered and Unfibered Cement Plaster

Hair Fibered Plaster

Hair Fibered Plaster may contain either hair or sisal fiber. Sisal fiber is recommended as being more satisfactory than hair in plaster.

Unfibered Plaster

This designates only cement plaster containing no fiber.

Uses for Cement Plaster

This material is generally used for plaster work where good plaster sand is easily available and it is economically advisable to mix sand on the job rather than use a mill-mixed material. Cement Plaster is formulated for use with sand in amounts covered in directions and *should never be used Neat*—i.e., without addition of sand.

Sanded Plaster

This material is the same as Cement Plaster, except that a properly graded sand has been added at the mill in the proper amount for best plastering results. It has been called by many names listed under Cement Plaster except with the term Sanded used in addition.

Uses for Sanded Plaster

This material is used largely where good plastering sand is not easily available, where absolute exactness of proportioning of amount of sand is required, where facilities for mixing are limited, or job is not large enough to justify trouble of mixing sand on the job. Sanded plaster is used solely with addition of water on the job.

Wood Fiber Plaster

This type of plaster contains a finely shredded wood fiber and is made primarily for use with addition of water only on the job. In some cases, however, a small amount of sand (never over one part by weight) is added on the job. In some markets this material is known as Pulp plaster.

Uses for Wood Fiber Plaster

This material is used to a large extent for patch jobs, for work where an extremely hard wall is wanted, where base plaster is to be trowel finished, where sand is not easily available, etc.

Sanded Wood Fiber Plaster

This type plaster is on same general order as Wood Fiber Plaster except a small amount of specially graded fine sand is added. Its uses are the same as with Wood Fiber Plaster and it is used in certain markets where trade prefers a sanded wood fiber.

Concrete Bonding Plaster

This is a specially formulated wood fiber plaster to provide maximum bond to interior concrete surfaces. Ordinary gypsum or lime plaster does not bond properly to concrete surfaces. Water only is added in mixing on the job.

Bond Plaster

This material is the same as Concrete Bonding Plaster.

FINISH PLASTERS

Gauging Plaster

This is a specially ground calcined gypsum which may be either pure white or grey in color and quick or slow in set. Other names used to designate this material are as follows:

(a) Plaster of Paris
(b) Calcine
(c) Finish Plaster
(d) White Plaster (For pure white material only)
(e) Stucco

Uses of Gauging Plaster

This material is always used in connection with lime putty finish and is the essential ingredient which provides an initial set and prevents the slow setting lime from shrinking, checking and peeling before the set of lime itself takes place. The failure to use the proper amount of Gauging Plaster is the cause of most failures on lime putty finish jobs.

The type of Gauging used depends on trade practices in each locality. The following types of material are used:

(1) White Gauging—Quick Set
(2) White Gauging—Slow Set
(3) Grey Gauging—Quick Set
(4) Grey Gauging—Slow Set

Moulding Plaster

This is made from selected rock and specially prepared for requirements of its use. This is also sometimes called Plaster of Paris. It is used for plaster moulds, ornamental plaster work of all kinds and can be used as substitute for quick set Gauging Plaster. It is generally made as a pure white plaster but in a few localities Grey Moulding is used for special purposes.

Prepared Trowel Finishes

These plasters are gypsum finish plasters manufactured to avoid the problems involved in use of ordinary lime putty finish. They contain no lime but various ingredients are added to produce exceptionally easy working and spreading qualities. Water only is added on the job. They are also known as

(a) Smooth Trowel Finishes
(b) Gypsum Trowel Finishes

Uses of Prepared Trowel Finishes

These finishes are available as a substitute for lime putty finish whenever desired. They have replaced lime putty finish in some markets. They have the advantage of perfect bond to base, quick setting and freedom from danger of lime burn in decoration. These finishes can be safely decorated in any manner as soon as dry.

They are available in both grey and white.

Sand Float Finishes

These are also prepared gypsum finish with addition of fine sand. They are used in markets where the semi-rough surface of a sand float finish is desired. As name implies these materials are "floated," not trowel finished.

They are furnished in both grey and white.

Keene's Cement

This is an exceptionally hard gypsum finish fundamentally different from all other types of gypsum plasters.

It is a slow setting material which can be troweled with no danger of "killing" the surface and can be re-tempered in the box without damage to material.

Keene's Cement manufactured by Best Brothers at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and sold by Gold Bond, has always been the leader in the field.

Uses of Keene's Cement

It is used wherever hard, extremely dense walls are required such as imitation tile bathrooms and kitchens or any places where walls are subject to unusual abuse. It is used as a finish in place of usual lime putty.

NATIONAL GYPSUM CO. GYPSUM PLASTERS

APPROXIMATE YARD COVERAGE PER TON ON VARIOUS PLASTERING BASES

Type of plaster	Gypsum lath	Gypsum insulating lath	Painted metal lath	Wood lath	Gypsum tile	Brick and clay tile	Concrete surfaces	Bags type weight, lbs.
Neat*	225-240 Sanded 1-2	225-240 Sanded 1-2	105-135 Sanded 1-2	180-210 Sanded 1-2	235-255 Sanded 1-3	165-200 Sanded 1-3	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Sanded	75-80	75-80	35-45	60-70	65-70	45-55	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Wood Fibered	115-120 Water only no sand	115-120 Water only no sand	56-65 Water only no sand	90-100 Water only no sand	.....	.....	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Bond		90 to 120 sq. yds., depending on smoothness of surface of concrete						Paper 100 lbs.
Gauging Plaster		1600 sq. yds. with 2 tons of hydrated lime						Paper 100 lbs.
Prepared Sand Float Finish		250-275 sq. yds.						Paper 100 lbs.
Prepared Trowel Finish		300-400 sq. yds.						Paper 100 lbs.
Keene's Cement		400-500 sq. yds.						Paper 100 lbs.

*Sanded 1-2 equals 1 part of plaster 2 parts sand by weight.
Sanded 1-3 equals 1 part plaster 3 parts sand by weight.

PLASTER PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

Gypsum plasters are a highly sensitive chemical product and therefore subject to changes resulting from use under adverse conditions. A knowledge of the effect of these conditions on gypsum plasters as covered by the following table will insure the satisfactory correction of practically all plaster problems which arise:

SLOW SET: If plaster fails to set in 4 hours with all proper precautions.

REMEDIES: (1) Add amount Gold Bond Accelerator (usually handful to the bag is sufficient) necessary to give desired set. Sprinkle accelerator over dry plaster before mixing.
or (2) Add handful screened dry set plaster droppings same manner as accelerator.
or (3) Add quart hydrated lime or portland cement or 15 lbs. unretarded stucco to each bag of plaster.
or (4) Add alum or zinc sulphate in proportions two ounces per gallon water.

QUICK SET: If plaster sets in box or before it can be darbied.

REMEDIES: (1) Check to see if mixing box, tools and sand are clean and clean water used.
(2) Use retarder or ground glue in amount needed for desired set.

SHORT WORKING: If mortar works hard, does not carry sand, drops easily from wall.

REMEDIES: (1) See if material is stored in dry place.
(2) Add fresh plaster bag to bag.
(3) Add 2 shovelfuls slaked lime to each sack.
(4) Decrease amount sand and water.

PLASTER TROUBLES AFTER APPLICATION

IF PLASTERED WALL IS:	THE TROUBLE IS:	REMEDY:	TO PREVENT TROUBLE IN FUTURE:
Soft, white, chalky particularly over openings. Hot weather condition.	"Dry Out." Plaster dried before setting.	Spray walls with clean water. Keep wet till set.	Screen openings. Wet lath and floors. Avoid thin coats. If plaster slow set use accelerator.
Damp. Soft. Winter condition.	"Sweat Out." Plaster holds water and "rots."	After plaster is set open doors and windows. Supply heat.	Allow ventilation to hasten drying after plaster is set. Supply artificial heat in cold weather.
Soft, resembling sweat out—rooms have been at freezing temperature.	Walls are frozen.	Throw open building. Let walls freeze dry.	Keep walls from freezing until plaster is dry or at least 24 hours.
Soft, not due slow set or hot weather or retempering plaster.	(1) Too much sand. (2) Too fine sand.	None.	(1) Measure sand accurately. Do not use over 3 parts by weight. (2) Use other sand.
Wood lath. Cracks or bulges horizontal with lath. Straight vertical cracks.	Due swelling poor grade of lath or improperly spaced or failure to wet down. Failure stagger joints.	Remove and replaster.	Use No. 1 lath, white pine, cypress or spruce free from bark, sap, or knots. Space ¼" to ⅜" apart. Stagger. Wet lath before plastering.
Gypsum lath. Cracks around joints.	Too thin coat.	Apply second coat.	Use proper grounds.
Metal lath. Sags, cracks, does not adhere.	Too light lath, too open spaces, plaster not extra fibered. Plaster over sanded.	Reapply.	Correct conditions mentioned.
Brick or tile. Small cracks.	Failure wet before plastering. Too little sand. One coat work.	Float crack or apply more plaster.	(1) Wet tile before plastering. (2) Use 3 parts sand. (3) Two coat work.
Concrete. Poor bond.	Use of improper plaster. Unprepared surface.	Remove loose plaster. Condition wall. Apply bond plaster.	Surface must be rough, clean. Use concrete bonding coat.

GOLD BOND BASE PLASTERS

With Regard to A. S. T. M. Specifications

National Gypsum Company guarantees any Gold Bond Gypsum Plaster product to have about double the strength requirements and to exceed by a wide margin the purity required for any special plaster product in the A.S.T.M. Specifications and also every other detail of these specifications. This also applies to Government specifications.

GOLD BOND CEMENT PLASTERS

Neat Plaster for Base Coats—Fibered or Unfibered

Gold Bond Cement Plaster is "neat," not sanded, the sand being added at the job. Each shipment is prepared especially for the locality to which it is shipped and for the sand used in that locality. Fibered with hair or sisal fiber as ordered.

When mixed with sand it spreads well with a uniform working quality and with satisfactory results on the finished wall. On account of the purity of the gypsum it assures the maximum in sand carrying capacity, bulk and workability.

Note: Cement plaster should never be used neat—i. e., without adding sand.

Mixing and Proportions of Sand for Various Bases

After thoroughly mixing with sand, hoe plaster into water and bring to a uniform mix of proper consistency.

Scratch Coat on Gypsum, Wood and Metal Lath
Mix 1 part plaster with 2 parts by weight of dry sand.

On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile
Use 1 part plaster to 3 parts by weight of sand.

Brown Coat (Second) for All Plaster Bases
Mix 1 part of plaster to 3 parts of sand.

Application on Various Bases

On Gypsum Lath—Do not wet lath. Apply in 2 coats, scratching well in to fill joints between the lathing units. Brown coat to be darbied lightly and water used sparingly.

On Wood Lath—Soak lath 24 hours before and wet again an hour or two before plastering. Apply in 2 coats using sufficient pressure on scratch coat to obtain good key. Brown coat to be darbied lightly and water used sparingly.

On Metal Lath—Apply in 2 coats. Scratch coat to lightly cover lath and fill mesh. Scratch first coat and allow to set. Then apply brown coat, darby lightly and use water sparingly.

On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile—Soak brick or clay tile walls and sprinkle gypsum tile lightly before application of plaster. Apply in 2 coats. Darby brown coat lightly and use water sparingly.

Approximate Covering Capacity and Sanding

Plastering base	Gypsum lath	Wood lath	Metal lath	Brick and clay tile	Gypsum tile
Sq. yds. per ton	225-240 1 plaster 2 sand	180-210 1 plaster 2 sand	105-135 1 plaster 2 sand	165-200 1 plaster 3 of sand	235-255 1 plaster 3 of sand

Full ½ in. grounds should be used for best plaster work.

GOLD BOND SANDED PLASTERS

For Base Coats Where Prepared Sanded Plaster Is Desired

Gold Bond Sanded Plaster is the same as cement plaster but is accurately factory mixed and sanded with especially selected and graded sharp sand. It requires only the addition of water and mixing to be ready for use. It is useful for localities where good local sand is difficult to obtain or where accurately mixed material is wanted.

It is also desirable for use during the winter as it eliminates the need for drying sand which is wet and frozen or for trying to secure unfrozen sand.

It is also useful for remodeling and repair work as it may be mixed inside the building.

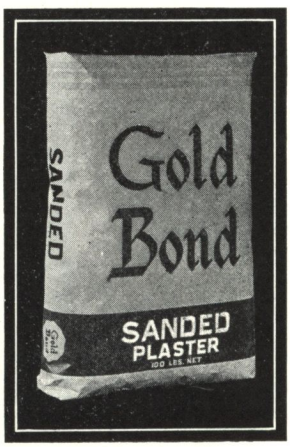
Mixing—Add nothing but water, hoeing plaster into water and mixing thoroughly. First mix thin, then add dry material to bring to proper consistency.

Application on Various Bases—Gold Bond Sanded Plasters are applied to the various plastering bases in the same manner as for Cement Plaster (see description above).

Approximate Covering Capacity

Plastering base	Gypsum lath	Wood lath	Metal lath	Brick and clay tile	Gypsum tile
Sq. yds. per ton	75-80	60-70	35-40	45-55	65-70
		No sanding required—add water only			

At Left
Gold Bond Cement Plaster Bag



At Right
Gold Bond Sanded Plaster Bag

GOLD BOND WOOD FIBERED PLASTER

Used for Base Coats Except on Brick and Gypsum and Clay Tile

Unsanded or "Neat" Wood Fibered Plaster is a gypsum plaster containing finely shredded wood fiber and requires only the addition of water to be ready for use. It does not require sand but in some localities 1 part, by weight, of sand is added.

The wood fibered plaster when used unsanded avoids dangers of over-sanding and works and spreads freely and easily. The plaster is about two-thirds lighter in weight than sanded plaster. The wood fiber acts as a reinforcing and produces a dense, tough, strong and durable base, especially for troweling. It is superior in fire resisting and sound deadening qualities to sanded plasters and will stand up where strains and vibrations are encountered. It saws like wood. It is especially adapted for winter work and alterations as it is easily handled.

Sanded Wood Fibered Plaster—Same as unsanded but is shipped factory mixed with proper amount finely graded sand.

Mixing for Application on Various Bases

Hoe plaster into water and allow to soak from 10 to 20 minutes, then mix to the proper consistency.

Scratch Coat—Use "Neat" for wood, gypsum lath and metal lath.

Brown Coat—Use "Neat" for wood and gypsum lath and "Sanded" for metal lath.

Note: Do not use either on Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile.

Application on Various Bases

On Gypsum Lath—Do not wet lath. Apply in coats scratching well to fill joints between the lathing units and scratch surface. Allow first coat to dry then apply brown coat and broom surface before it sets.

On Wood Lath—Soak lath. Apply in coats, applying scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain proper key and scratch surface. Apply brown coat and broom surface before it sets.

On Metal Lath—Apply in two coats, applying scratch coat, of stiffer consistency, to cover lath and fill mesh. Apply brown coat and broom surface before it sets.

On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile—

Note: Wood Fibered Plaster is not recommended for use on these bases.

Approximate Covering Capacity

Plastering base	Gypsum lath	Wood lath	Metal lath	Brick and clay tile	Gypsum tile
Sq. yds. per ton	115-120 Unsanded add water only	90-100 Unsanded add water only	55-65 Unsanded add water only	Not recommended on these bases	

GOLD BOND CONCRETE BONDING PLASTER

For Base Coats on Interior Concrete Surfaces

This plaster is made especially to bond to concrete surfaces, on which ordinary gypsum or lime plasters will not adhere properly. It is used for scratch and brown coats. Only water should be added on the job. Do not use with sand.

All surfaces of concrete must be dry, absolutely clean, free from oil and efflorescence and should be roughened if the surface is troweled smooth.

The plaster should be applied in two thin coats just thick enough to make a smooth wall and not over ⅛ in. total thickness. Any plaster finish may be used over the bonding plaster. The finished surface should not be decorated for a year in order to allow time for any moisture in concrete to work out.

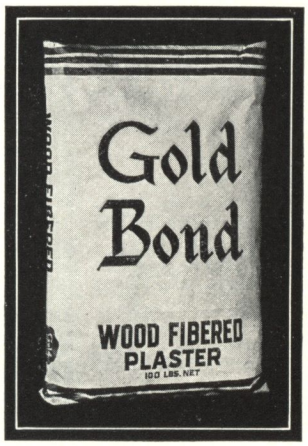
Mixing and Application

Mixing—Add nothing but water and hoe plaster into the water, allowing to soak for 10 to 20 minutes, then mix thoroughly to a smooth creamy consistency.

Application—Apply in 2 coats—First coat shall be scratched on as thin as possible, scratched and allowed to dry. Apply second coat just thick enough to level up inequalities with total thickness not over ⅛ in. for both coats. Scratch the surface of bond plaster thoroughly to provide mechanical key for finish.

Approximate Covering Capacity

Approximately from 90 to 120 sq. yards per ton, depending on roughness of concrete and thickness applied.



Gold Bond Wood Fibered Plaster Bag

Gold Bond Concrete Bonding Plaster Bag

GOLD BOND FINISHING PLASTERS

With Regard to A. S. T. M. Specifications

National Gypsum Company guarantees any Gold Bond Gypsum Plaster product to have about double the strength requirements and to exceed by a wide margin the purity required for any special plaster product in the A. S. T. M. Specifications, also every other detail of specifications. This also applies to Government specifications.

GOLD BOND GAUGING PLASTER

For Gauging Gold Bond Lime Putty Finish

Gauging plaster is a specially selected, ground, calcined gypsum used with lime putty plasters to quicken the set of the lime putty and prevent checking of lime finish.

It may be either quick or slow set. It is uniformly ground to a fineness to insure easy mixing and working qualities. It is also known as Plaster of Paris.

Types

Slow Set—

Gold Bond Super White Slow Set (White).

Gold Bond Sapphire Slow Set (Gray).

Quick Set—

Gold Bond Super White Quick Set (White).

Gold Bond Sapphire Quick Set (Gray).

Directions for Mixing

Use as directed under Gold Bond Finishing Lime.

Covering Capacity

Under normal conditions one ton of Gauging Plaster to two tons of hydrated lime by weight will cover approximately 1600 sq. yds.

GOLD BOND PREPARED TROWEL AND SAND FLOAT FINISHES

For White or Sand Float Gypsum Finishes Over Gypsum Base Coats

These prepared gypsum plasters are for use as finish over gypsum base coats in place of lime putty finish. They make a perfect bond with the gypsum plaster base coats. They have exceptionally easy working and spreading qualities, set quickly and walls may be decorated in any manner as soon as they become dry. There is no danger of lime burns in decorations.

Sand Float Finishes contain clean sharp silica sand which has been screened, graded and dried. This sanded plaster is especially recommended for use in winter when it is difficult to secure the proper sand.

Mixing and Application

Mixing—Hoe plaster into water (adding 2 parts of plaster to 1 part of water by volume) and allow to soak for 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly to produce a smooth creamy consistency and add water until very thin.

Trowel Finish—Base coat must be hard and at least half dry before finish is applied. If suction is too great sprinkle base with water. Apply in three coats, the first coat very thin, well scratched into the surface. Allow to draw for a few minutes then lay on second coat and level off. Apply third coat very thin, filling in all imperfections and allow to draw for a few minutes. Then trowel to smooth finish, applying water sparingly with brush and complete troweling before plaster sets.

Sand Float Finish—Base coat must be hard and about half dry before finish is applied. Trowel on and finish with a float to true and even surface, using water sparingly from a damp brush and complete before finish sets.

Gold Bond Gauging Plaster Bag

Gold Bond Prepared Trowel Finish Plaster Bag

BEST BROS. KEENE'S CEMENT

For Hardest White Finish Coat

This is an exceptionally hard and dense gypsum finish and is fundamentally different from all other gypsum finishes. It is slow setting plaster which can be trowelled without danger of killing the surface. The surface takes a very hard glass-like polish. It is ideally adapted to decorative treatments and does not affect the most delicate color as it is non-staining, non-acid and non-corrosive.

It is used wherever extremely hard and dense finish is required as for installation tile and in wainscotes in schools; auditoriums or any other place where walls are subject to unusual abuse.

This product is manufactured by Best Bros. at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. It has been specified for years by architects and recognized as a standard in this field.

Mixing and Application

Mixing—For hardest finish use Keene's Cement neat. For Hard finish use 100 lbs. of Keene's Cement and 25 lbs. of lime putty. For Medium Hard use 100 lbs. Keene's Cement and 80 lbs. of lime putty.

Application—Apply same as Gold Bond Prepared Trowel Finish.

GOLD BOND MOULDING PLASTER

Gold Bond Moulding Plaster (Plaster of Paris) is made for use in ornamental plaster work. It is made from selected gypsum rock of greatest purity and whiteness and undergoes special preparations for the purposes for which it is used. The purity of the gypsum deposits of the company allows the production of moulding plaster of the very finest quality. It makes an especially smooth working plaster of uniform set. It is ground finer than other gypsum plasters and permits a finer surface and greater freedom from pin holes.

On account of its hardness and great strength after setting it is used for plaster moulds and ornamental work of all kinds. The plaster sets with little heat resulting in low expansion and contraction, especially desirable when used in moulds. The low temperature does not affect glue or gelatine moulds. It is used for running mouldings, cornices and ornamental uses of a similar type as it can be worked so smoothly and produces a perfect, smooth surface.

Mixing Directions

Mix with water only and bring to proper consistency for use.

GOLD BOND ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

National Gypsum Company produces two types of acoustical plaster:

1. Gold Bond Standard Macoustic for use where a textured finish is desired.

2. Gold Bond Smooth Finish Macoustic for either a smooth trowelled or floated finish.

Both products are entirely mineral in composition, sanitary and absolutely fireproof. Recommended for all types of new buildings where acoustical treatment is desirable, including Auditoriums, Theatres, Hospitals, Public Buildings, Radio Station, etc. Macoustic Products are described in our Acoustical Plaster section. (See File Index.)

GOLD BOND COLOR TEXTURE

An especially prepared material for use on any type of wall where textured finishes are desired. Made in six ready mixed colors and white. It is waterproof, easy to mix and apply and the work is completed in one operation as soon as applied. No tinting or glazing is necessary. See catalogue on this, for color samples and complete description in another section.

Best Bros. Keene's Cement Bag

Gold Bond Moulding Plaster Bag

GOLD BOND FINISH LIME

Gold Bond Lime from Famous Ohio Lime Country

The very finest lime deposit in the world is that in the northwestern Ohio dolomite lime fields. This is located a few miles south of Toledo and by far the largest quantity of finish lime produced in the country comes from producers located within an area of a radius of about five miles.

Gold Bond Lime is produced in this area at our plant at Luckey, Ohio, and the purity of the lime ranks with the finest produced in this high quality lime producing section.

The Quality of Dolomite Limestone

The chemically pure dolomite limestone contains 45.5% magnesium carbonate and 54.5% calcium carbonate. A. S. T. M. specifications require a 95% minimum oxides of the two combined. The Gold Bond deposits average between 98% and 99% containing 55.56% Calcium Carbonate and 43.41% Magnesium Carbonate.

It is the magnesium carbonate, when properly burned which gives the plasticity and easy slip or working qualities of a building lime. It is due to the quality of plasticity that the dolomite lime is so favored by the trade. Limes of high calcium content are not as easily worked as the Ohio dolomite lime.

Automatic and Machine Controlled Burning of Lime

One of the important steps in the production of good lime is in the proper burning of the magnesium carbonate. As the calcium and magnesium carbonate require widely different temperature to change them to oxides by burning, it requires very careful regulation of heat. The National Gypsum Company have patented and installed apparatus which definitely controls the burning automatically as against depending on the skill of a fireman in control of his fires, so that overburning is a practical impossibility. Overburning makes the lime tough and hard working without "slip" and will not hold its water against the suction of the wall.

Hydration Scientifically Controlled

The process of hydration is also absolutely and automatically controlled by the equipment of this company. Lime as it comes from the kiln exists as calcium and magnesium oxides. A definite percentage of water is added which combines chemically with the calcium oxide but *not* with the magnesium oxide. The lime is then ground and sacked.

The Reason for Soaking Lime Overnight

The small amount of water used in hydration does not combine with the magnesium oxide. When soaked overnight, the magnesium oxide slowly reacts and forms a "jelly" which produces the slip and easy working qualities of the Ohio dolomite lime. It will therefore be readily seen that the more perfect the hydration of the magnesium the greater the plasticity of the lime.

Plasticity the Test of Quality of Gold Bond Lime

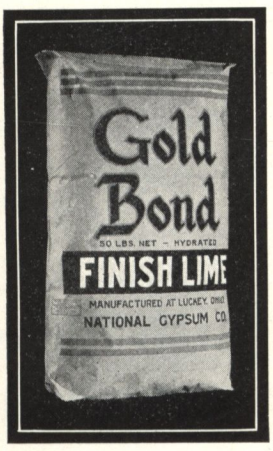
One of the most important tests of lime is that of its plasticity. In the Federal Standard Stock Catalogue, SS-L-351, Section IV, Part 5, E-6, it requires that finishing hydrated lime shall have a plasticity figure of not less than 200. The minimum value which our plant specifications allow to be shipped as finish lime is 300.

Mixing Gold Bond Finish Lime—Fill water tight box about two-thirds full of clean water. The dry lime should then be sifted gradually into the water until fully soaked. Enough excess water to provide 1 to 2 inches of water over the lime should be supplied. Soak overnight. In application, mix 3 parts of lime putty by 1 part of dry gauging plaster by volume. Mix thoroughly.

Covering Capacity—Under average conditions, the proportions specified should cover approximately 500 to 700 square yards per ton of lime. Shipped in 50 lb. paper bags.

GOLD BOND MASON'S LIME

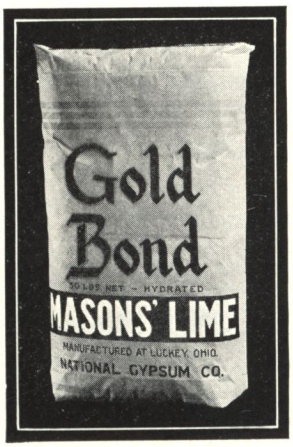
This is a hydrated lime for use with lime cement and sand, or lime and sand mortars, or for concrete construction. It is used by mason contractors wherever a good easy working lime, which will bulk well in putty is required. This lime is manufactured especially for its particular uses.



Gold Bond Finish Lime Bag

Gold Bond Finish Lime, produced at Luckey, Ohio, ranks with the finest to be had in this high quality lime producing section.

Gold Bond Mason's Lime, a hydrated lime of high quality, is used by mason contractors wherever a good, easy working lime that bulks well in putty, is demanded.



Gold Bond Mason's Lime Bag

N A T I O N A L G Y P S U M C O M P A N Y

MASTER SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTERIOR LATHING AND PLASTERING

GENERAL NOTES

Uses of Master Specifications

It is intended that the following specifications will cover practically all conditions which are usually met with in ordinary construction. Only the paragraphs applying to the particular type of job should be selected and used by the architect. Special lathing bases are not included and if these are used the method of application and use of plaster should follow the recommendations of the manufacturer.

Consulting Service on Lathing and Plastering

The National Gypsum Company has over a hundred and fifty representatives located throughout its territory who will be glad to consult with architects and lathing and plastering contractors on any lathing or plastering problems which may arise. This is in addition to the technical laboratory and research department located at the Buffalo Office which may be called upon at any time for technical information.

New and Old Work

The following specifications are written only for new work. For alteration work the clauses will have to be altered to cover such work especially in regard to where old and new work join.

SECTION 1

LATHING AND PLASTERING SPECIFICATIONS

Note: (a) Acoustical Plaster—Gold Bond Macoustic is not included in this specification. See the National Gypsum Company catalogue and specifications on acoustical treatments and materials.

(b) Insulating Lath—Gold Bond Insulating Lath is not included in this specification. See the National Gypsum Company Catalogue and specifications on Insulation.

(c) If trade practice requires separate specifications for lathing and for plastering, the specification should be written accordingly.

1. General Conditions

The General Conditions of the Contract of the American Institute of Architects (current edition) shall form a part of this specification. (If the A.I.A. Standard Form is not used then refer to the one used.)

2. Scope

2–1. This contractor shall furnish all materials, labor, scaffolding and staging which will be required to satisfactorily complete the lathing and plastering work to be executed as hereinafter described or indicated on the contract drawings or schedules.

3. Extent of Work—Furring, Lathing and Plastering

3–1. All Metal Furred or Suspended Ceilings

Note: Wood furring or hung ceilings should be specified under carpentry.

3–2. All metal wall furring and miscellaneous metal furring

3–3. All metal stud partitions

3–4. All lathing

3–5. All interior plastering including Keene's Cement as follows:

Note: Here describe exceptions and amplifications in regard to lathing and plastering or refer to schedule of finishes and drawings.

- **a.** Note where plaster is to be omitted.
- **b.** Note where one or two coat plaster is required.
- **c.** Note where white finish is omitted.
- **d.** Note ceiling or beams, cornices, etc., to be furred (Type furring)
- **e.** Note walls to be furred (Type furring)
- **f.** Note if lath or base and scratch coats back of tile work, marble or slate are to be included or omitted from this contract.

4. Relations with Other Trades

4–1. Temporary Enclosures — Temporary cloth enclosures over all window and other exterior openings throughout the portions of the building to be plastered shall be provided and maintained by the carpenter during application and drying of plaster.

4–2. Temporary Heat, Light and Water—Shall be supplied by others.

Note: Plastering Contractor or General Contractor may be required to supply salamanders, fuel, heat and maintenance without fire hazard before heating plant is installed, depending on contract agreements. After heating system is installed heat may be supplied by heating system through the General Contractor or Owner.

4–3. Grounds and Furring—All necessary wood grounds for furring and lathing shall be installed by others.

4–4. Inspection of Grounds and Plastering Bases—All grounds and plastering bases shall be inspected by this contractor from time to time and before commencing his work and he shall report to the Architect and General Contractor any defects in such work which may in his opinion affect satisfactory finish, accuracy and stability of the work under his contract.

4–5. Failure to report such defects requiring correction or replacement before commencing his work shall be construed as acceptance of such work by this contractor and he shall not be relieved of responsibility and obligation under his guaranty.

5. Protection of Work and Building

5–1. All finished work, such as woodwork and glass, shall be adequately protected by Contractor from damage and plaster droppings and he shall make good such damage at his own expense and without cost to the owner.

5–2. Furnish, install and maintain waterproof protection at source of water, under all mixing boxes and gauging barrels.

5–3. Any spill or drip of any kind shall be taken up at once and any sand, sawdust or protection for floor if removed shall be replaced with new material.

5–4. This Contractor shall be responsible for all damage occasioned by the mixing, handling and storing of mortar and materials or through his failure to provide necessary protection.

6. Patching

6–1. All plaster work which is damaged by this Contractor shall be made good by him at his own expense.

6–2. After the erection of finish by other trades, this Contractor shall patch all plaster which is damaged by other mechanics but the cost shall be paid for by the Contractor who caused the damage.

6–3. This Contractor shall cut out, when required, any defect in his work and replaster and leave in perfect condition.

7. Preparation of Surfaces

7–1. This Contractor shall clean the surface to which or against which plaster is to be applied, removing all mortar droppings, etc., as may be necessary, to allow plaster to adhere to same.

7–2. Concrete surfaces and combination tile and concrete surfaces which are too smooth to receive plaster shall be sufficiently roughened by hacking to secure adequate bond.

Note: (Hacking will be done by others.) Concrete forms should be made of rough boards and be free from oil.

7–3. Concrete surfaces shall be dry and brushed free from dust, soot, grease and oil. (Burn off oil or grease with torch.) Any low places in masonry walls shall be filled out and any unevenness shall be straightened with unfibered plaster ahead of base coat.

7–4. Efflorescence shall be removed with a wire brush and washed with muriatic acid and water, one (1) to five (5) solution. Remove acid by thorough washing with clean water.

7–5. Wood Lath shall be wetted down as specified under Wood Lath, Sec. 5, Par. 1-1-1.

7–6. Gypsum lath and fiber insulating lath shall not be wetted down at any time.

7–7. Where necessary for suction, wet brick, concrete and clay tile surfaces before plastering.

8. Wood Grounds

All wood grounds shall be provided and installed by the Carpenter and shall be of such thickness and so set to provide for ½ in. thick plaster over all types of laths and gypsum tile and ⅝ in. thick plaster over all brick, clay tile and other masonry.

Wood Lath	¾ in. grounds
Gypsum Plaster Board ⅜ in. thick	⅞ in. grounds
Gypsum Plaster Board ¼ in. thick	¾ in. grounds
Insulating Board ½ in. thick	1 in. grounds
Metal Lath—Expanded, Sheet and Wire	¾ in. grounds
Gypsum Tile	½ in. grounds
Brick and Clay Tile	⅝ in. grounds

Note: Thickness of grounds includes thickness of lath.

9. Sample Finishes

Where special textured finishes are required, this Contractor before proceeding with the work shall prepare and erect, where directed by the Architect, sample panel of each finish required, not less than 3 ft. square. These samples shall be made to the satisfaction of the Architect. After approval by the Architect, the finished work shall equal the samples in all respects.

10. Workmanship

All work shall be executed by skilled workmen in such a manner as to fulfill the requirements of the drawings and specifications.

11. Cleaning

11–1. After completion of his work, this Contractor shall remove from the building all scaffolding and tools of every sort used by him, taking care not to damage work of the other trades.

11–2. All plaster rubbish, plaster droppings, etc., shall be removed by this Contractor and the building left broom clean.

11–3. (This Contractor shall remove all plaster from glass and other finish and leave in first class condition.)

11–4. (The removal of debris and cleaning required, resulting from the work of the Contractor, shall be done by others.)

12. Guarantee

12–1. This Contractor shall furnish a written guarantee as a part of this contract, warranting all work and materials under this contract against defects for a period of (one year) (specifying time) from the completion and acceptance of the work as shown by date of final payment and he binds himself to repair and replace any defect which may develop within that period, without additional payment beyond the amount of the contract, when ordered to do so by the Owner or the Architect.

12–2. (This shall also include the cost or repairs or replacement of any material, decoration or other finish damaged by the defects.)

SECTION 2
FURRING AND SUSPENDED CEILINGS

1. Wood Furring and Suspended Ceilings

Note: Wood furring and suspended ceilings which are to be plastered should be included under Carpentry.

2. Masonry Furring

Masonry furring such as hollow blocks of tile, etc., should be included under Masonry.

3. Materials

3–1. Metal Furring—Shall be Gold Bond Cold Rolled Channels. (See page 16.)

3–2. Metal Partition Studs—Shall be Gold Bond Cold Rolled Channels of sizes specified.

4. Metal Furred Suspended Ceilings

4–1. Location—Ceilings shall be furred or suspended with metal furring where so indicated on plans or on schedules. Where finished surfaces of plastered ceilings are six (6) in. or more below the soffit of floor construction, they shall be considered as suspended ceilings.

4–2. Hangers—Shall be placed not to exceed 4 ft. center to center in either direction. The minimum size for hangers shall be No. 8 galvanized wire, 1 x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. flats or $\frac{7}{32}$ in. round mild steel rods.

The upper ends of hangers if wire, rods or flats, shall be of sufficient length to wrap around beams or provide a suitable anchorage in concrete or tile. Where steel beams or purlins are not more than 4 ft. center to center, hangers may be attached directly to them. When hangers are hung from concrete beams or arches, the hangers shall be placed before concrete is poured. When ceilings are hung from terra cotta floors, hangers may be installed at tile joints during erection, or may be installed after tile is in place, holes bored clear

through tile and secured on upper side by steel rod or toggle bolt.

4–3. Runner Channels—Shall be placed not to exceed 4 ft. on centers, and shall be not less than 1½ in. cold or hot rolled channels weighing not less than 442 lbs. per thousand lineal feet. Lower end of wire hangers shall be secured to runner channels by three twists around same; lower end of rod hangers shall be secured to runner channels by two twists, or by wiring; lower end of flat steel hangers shall have holes punched at the proper distance to which the runner channels shall be bolted with not less than ⅜ in. diameter bolts.

Runner channels shall conform to the contour of the ceiling.

4–4. Furring Channels—Shall be not less than ¾-in. channels with a minimum weight of 276 lbs. per thousand lineal feet; they shall be erected at right angles to the runner channels of No. 16 galvanized annealed wire at each crossing, or by No. 9 wire hairpin clips.

Furring channels shall be spaced as follows:

Not over 12 in. apart for 3.0-lb. flat expanded metal lath is used, or over 16 in. apart for 3.4-lb. flat expanded metal lath; not over 16 in. apart for 3.0-lb. flat rib expanded metal lath; not over 19½ in. apart for 3-lb. ⅜-in. rib expanded metal lath; and not over 24 in. where 3.4-lb. ⅜-in. rib expanded metal lath is used.

4–5. Metal Lath—Shall weigh not less than 3.00 lbs. for ceiling and 2.50 lbs. per sq. yd. for side walls, provided, however, that minimum weight shall be governed by spacing of furring channels as specified in the preceding paragraph.

The metal lath shall be wired to the furring channels (the long dimension of the sheet being across the channels) by No. 18 gauge galvanized annealed wire every 6 in. along the furring channels; there shall be one tie on side laps half way between channels. Lap sheets at sides and ends not less than 1 in.

Where ceilings, cornices or other features, formed with metal lath, finish against masonry walls, partitions or arch soffits, the lath shall extend onto masonry surface at least three (3) in.

4–6. Brackets for cornices, beams, etc., shall be built up of 1-in. steel members spaced same as for runner channels and shall be securely fastened to masonry or other structure supports. Cross fur and lath same as for ceilings.

5. Metal Stud Partitions

5–1. Solid Partitions—

(a) Metal Studs for solid partitions shall be not less than ¾-in. cold or hot rolled channels weighing not less than 276 lbs. per thousand lineal feet, and spacing of studs shall conform with weight of lath as in paragraph (a) of these specifications.

(b) Studs shall be secured in position by inserting ends in holes punched ¾ in. in top of concrete or other masonry floors or in soffits of masonry ceilings, or by attaching to stud shoes, or by placing ends in holes drilled in wood floor bucks anchored to masonry floors at 4-ft. intervals; on floors by wire-tying to nails driven 1 in. into floors and projecting at least 1 in. above. Where metal lath ceilings are used, a small hole shall be made in the ceiling lath and the end of channel allowed to project through it and be wired to a channel attached to the ceiling lath.

(c) Splicing of studs shall be made by lapping channels not less than 8 in. with flanges interlocked and tied.

(d) Erection of metal lath, for solid lath and metal stud partitions, shall be the same as that given in Par. (1) excepting that metal lath is applied only on one side of channel studs and tied instead of nailed or stapled.

(e) **Note:** Solid partitions over 6 ft. high shall be temporarily braced horizontally on the channel side at intervals not exceeding 6 ft. vertically before applying plaster. Such bracing shall not be removed until scratch coat on the lath side of the partition has set.

(f) In every case one channel shall be set next to wood buck at each side of openings and double-wired securely to 8d nails driven on each side of channel in pairs into buck at 2-ft. intervals. Bottom of door buck shall be securely spiked to wood plug in floor, or attached by metal anchors.

5–2. Hollow Metal Lath Partitions — Use Specifications (5-1) but call for wide single channel, or a double row of ¾-in. channels with separators every 2 ft. vertically, and metal on both faces of partition.

6. Metal Wall Furring

6–1. Where wall furring is indicated on plans or in schedule for walls, beams, girders and other vertical surfaces, it shall consist of ¾-in. vertical channels spaced not more than (specify spacing) (12-in.) on center and shall extend from floor to ceiling arch and be firmly secured top and bottom. Intermediate braces shall be provided as specified for metal stud partitions. Flanges shall face masonry and shall be secured with special hook nails or other device best suited to the masonry or mortar joints.

6–2. Pipe and Ducts—Pipe and ducts required to be enclosed shall be furred as specified for wall furring. Where required to support plumbing fixtures, additional horizontal members of 1½ x ⅝ in. flats shall be wired to vertical members at proper heights to support fixtures.

6–3. Pipe Chases—Over 12 in. wide shall be furred in same manner as wall furring with metal lath extending at least 3 in. each side of opening.

6–4. Heads and Jambs—Fur and lath heads and jambs of windows and doors, when specified or indicated to be plastered, in same manner as for wall furring.

6–5. Corner Beads—Corner beads shall be installed on all exterior angles in plastered rooms or spaces to run from floor to metal corner bead or to spring line of arches where arch heads are used and shall be of type and gauge as specified under materials.

6–6. Metal Grounds—Shall consist of heavily galvanized steel and shall be set true to plane of finished wall surface and shall be securely fastened to the masonry, furring or other support.

6–7. Miscellaneous Furring—(List here other miscellaneous furring required as for stair soffits and any special features requiring metal furring and lathing.)

6–8. No furring shall be placed until all pipes, conduits, etc., have been permanently placed.

6–9. General—All furring and lathing, for all vertical or horizontal surfaces for walls, cornices, beams, arches, carved work, etc., shall be level, plumb true and rigid and accurately formed so that all surfaces to receive plastering shall be generally one (1) inch back of finished surface.

SECTION 3

LATHING AND PLASTERING ACCESSORIES

1. Materials

1–1. Wood Lath—Shall be No. 1 Grade, or better, free from knots, sap and bark, approximately ⅜ in. thick, 1½ in. wide and either 32 in. or 48 in. long.

1–2. Gypsum Lath—Shall be Gold Bond Gypsum Lath ⅜ in. thick (or ¼ in. or ½ in. thick)—16 x 32 in. or 16 x 48 in. Also 24 x 32 in. and 32 x 36 in.

1–3. Metal Lath—Shall be Gold Bond Metal Lath, National Gypsum Co. (specify type, finish and weight for spacings on both horizontal and vertical installations). See pages 16 and 17 for metal lath.

Recommendations of Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Inc., follow:

1–4. Minimum Weight of Metal Lath—

(a) *Expanded Metal Lath for Interior Work—*

For vertical position, partitions, etc., attached to metal supports 12 and 13½ in. on center, lath shall weigh a minimum of 2.5 and 3.0 lb., respectively, except for solid partitions where 2.2 lath may be used on 12-in. spacing; and 3.4 lath on 16-in. spacing. For nailed-on partitions, maximum spacing shall be 16 in. for all flat laths, minimum weight to be .....2.5 lbs.

For tied-on ceilings attached to metal supports, maximum spacing shall be 12 and 13½ in. for 3.00 and 3.4 lb. flat lath; for nailed-on ceilings, maximum spacing shall be 16-in. for these laths.

(b) *Flat Rib Lath—*

For Nailed or Tied-on Partitions and Furring:
For supports spaced not to exceed 16 in. on centers.....2.75 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. on centers.....3.0 lb.

For Nailed or Tied-on Ceilings:
For supports spaced not to exceed 12 in. on centers.....*2.75 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 16 in. on centers.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. on centers.....3.4 lb.

*For nailed-on ceilings, this lath may be used 16 in. on centers.

(c) *⅜-in. Rib Lath—*

For Nailed or Tied-on Partitions and Furring:
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. on centers.....2.5 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 24 in. on centers.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 31½ in. on centers.....4.0 lb.

For Nailed or Tied-on Ceilings:
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. on centers.....2.75 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 24 in. on centers.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 31½ in. on centers.....3.4 lb.

1–5. Cornerite—Shall be Gold Bond Cornerite.

1–6. Corner Beads—Shall be Gold Bond Corner Bead (specify type).

1–7. Base Screed—Shall be Gold Bond Base Screed (specify type).

1–8. Picture Mould—Shall be Gold Bond Metal Picture Mould (specify type).

1–9. Metal Plaster Arches—Shall be Gold Bond, Metal Plaster Arches (specify type).

2. Application of Wood Lath

2–1. General—Lath with wood lath all (exterior stud walls) (wood furred walls) (stud partition) (ceiling beams or joists) (stair soffits), etc., which are specified to be plastered.

Note: It is recommended that ceiling over furnace and fuel room be lathed with gypsum lath or metal lath for fire protection or at least for a distance of 5 ft. beyond all sides of the furnace. Also stud walls enclosing furnace room.

2–2. All lath shall be spaced not less than ¼ in. nor more than ⅜ in. apart, a space of ¼ in. being left between abutting ends and shall be secured at each bearing with 3d lathing nails, using two (2) at each end and one (1) at each other bearing.

2–3. Lath shall be applied at right angles to the supports and joints shall be broken and not more than every seventh lath. No laths shall be carried from room to room. No lathing shall form long vertical joints or be set vertically to fill out at angles or corners.

2–4. Reinforce all re-entrant angles with Gold Bond expanded metal Cornerite and metal corner beads on all exterior angles. All strips shall extend at least 4 in. on each wall and shall butt at ends and not lap and shall be securely nailed or stapled at edges but not in corners.

2–5. Corner Beads—All external corners, both vertical and horizontal, shall be protected with corner beads, of the types or type specified for their full height or length; same to run from top of base to ceiling, heads or beams or to the spring line of arches.

2–6. Where wood lathing on walls, partitions or ceilings abut masonry work, strips of painted metal lath, extending at least 4 in. on each side of the intersection shall be securely fastened. Lath shall weigh not less than 2.5 lbs. per sq. yd.

2–7. Where heat pipes are concealed in walls or partitions, they shall be lathed over with strips of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath or Gold Bond Painted Expanded Metal Lath nailed securely to nearest supports.

2–8. Openings or where studs are spaced over 16 in. wide, as back of medicine cabinets, etc., shall be lathed with expanded metal ribbed lath.

Note: Add here any other special condition requiring metal lath, such as back of tile wainscot, etc.

2–9. Grounds for use with wood lathing shall be ¾ in. thick, including thickness of lath and shall be installed as specified under Carpentry.

3. Application of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath

General—

3–1. Lath with Gold Bond Gypsum Lath all (exterior stud walls) (wood furred walls) (stud partitions) (ceiling beams or joists) (stair soffits), etc., which are specified to be plastered.

3–2. Nailing edges of lath shall have at least ⅝ in. bearing on all studs, joists, etc., the length of the lath laid at right angles to studs. Horizontal joints shall abut, breaking joints in each course. Vertical joints of wall shall be staggered with ceiling joints so they do not meet. Vertical joints on opposite side of partition shall be staggered and not occur on opposite sides of the same stud.

3–3. Nails shall be 3d 1⅛-in., 13 gauge, ⅜-in. head blued lathing nails, set not more than 6 in. apart into center bearings and 3 in. apart on edges of board and driven home. Center bearings shall be nailed first, then outer edges.

3–4. Fit lath tight together at all re-entrant angles and corners. Fit lath accurately around all electric boxes and similar openings. Cutting shall be done with sharp hatchet or knife and then breaking over a straight edge.

3–5. Where any gypsum lathed wall, partition or ceiling abuts masonry, strips of Gold Bond Reinforcing Mesh or Gold Bond Expanded Metal Lath weighing 2.5 lbs. shall extend at least 6 in. on masonry and 6 in. on gypsum lath, fastening edge to masonry and to gypsum lath.

3–6. All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced over the gypsum lath with Gold Bond Cornerite extending 3 in. each side. Ends shall abut and not overlap.

3–7. All grounds for gypsum lath shall be ⅞ in. thick (including thickness of lath furnished, installed and specified under Carpentry).

4. Application of Gold Bond Insulating Lath

For complete Description and Specifications, see National Gypsum Company's Insulation Catalogue.

5. Application of Gold Bond Metal Lath

5–1. General—Lath with expanded metal lath all studs and beams for (interior stud walls) (wood furred walls) (stud partitions) (ceiling beams) (furred or suspended ceilings) (stair soffits).

5–2. Application to Wood Supports—Metal lath shall be nailed to wood supports and nails shall be not less than 4d or 6d nails or 1¼ in. in No. 14 gauge wire staples driven to a penetration of not less than ⅞ in. and 1 in., respectively, and fastened every six (6) in. along each support. Side joints shall be wired once between supports.

5–3. All rib lath shall be fastened at all ribs to each support and shall be wired at edges once between supports.

5–4. All metal lath shall be fastened to masonry with special hardened steel nails, self-clinching nails or other device best suited to type of construction.

5–5. Attachment to Metal Supports—Metal lath shall be wired to metal supports at intervals not exceeding 6 in. with not less than No. 18 gauge galvanized soft annealed wire and shall always be tied where sheets lap at channels and at edges once between channels.

5–6. Metal Lath shall be erected with the long dimension of lath across the supports; rib lath with the ribs against the supports.

5–7. Lath shall be first applied to ceilings and the sheets carried down 6 in. on side walls and partitions. If metal lath is not used on the ceilings, the lath shall start at the top of the wall and be bent and carried 6 in. on to the ceiling joists so that no joints shall occur at intersection of ceiling and walls.

5–8. On walls, lath shall be started on one stud away from the corner, be bent into corner and carried onto the abutting wall so as to avoid a joint at juncture of walls. Where 3/8-in. ribbed lath is used on ceilings or walls, it shall be butted into all joints, and strips of lath not less than 8 in. wide shall be bent into the shape of an "L" (Cornerite) 4 in. on each side and shall be securely wired along each edge of the sheet but not in corner.

5–9. Where any wall, partition or ceiling abuts masonry, the metal lath shall extend onto masonry at least 6 in. and be well fastened at edges to joints of the masonry.

5–10. Lath shall be placed so that the lower sheet laps over the upper (not vice versa) and shall be securely attached to supports. Nails or staples shall be so placed that they occur where sides of sheets lap at supports.

5–11. Expanded metal shall be lapped at sides not less than 1/2 in. and at ends not less than 1 in. End laps shall occur only over supports.

5–12. Ribbed lath shall be lapped at sides by nesting outside ribs, and at ends, 1 in.

All grounds for metal lath shall be 3/4 in. thick including the lath and will be furnished and installed as specified under Carpentry.

Note: The metal lath specifications have been adapted from those of the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Inc.

Note: No attempt has been made to include specifications for woven wire lath and many other forms of lath. For these, see Manufacturers' Specifications.

6. Metal Arches, Base Screeds, Corner Beads, etc.

6–1. Metal Plaster Arches—Gold Bond Metal Plastering Arches of the No. and shape as noted hereinafter or on the drawings, shall be securely set in position over the lath in accordance with the details. Corner beads at jambs shall join arch beads accurately without break.

6–2. Corner Beads—All external corners, both vertical and horizontal, shall be protected with corner beads, of the types or type specified for their full height or length; same to run from top of base to ceiling, heads or beams or to the spring line of arches.

Note: If beveled, chamfered or rounded corners are desired, make note where these will occur and change paragraph above.

6–3. Metal Picture Moulds—Gold Bond Metal Picture Moulds shall be installed in the following locations. *(List here, or in schedule of finishes, or on drawings, spaces to have picture mould.)*

Picture moulds shall be accurately set, true and parallel with ceiling line and substantially secured.

6–4. Metal Base Screeds or Wainscot Cap—Gold Bond Base Screed shall be installed in the following locations, *(List here, or in schedule of finishes, or on drawings, spaces to have base screed for base, wainscot cap, etc.)*

Note: Where special items such as metal bases, with or without electric wire ways; chair rails; door and window trim; etc., are desired, they should be included in the proper trade specification according to local jurisdiction.

SECTION 4

PLASTERING MATERIALS — BASE AND FINISH COATS

1. Materials and Mixing

1–1. General—All materials used in plastering shall be stored in a dry place above the ground and shall be handled in such a way as to prevent deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter into the plaster.

1–2. Lime, Gypsum and Cement shall be delivered and stored in original packages of the manufacturer. Any materials in containers showing water marks or which have been damaged or materials that have deteriorated shall be immediately removed from the premises.

1–3. Mixing boxes for base coats shall be clean and tight, approximately 3 1/2 x 7 ft. and 12 in. deep, and 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 10 in. deep for finish coats and raised 4 in. at one end. Clean mixing boxes after each gauging.

1–4. Machine mixing shall be permitted in machines made for this purpose if they are cleaned after mixing and kept free of plaster from previous gaugings.

1–5. Tools shall be kept clean and shall not be rinsed in gauging water.

1–6. No more material shall be mixed than can be applied in one (1) hour. Do not mix one gauging with another. Plaster shall not be retempered after it has commenced to set.

Note: Clean water and proper mixing following the direction of the Manufacturer are of extreme importance to good work.

1–7. Plaster shall be kept from freezing for 24 hours after application and no finish coat shall be applied to base which is frozen.

1–8. In hot, dry weather, all openings shall be enclosed with muslin screens or windows kept closed to prevent plaster from drying before it has set; after that, windows shall be opened to permit wall to dry quickly.

1–9. All materials for plastering, except sand, shall be as manufactured by National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

2. Water

Water shall be clean and fit to drink, free from oil, acids, alkali or vegetable matter.

3. Sand

3–1. Sand for base coats shall be sharp, clean and free from saline, alkaline, organic or other impurities. It shall be graded from fine to coarse in conformance with the Standard Specifications for Plastering Sand of the American Society for Testing Materials. Pass through six-mesh screen.

3–2. Sand for finish coats shall all pass a No. 12 screen and shall be white, hard, durable grains free from soluble salts or injurious amounts of organic matter.

4. Plaster

4–1. Base Coat Plaster—Shall be Gold Bond Gypsum Plasters.

4–2. Finish Plaster—Shall be Gold Bond Hydrated Lime Putty with Gold Bond Gauging Plaster or Gold Bond Gypsum Prepared Plaster (specify which).

4–3. Keene's Cement—Shall be Best Bros. Keene's Cement.

SECTION 5

BASE COAT PLASTER—(SCRATCH AND BROWN)

1. Cement Plaster

1–1. On Wood Lath—*Scratch Coat*—Shall consist of one (1) part of fibered plaster to two (2) parts by weight of dry sand.

1–1–1. Soak lath thoroughly 12 to 24 hours before, and again an hour or two before, plastering is started.

1–1–2. Apply in two coats, scratch coat to be applied with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key, filling all spaces between the lath and leaving a light coat over lath. Scratch surface thoroughly to secure bond for brown coat.

1–1–3. Brown Coat—Shall consist of one (1) part plaster (fibered or unfibered; specify which) to not more than three (3) parts by weight of dry sand. Second coat shall be applied as soon as scratch coat is set hard and at least ¾ dry, to a true and even surface. Surface of the second brown coat shall be darbied and broomed to afford a bond for the finish coat.

1–2. On Gypsum Lath or Insulation Lath—Scratch coat shall consist of one (1) part fibered or unfibered plaster to not more than two (2) parts by weight of dry sand.

1–2–1. The Gypsum lath shall not be wetted before applying plaster.

1–2–2. Scratch Coat—Apply with sufficient pressure to work plaster well into the joints. Scratch surface to provide bond for the brown coat.

1–2–3. Brown Coat—Same as above for wood lath.

1–3. On Wire or Metal Lath—

1–3–1. Scratch Coat—Shall consist of one (1) part of fibered plaster to not more than two (2) parts, by weight, of dry sand.

1–3–2. First coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to obtain good key, lightly covering lath. Scratch surface to secure bond for brown coat.

1–3–3. Brown Coat—Same as for wood lath.

1–4. On Brick, Clay Tile or Gypsum Tile—

1–4–1. Soak brick and clay tile and sprinkle gypsum tile before commencing plastering to reduce suction.

1–4–2. Scratch Coat—Shall consist of one (1) part of fibered (or unfibered) plaster to not more than three (3) parts, by weight, of dry sand.

1–4–3. Apply plaster to thickness of grounds (⅝ in.) in two (2) coats. Apply first coat in thin layer to obtain bond and double back immediately with second coat, straighten to true surface with darby and broom surface for finish coat.

2. Gypsum Sanded Plaster

2–1. Gypsum Sanded Plaster shall be applied same as above for Cement Plaster without the use of sand but with the addition of water.

2–2. Special Sanded Plaster—Shall be used for clay and gypsum tile and brick.

3. Gypsum Wood Fiber Plaster

Note: Wood Fibered Plaster is used invariably for one (1) and two (2) coat work, never three (3) coat work.

3–1. On Wood Lath—

3–1–1. Soak lath thoroughly 12 to 24 hours before, and again an hour or two before, plastering is started.

3–1–2. Scratch Coat—(Mixed with water.) Apply with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key, filling all spaces between the lath and leaving a light coat over lath. Scratch surface to secure bond for brown coat.

3–1–3. Brown Coat—(Mix equal parts of plaster and sand.) Apply to thickness to fill out to grounds and broom surface.

3–2. Gypsum Lath—

3–2–1. Gypsum Lath shall not be wetted before applying plaster.

3–2–2. Scratch Coat—(Mixed with water, no sand.) Apply with sufficient pressure to work plaster well into joints. Scratch surface to provide bond for brown coat.

3–2–3. Brown Coat—(Same as for Wood Lath above.)

3–3. On Wire or Metal Lath—

3–3–1. Scratch Coat—(Mixed with water.) Apply with sufficient pressure to obtain good key, lightly covering lath; scratch surface to secure bond for brown coat.

3–3–2. Brown Coat—(Mixed with equal parts of plaster and sand.) Apply to thickness to fill out grounds and broom surface.

3–4. On Brick, Clay Tile or Gypsum Tile—

Note: Do not specify wood fibered plaster for these bases.

4. Concrete Bonding Plaster (for Use on Concrete Surface)

(See notes regarding preparation of surfaces.)

4–1. Scratch Coat—(Mixed only with water.) Apply in one (1) or two (2) coats with as great pressure as possible, to thickness of not more than ⅜ in. and score heavily for bond of finish coat which shall be applied as thin as possible.

4–2. Gold Bond Wood Fiber Gypsum Plaster—May also be used (unsanded) for concrete surfaces in place of Concrete Bonding Plaster.

SECTION 6

FINISH COAT PLASTER

1. Smooth White Finish

(Lime Putty and Gauging Plaster.)

1–1. Hydrated Lime—Allow to soak twenty-four (24) hours.

1–2. Finish Coat—Shall consist of three (3) parts of lime putty to one part of dry gauging plaster by volume equivalent to two (2) parts of dry, hydrated lime to one (1) part gauging plaster by weight, and shall be thoroughly and uniformly mixed.

1–3. It shall be applied after the base coat is hard, set and about dry. Sprinkle surface of base coat with water before applying finish coat when necessary to kill suction.

Note: Do not apply finish on a base coat containing frost.

1–4. Apply in two (2) coats, first light scratch coat and the second time filling in all imperfections and straighten by means of straight edges.

1–5. Trowel surface to desired finish, keeping wet with brush. Bring same to complete troweling before plaster has set. Surfaces shall be perfectly true and even without scratches, ridges, waves, chips, voids, cracks, etc. All angles must be true, sharp, straight and clean.

2. Prepared Gypsum Finish (Using Gold Bond Trowel Finish Plaster)

2–1. Finish Coat—Plaster is ready after thoroughly mixing with water, allowing to soak for ten (10) minutes without hoeing. Make mix very thin and creamy.

2–2. Base coats must be set and hard and about ¾ dry. If too dry, cut suction by sprinkling with clean water.

2–3. Apply finish in three coats; first coat applied as thin as possible to handle and scratch thoroughly into base coat. Let draw for a few minutes, then apply second coat, leveling up. Apply third coat as thin as can be handled, filling in cat faces and imperfections. Let draw and then trowel to smooth surface, applying water sparingly with brush, but not enough to kill face of plaster. Avoid joinings by working top and bottom of wall at same time. Finish coat shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. or more than ⅛ in. thick.

3. Sand Float Finish (Using Gold Bond Sand Float Finish)

3–1. Using Prepared Sand Float Finish—add water only.

3–2. Base coats must be set and hard, about ¾ dry, before applying finish coat.

3–3. Finish shall be applied with trowel, scratch in thin coat, then double back with second coat to bring to even, level surface free from surface marks. Use float (carpet) (felt) or (cork) to bring to final, even, granular finish. Apply water sparingly with brush, being sure to complete floating before plaster has set. Avoid joinings by working top and bottom of wall at same time. Finish coat shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ or more than ⅛ in. thick.

4. Keene's Cement Lime Trowel Finish

4–1. Finish Coat—Shall consist of three (3) parts of Keene's Cement to one (1) part of lime putty by volume (or 100 lbs. dry Keene's Cement to 40 lbs. lime putty).

4–2. Base coats must be set and hard but not thoroughly dry before applying finish coat. If base coat is dry, spray slightly with water but do not soak.

4–3. Apply thin coat well scratched in, then double back and fill out to even surface. Allow to draw for a few minutes, then trowel and brush to a smooth finish, using as little water as possible while troweling. Thickness shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. or more than ⅛ in.

4–4. Imitation Tile—Marked off for imitation tile, the thickness shall depend on depth of scoring but in no case should be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. at bottom of scoring.

4–5. Polished Surface—After cement is dry, polish with a cloth to a high polish.

5. Textured Finish (Gold Bond Color Texture)

(For complete information and specifications regarding Gold Bond Color Texture, see our separate catalogue.)

Note: Over Lime Finish—It is not good practice to apply Color Texture or any other decorative material over fresh lime putty finish, sooner than four months after application of the lime putty. If, however, it is desirable that the walls be decorated at once, Gold Bond Color Texture can be applied as soon as the lime putty is thoroughly set and dry. **The lime must not be sized.**

Color Texture may be applied over old lime putty walls with or without sizing. In applying over new or old lime putty, follow Method No. 1 described under "Methods of Application" on second page of our Color Texture catalogue (see File Index).

Over Gypsum Base Coats—Where used over two-coat gypsum plaster, walls should be floated before application of Color Texture to increase yardage and give more uniform job. Dry walls may be sized or dampened to increase yardage and give longer time for texturing.

SECTION 7
ORNAMENTAL PLASTER WORK

1. Cornices and Mouldings

1–1. Cornices and Mouldings of size or girth required should be specified, shown on drawings or noted in schedule of finishes.

2. Ornamental or Enriched Work

2–1. Ornamental or enriched work should also be shown on details, character desired described in specifications and noted on schedule of finishes.

3. Models

3–1. All ornamental work shall be executed from models approved by the Architect.

3–2. Models shall be furnished under a cash allowance of ( )which shall be included by this Contractor in his contract. Models shall be executed by a modeler (selected by) (satisfactory to) the Architect, and the work shall be executed under the direction of the Architect. Models shall be delivered by the modeler at his studio, ready packed, to this Contractor who shall pay all charges of transportation.

3–3. Models shall be furnished to this Contractor without cost to him by the Owner. Models shall have been prepared under the direction of the Owner.

4. Materials

4–1. Materials shall be Gold Bond Moulding Plaster for run mouldings and ornamental work.

4–1–1. *Mixing*—Add water only to Gold Bond Moulding Plaster.

5. Run Work

5–1. Run Work shall be run full, true and even in accordance with Architect's details. All curved work shall be run true to radius.

5–1–1. *Templates*—Shall be of metal, clean cut and accurate with the Architect's full-size details.

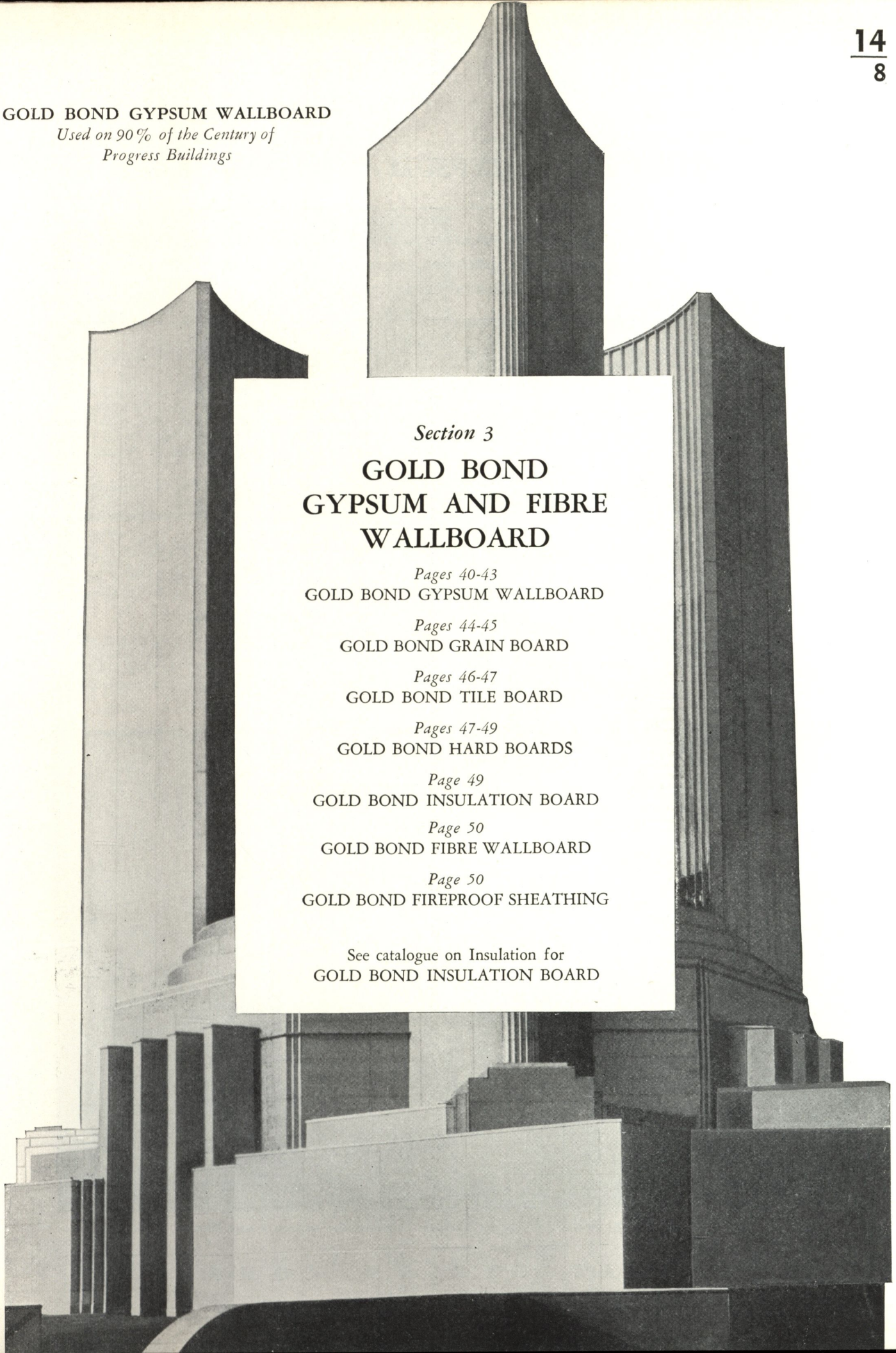
6. Cast Work

6–1. All enriched work and ornamental work which cannot be run in place on the job, shall be of best quality, cast from gelatine moulds. All work shall be properly backed, cast solid or hollow, and properly reinforced with wood or iron, and shall be securely stuck and held in place with copper wire.

6–1–1. Cast ornamental coffered ceilings shall be cast in sections and reinforced so that sections can be secured to hangers or other support from ceiling slabs, etc.

6–1–2. All cast work shall be set true in surface and alignment and any rough spots shall be finished and sand papered and left perfect, ready for decoration.

GOLD BOND GYPSUM WALLBOARD
Used on 90% of the Century of Progress Buildings



Section 3

GOLD BOND GYPSUM AND FIBRE WALLBOARD

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GOLD BOND FIREPROOF SHEATHING

See catalogue on Insulation for
GOLD BOND INSULATION BOARD

GOLD BOND GYPSUM WALLBOARD

The pioneer lightweight gypsum wallboard manufactured under exclusive patents. Fire-proof, non-warping; won't expand or contract; high insulation value. An ideal wall and ceiling material for new and modernizing work

GYPSUM wallboard in its present highly efficient form is relatively a new-comer to the building products field. Prior to 1925, when National Gypsum Company was organized, gypsum boards weighed about 2000 pounds per thousand square feet. They were brittle, breaking easily, and chipping along the nailing edge. Because of their excessive weight and fragility, their use was limited.

Gold Bond Changes Industry

Then in 1925, came Gold Bond with patents covering a revolutionary type of gypsum wallboard. The new product weighed 1700 pounds against the old 2000 pound weight . . . it was much stronger . . . its millions of tiny air cells gave insulation never before dreamed of in gypsum wallboard. Overnight gypsum wallboard became a practical building material, with a hundred-and-one uses in remodeling homes, stores, factories, offices, garages, and all types of building.

New Patents for Lighter Board

Years of pioneering followed, during which time Gold Bond continued to improve the quality of its board. Gold Bond Gypsum Tile Board was introduced, followed by Gold Bond Grain Board, which in texture and grain gives the effect of wood paneling at a great saving in cost. Both of these products are patented.

Meanwhile Gold Bond engineers were unceasingly at work in an endeavor to further lighten and strengthen gypsum wallboard. They succeeded. And in April, 1934, United States patent numbers 1,932,956 and 1,946,077 were issued covering the manufacture of a gypsum wallboard of extremely light weight plus super-strength.

This new, improved Gold Bond Board is the product we are manufacturing at present and it is the lightest and strongest board we have ever made. The number of tiny, dead air cells in the core has been increased, adding to the insulation value. At the same time, this unique (and patented) cellular structure makes possible nailing close to the edge of the panel without chipping. (It is estimated that the increased ease of handling, and lesser weight, makes a material saving on the actual job.)

Specifications

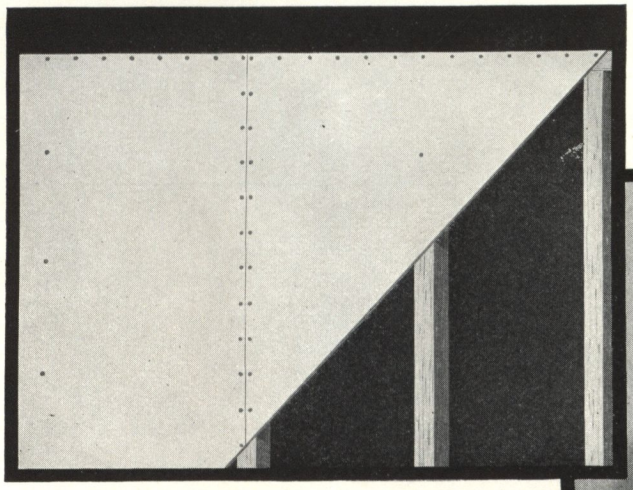
The National Gypsum Company guarantees its gypsum wallboard products to exceed by 100% the strength requirements of Federal Specifications SS-W-51 A and ASTM specifications C-36 for gypsum wallboard, and to meet all other requirements of these specifications.

A panel of ⅜ in. Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard showing the distinctive edge label

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY

Application

The boards must be nailed at all edges to studs and joists or furring strips. Headers must be provided for nailing the ends of boards. They are first nailed to the center supports and then the outer edges.



Nails at all Edges are spaced 3 inches apart and ⅜ inch in from Edge of Panel.
Nails are spaced 9 inches apart on Intermediate Wall Studs and 6 inches apart on Intermediate Ceiling Joists.

Fire Resistant

Because it is made of solid gypsum rock, Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard is highly fire resistant. In repeated blow-torch tests, the material has shown its ability to resist fire. It is both non-inflammable and uncombustible and retards the transmission of heat. Tests have shown Gold Bond Fire Resistance to be unexcelled by any other gypsum wallboard.

Decorative Surface

The tough, smooth manila covering offers an ideal surface for painting, papering, or texture finish after the joints have been properly prepared. It has a highly calendered surface of ivory color, highly sized for the finest decorative effects.

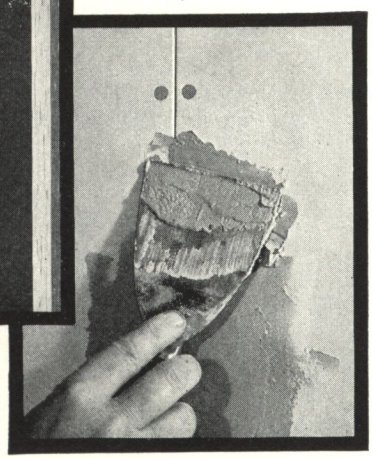
Three Joint Treatments

Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard may be panelled or the joints filled and treated for painting, papering, or texture finish, eliminating entirely the panelled wallboard effect. Gold Bond offers three methods for finishing the joints.

Treatment No. 1
Gold Bond Joint Filler

For an inexpensive and quick job, Gold Bond Joint Filler may be used for filling the intersections. Supplied in handy 5-lb. packages. The filler is mixed with water to a putty consistency, following the directions on the package. A putty knife is used to fill joints, nail heads, etc. Then it is smoothed off, let dry and sandpapered.

If the wall is to be painted or textured, size all filled joints and nail heads.



Treatment No. 1—Buttering the Intersections with Gold Bond Joint Filler.

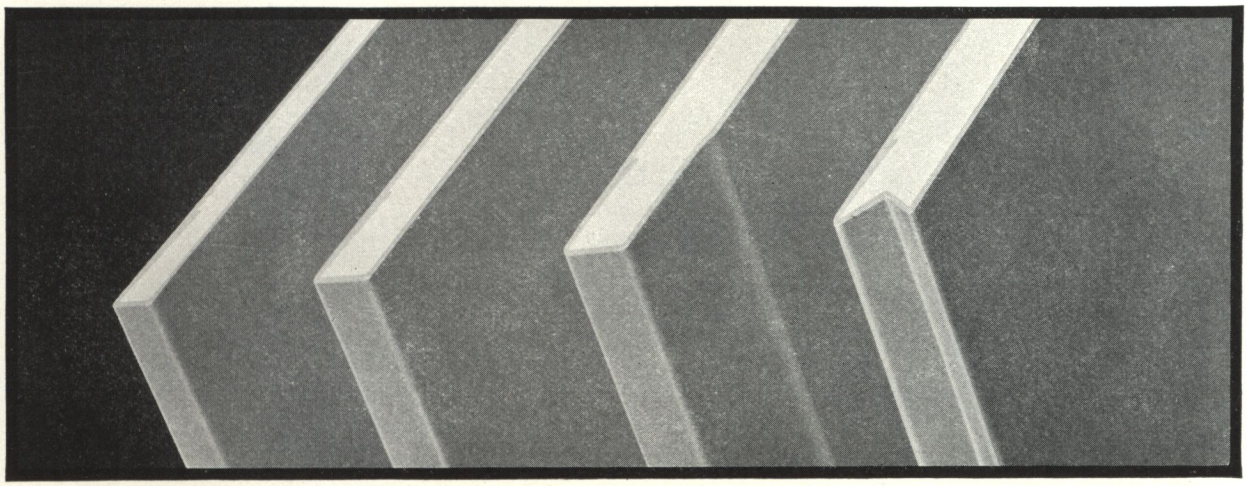
Treatment No. 2
Gold Bond Tape Joint System

This is an improved system for finishing intersections and consists of using a woven and processed cloth fabric 2″ wide, packed 250′ per box with 10 lbs. of special cement.

First fill and "butter" the joint with the cement, press the tape into place, and then smooth it off by forcing cement through the tape with putty knife. Then sandpaper and treat as indicated in the Treatment No. 1.

Treatment No. 3
Gold Bond Ideal Reinforced Joint System

Recommended for the highest type of job. This system not only hides the intersections effectively, but in addition reinforces the joints as well. For details see next page.



¼-inch ⅜-inch ½-inch with Recessed Edge ½-inch with T. & G. Edge

Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard is Supplied in Three Standard Thicknesses

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY

GOLD BOND IDEAL REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM

A new and improved method of making the reinforced joint stronger than the board. Each carton contains . . . 250-ft. Roll of 2-in. Balloon Tape . . . 1 lb. Can of Dry Glue . . . Enough Cement to cover tape.

ALTHOUGH there is practically no expansion or contraction in the wallboard, there is always a certain amount of shrinkage and settling in wood framing, capable of causing cracks at the joints of the wallboard. The joints usually are filled with gypsum filler and sometimes reinforced with various materials and tapes.

As the result of many experiments, we now recommend a system of joint treatment which we have found, through actual tests, offers a satisfactory solution of finishing joints.

Extreme Strength of Joint

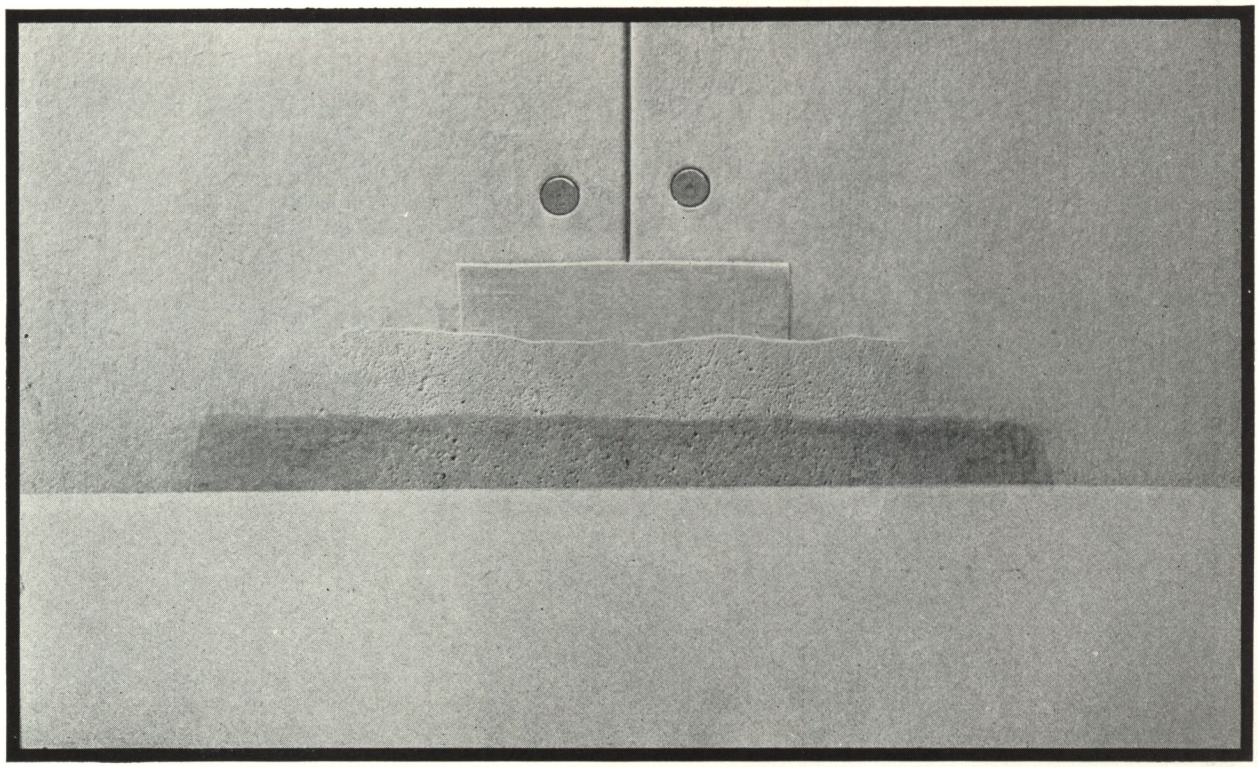
The joint is stronger than the board. This is accomplished by the use of Gold Bond Ideal Joint Reinforcing, a fabric which has a tensile strength of 60 lbs. per sq. in. and is identical with that used on lighter-than-air craft.

In this system, if the edges of the boards are butted close together, it is not necessary to fill the joints. Gold Bond Ideal Joint Reinforcing is then glued over the joint with a special casein glue, and covered with a special cement. The reinforcing although very strong is thin and when the joint is completely finished as directed it is practically imperceptible. Patent application is in process covering this system.

Easily Applied

The illustration below shows how the reinforcing is applied over joints and the steps of finishing the joint, and applying decoration.

On the following page are given complete specifications for the application of Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard and the finishing of the Gold Bond Ideal Reinforced Joint System.



This Illustration Shows the Progressive Steps of Finishing the Joint Beginning with the Special Tape (Shown in Top Center of Photo), then Covered with a Special Cement, Sandpapered, Sized, and Decorated

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

FOR APPLICATION OF GOLD BOND GYPSUM WALLBOARD

1. Scope of Work

List all walls, ceilings and other surfaces which are to be covered with Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard.

2. Framing

2–1. Framing of all studs and joists shall be 16 in. on center, unless for bearing partitions which are 12 in. on center, and shall follow general good practice.

2–2. Headers of 2 x 4 in. shall be provided in ceilings and wherever else required to provide proper nailing for all ends of Gold Bond Wallboard . . . also between studs for baseboards, wainscot, or other finish, and for furring to take wood beams, cornices, etc.

2–3. For old plaster ceilings, nail 1 x 2 in. furring strips over the plaster, to provide proper nailing for ends and intermediate support of boards, using 8d nails.

3. Material

3–1. Wallboard—Where wallboard is referred to hereinafter, it shall mean Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard as manufactured by National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

3–2. Gold Bond Wallboard shall be (¼ in.) (⅜ in.) (½ in.) thick in lengths to run full height on walls from floor to ceiling and to size of panels or to headers on ceilings.

Note: (Where ½ in. Gold Bond Wallboard with V-Jointed Edge is used for walls, it shall be applied at right angles to direction of studs.)

3–3. Nails for ¼ in. and ⅜ in. Gold Bond Wallboard shall be 3d, blued nails 1⅛ in. long for use over studs, joists or beams. For ½-in. board use 4d nails 1⅜ in.

3–4. For directly over old plaster use 6d cement coated common nails 1⅞ in. long.

3–5. Where ceiling has floor above use 4d cement coated nails, 1⅜ in. long for ceiling wallboard.

4. Handling and Preparation

4–1. Receiving Material—Wallboard shall be piled flat in center of room with Gold Bond label up except first board which shall be turned down.

Note: (Wallboard shall not be delivered on the job until doors and windows are in place.)

4–2. Handling—Wallboard shall be handled with long edge up.

4–3. Sawing and Cutting—All required cutting of wallboard shall be done with a saw unless joints will be covered by trim. Sawing shall be done with sharp handsaw with back of board placed down and supported close to sawed edge. Other cuts may be made by scoring with sharp edge of hatchet or chisel and breaking over straight edge. Bevel the face side of cut edges and mill cut end with coarse sand paper so that no rough paper edges will remain, unless covered by trim. Recut the ends of all wallboards which have been damaged by handling.

5. Application

5–1. Inspection—Before applying wallboard see that all edges and ends are perfect and all ends and cut edges are face beveled and that faces of boards are undamaged.

5–2. Wallboard, with back toward studs, shall be applied directly to studs, beams, etc. Horizontal joints shall be made only over framed headers.

Note: (Board shall be butted together if Gold Bond Reinforced Joint System is to be used or separated ⅛ in. if joints on cut ends are filled.)

5–3. Nailing—Wallboards shall be nailed first to intermediate studs or beams and nails driven straight in, with heads set slightly below the surface without using nail set. Nails shall be spaced 9 in. apart on intermediate studs of walls and 6 in. apart on ceilings. Nails shall be spaced 3 in. apart and ⅜ in. back from all edges and ends. Boards shall first be tacked on edge to hold to adjoining edge and then shall be nailed first to each intermediate support working from center toward ends and finally sides and ends shall be nailed, with nails opposite each other on edges.

5–4. Ceilings—Ceiling boards shall be erected first and length of board shall be at right angle to ceiling beams. Panels shall be in one piece as far as possible but if joints occur they shall be broken unless covered with strips or wood beams.

5–5. Walls—Wallboard shall be applied in full lengths from floor to ceiling, standard board to be parallel to framing, ½ in. board at right angle to framing. Edges shall be squared with adjacent wall and ends shall fit snugly against ceiling boards, scribing where necessary. Cut in fillers over door and window openings last. Vertical joints on opposite sides of partitions shall not come opposite each other on the same stud.

FOR APPLICATION OF GOLD BOND IDEAL REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM

1. **General Note**—Wallboard shall be erected according to standard specifications. Joints shall be butted together.
2. **Preparation of Glue**—Glue shall be Casco Casein Glue as received in original container. Mix glue with three parts of water by weight (1 lb. of glue to 1½ qts. of water) in clean metal container. Allow to stand for 15 to 20 minutes and stir before using.
3. **Preparation of Joint Reinforcing**—Cut Gold Bond Ideal Joint Reinforcing to proper length and immerse in glue. Remove excess glue by pulling tape between two flat pieces of board held together moderately tight. Entire area of reinforcing must be soaked in glue.
4. **Application of Joint Reinforcing**—Reinforcing shall then be applied over joint. Flatten reinforcing against wallboard, on each side of joint, with a cloth which will remove all excess glue and allow to dry.

   Note: If Joint between wallboard panels is over ⅛ in. wide due to improper application of board, it is advisable to fill joint level with regular Gold Bond Finisher (not joint cement) and allow to set and dry before application of joint reinforcing.
5. **Finishing the Joint for Rough Textured Finishes**—If a rough coat of Gold Bond Color Texture is to be applied as finish, size the wall, after glue has dried, with shellac size to which a little texture has been added. Then apply texture coat.

   Note: For rough coats of texture, which are to be color glazed, it is not necessary to size before application of finish.

   Note: To avoid brushing through on all textured applications, it is preferable to put on thin wash coat of texture mixed to creamy consistency, which is allowed to dry before final texture coat is applied.
6. **Finishing the Joint for Flat Painted, Papered or Fine-Textured Finishes**—After the glue has dried, the reinforcing shall be covered with a thin coat of Gold Bond joint cement.

   The cement shall be mixed with water in a clean metal container to a pasty consistency and allowed to stand for ½ hr. before using. The cement shall be applied with a wide (3 in.) knife.

   After cement has dried it shall be sandpapered smooth with emery cloth or coarse sandpaper followed by fine sandpaper. Wall should then be sized, and is ready for texture or painting.

GOLD BOND GRAIN BOARD

A new type of interior finish, giving the effect of expensive wood paneling at a fraction of the cost. Obtainable in large, easily-handled, fire-proof panels in Mahogany, Gumwood or Whitewood. Made under exclusive patents.

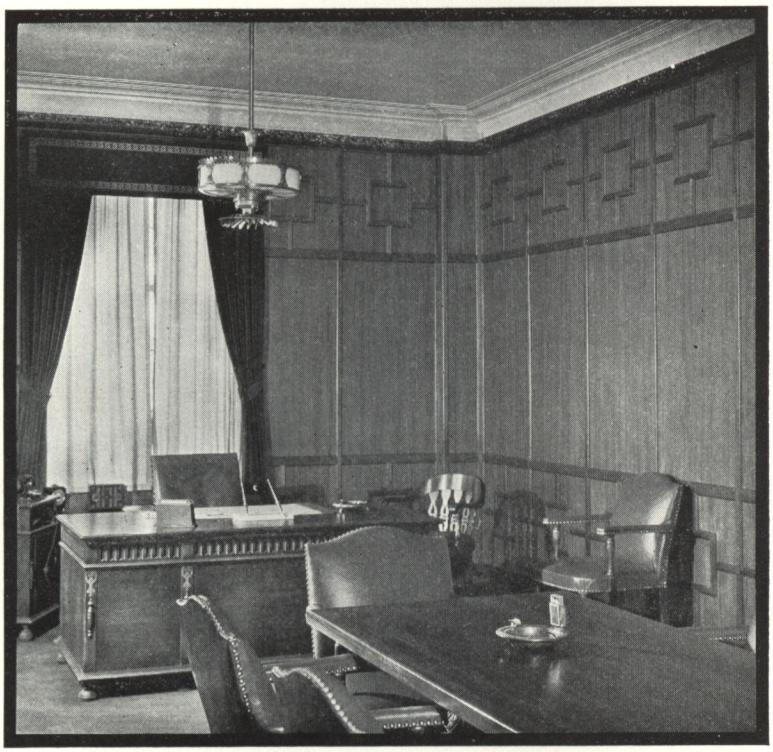
GOLD Bond Grain Board is a sturdy fire-proof gypsum wallboard with a wood grained surface made in panels 32 in. wide and in lengths of 8, 9 and 10 ft. Its cost is but a fraction of the cost of real wood paneling, and when properly applied defies detection upon casual inspection. Millions of feet of Gold Bond Grain Board, in mahogany, gumwood, and whitewood, have been used in offices, homes, stores, restaurants, special shops . . . in short, wherever an impressive but inexpensive wood paneling job is desired.

No Two Feet of Graining Alike

Not only does Grain Board strongly resemble actual wood, but, as in wood itself, the grain pattern is never repeated. (National Gypsum Company has a standing offer of $500 for the individual who discovers two exactly similar panels of Grain Board.) In this, Grain Board differs from other products which use a printed photographic grain, which naturally repeats itself over the wall area. The natural wood grain of Grain Board may be brought out by following the simple directions on the opposite page, with wax, shellac or varnish.

Non-Fading

Repeated tests prove that Grain Board is absolutely non-fading, even under severe exposure to the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Standard fade



An Executive Office Paneled in Mahogany Finish Grain Board
Equally suitable to stores, homes, libraries, shops, etc.

Three Home Views Created by Joseph Platt of Delineator Magazine, Showing Varied Treatments Obtainable with Gold Bond Grain Board

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY

tests made on Gold Bond Grain Board with ultra-violet light show an exceptional rating in fade resistance. In actual use, no fading detected in over three years.

Will not Expand, Contract, Warp, or Burn

Unlike wood, which it so closely resembles in appearance, Grain Board is practically unaffected by temperature and weather changes. Its 32-in.-wide panels, when properly erected, will not warp, expand, contract or buckle. The core of the board is solid gypsum with myriad tiny dead air cells, hence it is highly insulating and at the same time offers the same fire-resisting qualities and other advantages of standard gypsum wallboard.

Structural Strength

Grain Board is possessed of the same extra strength as regular Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard . . . the centers of each are identical, made under the same exclusive patents to assure lightness, easy nailing, and superior strength. Its tough grained surface resists kicks and scuffing, and will not mar readily, but when it is struck with sufficient force to cause a puncture the damage can be quickly repaired at much less than the cost of repairing a similar injury to wood paneling.

DIRECTIONS FOR FINISHING

The rich grain effect of Grain Board is best secured and enhanced by following these few simple directions:

For a Velvety Wax Finish

1. Be sure panel is free from dust. Clean off dust and dirt if present by wiping with a damp cloth.
2. Apply any good emulsified floor wax, such as Dri-Bright or Mystic Gloss, by pouring small quantity of liquid on clean cloth and rubbing with grain of panel. If not available, any high-grade, oil-free, hard wax emulsion is satisfactory. *Avoid use of waxes containing oil.*
3. This will dry to a velvety wax finish in about 10 minutes.
4. If desired, a second coat may be added in the same manner.
5. Polish with soft cloth if desired.

For a Varnish Finish

1. Be sure panel is free from dust by wiping with dampened cloth.
2. Apply one coat of filler which can be made by mixing one part of *white* shellac to one part of alcohol. This should be applied preferably before the panel is erected and in any case applied on each panel individually to avoid any lap marks.
3. Allow to dry.
4. Sandpaper surface lightly with 3/0 grade sandpaper, or steel wool.
5. Apply one or two coats of velvet or flat varnish, taking care that entire panel is done at one time. Avoid brush marks caused by overlapping. Brushing should, of course, follow the length and grain of the panel. *Avoid use of gloss varnishes.*

For a Shellac Finish

1. Be sure panel is dust-free by wiping with dampened cloth.

Here in This Close-up View the Distinctive Appearance of Wood Graining Is Seen Clearly

2. Apply one pound cut shellac with brush following grain of panel.
3. Allow to harden.
4. Add second coat if desired.

Caution: Lacquers should not be used on Grain Board. Nor should varnish be used without a preliminary (or sizing) coat of shellac.

GOLD BOND TILE BOARD

A gypsum tile board in large, easily-applied panels. Made under Gold Bond patents. Saves 90% over ceramic tile.

Producing an Inexpensive Tile Effect

IN ALTERATION, it is often desirable to have the effect of ceramic tile without the cost, trouble of supplying proper base and the trim necessary to complete the job of tile. For this purpose, Gold Bond Tile Board offers an inexpensive and satisfactory solution of the problem.

Gold Bond Tile Board

Gold Bond Tile Board is a gypsum board ⅜ in. thick, 48 in. wide and 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ft. long, made under exactly the same processes and of the same material as Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard. It has the same incombustible core of gypsum and specially finished, tough, strong fiber surface. The four inch square tile are laid off by slight indentation of the surface of the board, to give the effect of tile joints.

Takes Any Decoration

Gold Bond Tile Board comes unfinished in the natural light cream color of the wallboard. It is painted, enameled or lacquered after erection, and by this means it is possible to obtain the exact color scheme desired for any decorative scheme. It also allows the color scheme to be changed whenever desired, which is a decided advantage these days with modern interior designs and decorative treatments constantly changing.

When properly prepared, the surface is easily cleaned by means of a damp cloth.

Gold Bond Tile Board Advantages

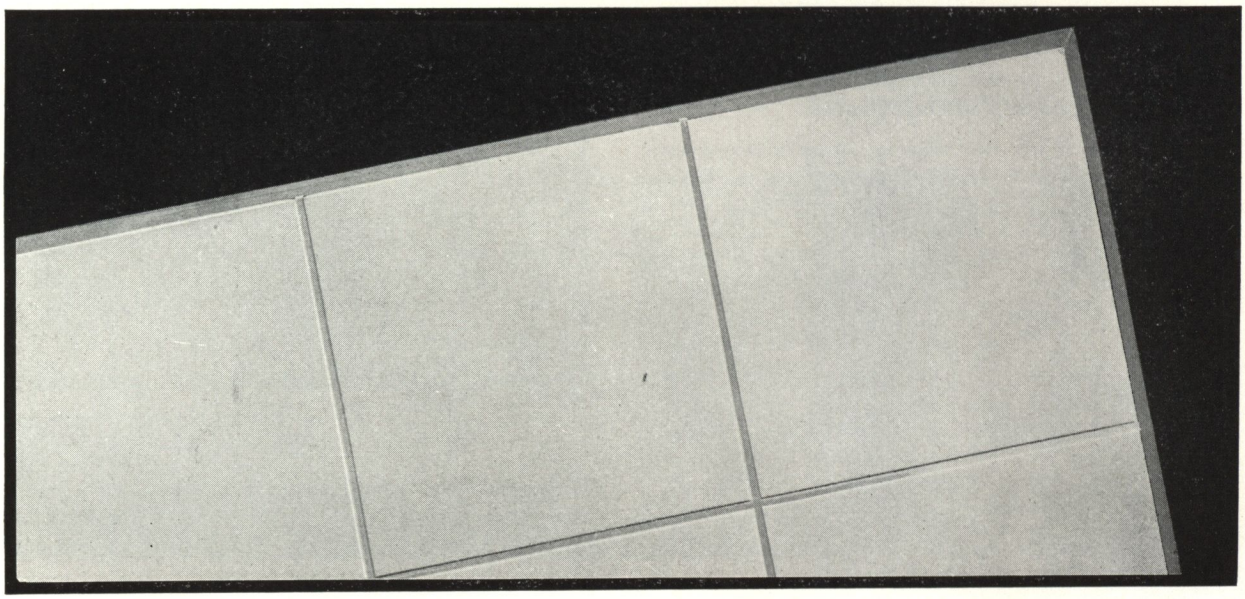
It is readily applied over old work, or for new work by a carpenter at little cost in comparison with faience tile.

1. It does not require a specially prepared base.
2. It is made with a core of incombustible gypsum.
3. It will not expand, contract, warp, buckle or crack.
4. It is applied quickly and with little dirt and muss.

Gold Bond Tile Board is Ideal for Kitchens—Easily Enameled in Attractive Colors—Washable, Sanitary, at Only a Fraction of Ceramic Tile Cost

Freedom from Joints

Since the Tile Board is erected in long sheets, from 6 to 10 ft. long, it is free from cracks except where the corners join. The cap and base generally used is wood, and a wood corner mould should be used at internal and external corners.



Section of Gold Bond Tile Board Showing Embossed Tile Effect. Actual Size of Tile is 4 Inches Square

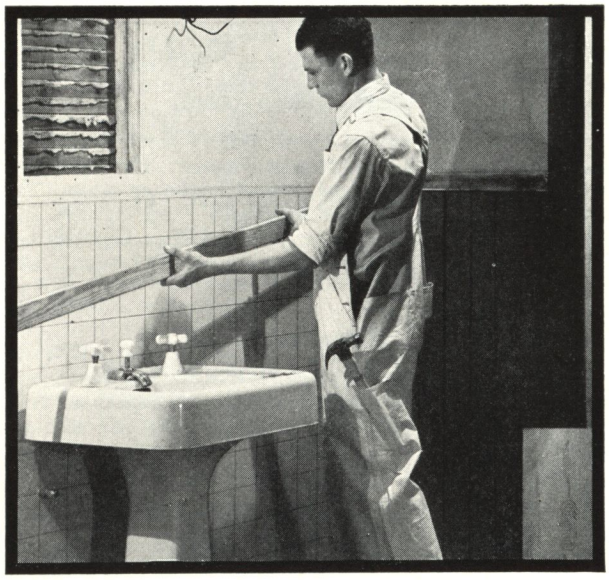
SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPLYING AND FINISHING

For Four-Foot-High Wainscot

1. Gold Bond Tile Board, when delivered at the job, shall be carefully examined to see that the tile surface is in perfect condition, without scratches or blemishes.
2. It shall be applied with the long edges horizontal, and wherever possible the full length of the room. It shall be carefully fitted around window, door or other openings, and then nailed to the studs, using 3d, 1⅛-in. cement coated nails. Where necessary to nail in areas not covered by mould, drive nails in center of square, slightly countersink and cover with Gold Bond Joint Cement, sanding to a perfect surface.
3. Corners shall be covered with ¾ in. quarter round for internal and standard wood cover mould for exterior angles.
4. **Cap and Base:** Cap and base of wood shall be applied as soon as the tileboard is set.
5. **Finishing:** Tile Board shall be given a coat of shellac or size when installed. Enamel or lacquer shall be applied according to the manufacturer's direction.

Contrasting Colored Indentations

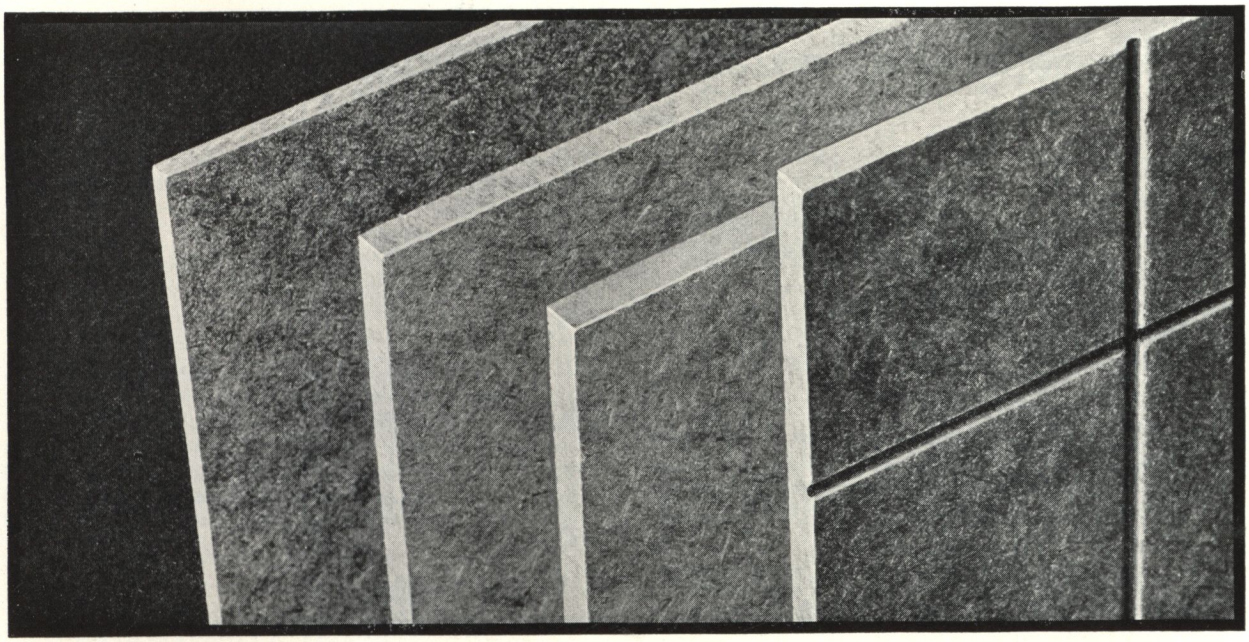
Give surface a coat of flat paint or enamel undercoating of the finished color desired for the indentations. Then apply a coat of enamel in some contrasting color, brushed on very thin. When enamel has set, wipe out the joints with any narrow tool such as a ruler, match, or ordinary meat skewer. It is advisable to stretch a piece of cloth over the end of the tool to absorb the enamel that is wiped out of the indentations, taking care to keep the cloth clean. This brings out the color of the base coat or undercoating at the indentations and produces an attractive two-color job.



Showing How Easily Gold Bond Tile Is Applied

GOLD BOND HARD BOARDS

Grainless All-Wood Wallboards



⅛" Hardboard Tempered — **$\frac{3}{16}$" Hardboard Untempered** — **¼" De Luxe Panel Board** — **$\frac{3}{16}$" Hardboard Tile**

N A T I O N A L G Y P S U M C O M P A N Y

GOLD BOND HARD BOARD

General Description

It is an all-wood product board made of fibers obtained by exploding wood chips by high steam pressure. Wood possesses a natural, powerful cementing material known as lignin. The exploded fibers and lignin are thoroughly felted together, and when placed in heated hydraulic presses are cemented together by the perfect adhesive present in wood itself. No foreign binder or chemical is used.

Advantages

It will not crack, split or splinter. It is highly resistive to wear and moisture, and shows little contraction and expansion. It is readily sawed and worked with carpenter's tools, and does not damage them.

Uses as Interior Finish

One surface of Gold Bond Board is extremely dense and perfectly smooth. The opposite side has a uniform texture. Either is available for use.

Its natural tone is a rich brown and makes a very pleasing wall paneling, in itself. However, it lends itself to any type of decoration. See specifications for instructions.

Sizes and Weights

1/8 and 3/16 in. thicknesses are made in lengths of 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. and 4 ft. wide. They weigh as follows: 1/8 in., 760 lbs. . . . 3/16 in., 1040 lbs.

1/4 in. thickness, weighing 1370 lbs. per M, and 5/16 in. thickness, weighing 1710 lbs. per M sq. ft., come in one size only—4 ft. x 12 ft.

Types

Gold Bond Hard Board is available in both tempered and untempered types. Tempered Hard Board is the same as regular Hard Board, except it is specially treated with a waterproof, densifying material for special uses and weighs 20 to 50 lbs. more per M sq. ft.

GOLD BOND PANEL BOARD

This is similar to the Hard Board but is softer, and is only made in 1/4 in. thickness and in sizes 4 ft. wide x 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. It is lighter in color as well as in weight, than the Hard Board.

It costs about half as much as the 1/4 in. thick Hard Board.

Supplied in two grades: Standard Panel Board and De Luxe Panel Board. The De Luxe Panel Board has a denser, harder surface.

GOLD BOND HARD BOARD TILE

This is similar to the Gold Bond Tempered Hard Board in every respect except that one surface is divided off into 4 in. squares by means of slight indentations to represent joints of tile.

This is 1/8 in. and 3/16 in. thick and is applied in the same manner as the Hard Board except that it is generally applied with its length horizontal and in full lengths of the wall wherever possible. Made in one size only: 4 ft. x 12 ft.

After it is applied it is enameled or lacquered the color desired, and when carefully done it often is mistaken for ceramic tile but is applied at a fraction of the cost of tile.

SPECIFICATIONS

GOLD BOND HARD BOARD AND GOLD BOND PANEL BOARD

Used as Interior Finish

1. Materials

1–1. The interior of all walls and partitions and ceilings shall be covered with Gold Bond (Hard Board 1/8, 3/16, 1/4 or 5/16 in.) (Panel Board 1/4 in.) as supplied by National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

1–2. Hard Board (Panel Board) shall be in length to run full height to ceiling and to size of panels or to headers on the ceiling.

2. Framing

2–1. All studs, sills and plates shall be framed in usual wood frame construction. All studs shall be spaced accurate 16 in. on center. Use 2 x 4 in. headers cut between studs for nailings where horizontal joints in boards occur and for chair rails, base and similar trim.

2–2. Extra studs shall be used for nailing where necessary to carry out the paneling design desired.

3. Application

3–1. The Gold Bond (Board) shall be applied directly to the studs, beams, etc., allowing ample bearing for nailing on all edges. Boards shall be applied in single sheets from floor to ceiling on walls and partitions, and in full width panels on the ceiling wherever possible. Horizontal joints shall be brought to moderate contact at top, sides and bottom. Boards must not be forced into place.

4. Nailing

4–1. Boards shall be nailed first to intermediate studs with 1¾ in. finishing nails every 6 in. and driven at a 30° angle, then to top edges and lastly the sides. Heads of nails shall be countersunk with nail set. When joints are to be covered with battens, the edges of the boards may be nailed with 4d box nails. If edges are beveled and no battens used, then nail edges with 1¾ in. finishing nails spaced 4 in. apart and countersunk.

5. Battens—Trim

5–1. Joints shall be covered with Hard Board battens with outside edges beveled at 45° angle. For corners or ends, bevel one edge only. Do not bevel ends.

5–2. Baseboard, wainscot or other trim shall be of wood as commonly used.

5–3. Battens shall be securely nailed to all framing headers, etc., with 6d finishing nails set at 30° angle.

5–4. Painting and Decorating: Gold Bond Hard Boards may be left in their natural color and finish, but if desired may be painted, enameled or lacquered. Hard Board and Panel Board should be well sized before painting. Use of Hard Board will save one priming coat.

See Painting Specifications.

FOR STAINING, SIZING, PAINTING GOLD BOND HARD BOARD AND GOLD BOND PANEL BOARD

6. Staining

6–1. Any stain (state which) whether acid, oil, benzoil, alcohol or commercial oil or water stains used for dyeing wood, may be used over Gold Bond Boards.

7. Sizing Before Painting

7–1. The surface of all Gold Bond Hard Boards shall be well sized with standard commercial size before painting, enameling or lacquering.

8. Painting

8–1. After sizing coat shall be thoroughly dry, apply one or two coats of paint, enamel or lacquer.

FOR GOLD BOND HARD BOARD TILE

1. Materials

1–1. The walls of (give location) shall be lined to height of 4 ft. (make note if higher) with Gold Bond Hard Board Tile ⅛ in. thick as supplied by National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

2. Framing for New Work

(See Specifications Paragraphs 2–1 and 2–2 for Gold Bond Hard Board.)

3. Application (Cementing and Nailing Over Plaster)

Note: When walls are uneven or in bad condition, Gold Bond Hard Board or Panel Board may be nailed or cemented in place. The Hard Board Tile may then be applied. Adhesives used in applying Hard Board Tile should be either a high-grade waterproof linoleum cement, or a special mastic formulated for that purpose. Water emulsion mastics should not be used.

3–1. Remove base-board, plumbing fixtures, brackets, shelving, which will interfere with installation. Walls shall be trued up and all high places sanded down, or if necessary shall be covered with Gold Bond Panel Board.

3–2. Hard Board Tile shall be carefully fitted and butt joints trued up by plane, file or sandpaper. Corner joints shall be beveled, fitted against a corner bead, or into a special metal corner bead.

3–3. After fitting boards carefully, cement shall be applied over the entire back of board and then be placed into position against wall. Hold board in place with a few 1¼ in. brads until cement sets. All nailing shall be in scoring . . . remove or countersink nails and putty up holes. Continue applying boards in the same manner, carefully leveling and truing up.

3–4. Base, Chair Rail or Cap Moulding: (These may be of wood, or if metal in zinc or chromium specify which is desired.)

4. Application (Nailing)

4–1. Gold Bond Hard Board Tile shall be applied (over studs when blocked out to face of wall above) (over Gold Bond Hard Board) (over old plaster) to heights as previously noted in Paragraph 1.

4–2. Over Old Plaster: Baseboard, plumbing fixtures, brackets, shelves, etc., shall be removed, which will interfere with installation. Walls shall be trued up and all high places sanded down, or if necessary be covered first with Gold Bond Panel Board.

4–3. Nails shall be 1¼ in. 18 gauge beads, nailed into the crossing of score lines wherever possible, otherwise nail in horizontal into stud. Nails through the body of board should be spaced 12 in. apart wherever possible. Any necessary vertical joints must be made only at studding, and nailed through each horizontal score line ¼ in. in from the edge.

5. Decorating

Note: Hard Board Tile may be decorated by painting, enameling or lacquering. Ordinarily a coat of size and two coats of paint are required. For enamel finish a priming coat, undercoat, and final coat of enamel is general practice. For lacquer finish, a priming coat and either an undercoat or two coats of lacquer are recommended. The treatment depends on the recommendation of the manufacturers of the finish used, and manufacturer's directions should be followed.

GOLD BOND INSULATION BOARD

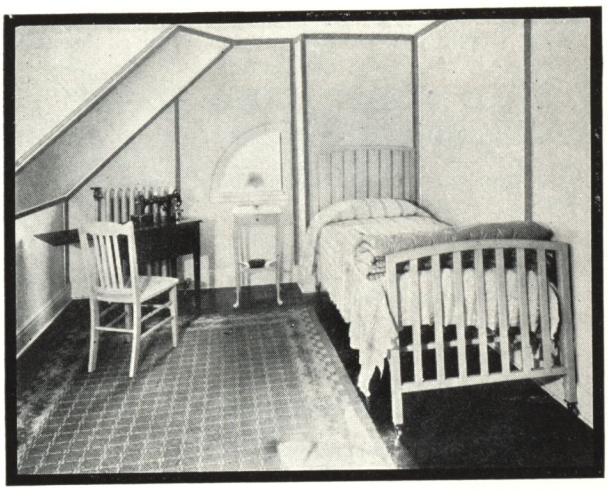
There are two types of Gold Bond Insulation Board:

No. 1—Gold Bond Aluminum Foil Board which presents the newest and most effective principle—reflective insulation—in combination with rigid fireproof panels of Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard.

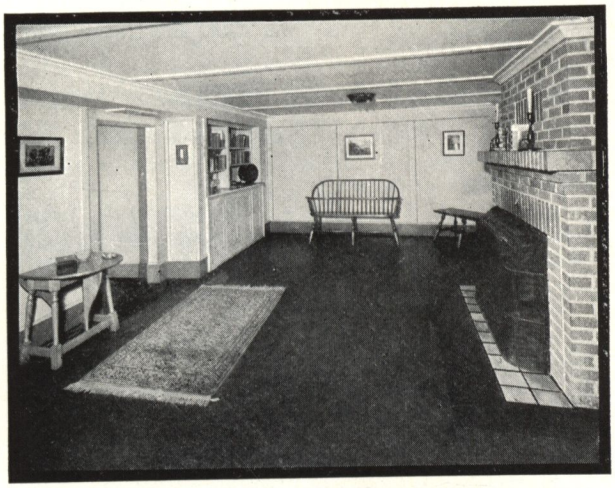
No. 2—Gold Bond Fibre Insulation Board made full ½-in. thick of the tough fibres of the licorice root plant.

A complete description of both types of insulation board is given in the section on Insulation Products.

GOLD BOND FIBRE WALLBOARD



Gold Bond Fibre Board Used in Attic Room



Used to Finish Off Game Room in Basement

The low cost and easy application of this material makes it ideal for such uses.

A Light Fibre Board with Many Uses

Gold Bond Fibre Wallboard is a light, strong wallboard which serves many useful purposes such as insulation against heat, cold and sound . . . for partitions . . . interior finish of temporary building . . . and for many uses in offices, homes, factories, etc. It is one of the oldest wallboards manufactured, and is known nationally and abroad.

The Reinforcing Core

Although an inexpensive board, it has extra quality of strength and stiffness due to the special manufacturing process. It consists of three layers besides the finish paper on each side. The center core consists of a felted layer of licorice root and other fibres, which when processed are strong, tough and waterproof. This core is enclosed with two layers of wood pulp fibre and the two finished tough paper surfacings.

For Decorative Finish Surface

Both sides of the Fibre Board are finished alike, in a light cream color. This surface is sized to seal the surface and make it resistant to moisture. This may be tested by placing a drop of ink on the surface. The ink will not spread, but remain in the one position until it evaporates. Sizing of the surface also reduces the suction of paint when it is desired to paint the surface.

Ease of Handling and Sizes

The board has no grain and will not chip, crack or sag. It is sawed with a hand saw and is readily fitted to unusual shapes. It is light and easily handled.

It is made in one thickness 3/16 in. and in lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. by 48 in. wide. The boards are packed ten to a bundle. It weighs approximately 550 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

GOLD BOND FIREPROOF SHEATHING

A V-Joint Lap Gypsum Sheathing

Gold Bond Fireproof Sheathing is a gypsum board made under the same manufacturing specification as Gold Bond Gypsum Wallboard. The principal differences are in the width, thickness and the type of edge on the long side. The Sheathing is ½ in. thick and the long sides are made for a V-Joint lap, 24 in. wide.

Uses for a Fireproof Sheathing

Gold Bond Fireproof Sheathing is made to be used in place of standard wood sheathing, where ideal sheathing is wanted. It is used under clapboard siding, stucco, brick veneer, and with furring strips under shingle construction.

General Advantages

One of the principal advantages is that it is incombustible as it is made with a gypsum core. It has greater strength than wood sheathing, as its greater width acts with greater bracing effectiveness.

On account of the tight horizontal joint and the ends being nailed to studs, it makes practically a one-piece wind-tight and moisture-proof wall, effectively eliminating any infiltration.

The gypsum being an inert material, the board does not expand or contract, warp or buckle or twist. It does not deteriorate with age.

It is sawed and nailed like wood sheathing, and applied with the length at right angles to the stud.

Sizes and Weights

The sheathing is ½ in. thick, 24 in. wide and 8 ft. long, to work out properly with studs on 16 in. centers.

THE Gold Bond HANDBOOK

ON RELATED PRODUCTS FOR WALLS & CEILINGS

NATIONAL GYPSUM CO.—GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

THE RED BOOK

1936 EDITION

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

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300 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Buffalo, N. Y. .....514 Brisbane Building
Cincinnati, Ohio .....503 Builders' Building
Cleveland, Ohio .....817 Hanna Building
Dallas, Tex. .....1302 Santa Fe Building
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New York City, N. Y. .....30 Rockefeller Plaza
Omaha, Neb. .....Woodmen of the World Building
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Pittsburgh, Pa. .....1205 Law and Finance Building
St. Louis, Mo. .....808 Louderman Building
San Francisco, Calif. .....2501 Harrison St.
Washington, D. C. .....Investment Bldg., 15th and K St., N. W.

Samson Plaster Board Company, Sales Agents for United States Gypsum Company, Crosby Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Milwaukee, Wis.
New Braunfels, Tex.
New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
North Kansas City, Mo.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Oakfield, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Piedmont, S. D.
Plasterco, Va.
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St. Paul, Minn.
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Skaneateles Falls, N. Y.
Southard, Okla.
South Bend, Ind.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sweetwater, Tex.
Warren, Ohio

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(1) Sheetrock-Pyrofill; Reinforced Roof Tile; Red Top Rib Floors; Pyrobar Ceiling Floor Proof Tile; Steel Roof Decks; Pyrobar Partition Tile; Beam and Column Fireproofing.

(2) Built-up Roofing, Asphalt Shingles and Roll Roofing.

(3) Sound Control Service—Architectural Acoustics and Noise Abatement.
Thermal Insulation Products.

(4) Expanded Metal Reinforcement, Partitions, etc.

(5) Paints.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

GENERAL COMMODITIES

Plastering Bases • Plastering Systems • Plasters Wallboards

• • •

EXPERIENCE—The United States Gypsum Company is a pioneer in the gypsum industry in America. For more than thirty-five (35) years, the company—through its laboratories, experimental departments and field investigations—has closely studied the requirements of the building industry. Its formulae and mechanical equipment have been painstakingly designed to adapt each of its gypsum and other products to meet comprehensively these requirements.

USG Trade-Mark

exceptional national distribution facilities and a product specially manufactured to fulfill variable local climatic conditions.

The list opposite shows the location of the fifty-four USG centers and visualizes these important service facilities.

SALES AND SERVICE FACILITIES—The twenty-one sales offices in the important building centers guarantee adequate service to architects.

COMPLETE DIVERSIFIED LINE OF PRODUCTS—Wherever gypsum is adapted to building uses there is a USG product specially designed to fulfill the particular requirement.

The broad scope of the company's gypsum and other products is indicated by the Products Index.

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING FACILITIES—The superiority of USG products is based upon high grade raw material, perfected processes of manufacture and one control of the gypsum products from mining to shipping.

The forty-six mines, mills, and warehouses, strategically located throughout the United States, assure

THE TRADE-MARK—Products bearing the trade-mark of the United States Gypsum Company are safeguarded against imperfections. They are rigidly inspected by experts at every stage of production, from the selection of the raw materials to the shipment of the finished products.

Any variation from the highest USG Standard means rejection.

This rigid maintenance of quality over a long period of years has established the name and trade-mark of the United States Gypsum Company as synonymous with the highest standard of excellence in building materials.

GYPSUM • TECHNICAL DATA

GYPSUM—Chemically, Gypsum is hydrous calcium sulphate $CaSO_4.2H_2O$. It is a widely distributed mineral found in rock formation. The rock gypsum is crushed, ground and then calcined, which drives off a part of the molecular water, forming the hemi-hydrate or plaster of paris. This product, when mixed with water, recrystallizes or sets.

FIREPROOF—The superior qualities of gypsum as a fireproof building material have been definitely established by numerous tests made by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., The Bureau of Standards, Columbia University, and by the bureau of buildings in many of the larger cities. (Authentic test data if desired will be furnished on request.)

The temperature of the unexposed side of the gypsum slab cannot exceed 212° F. while there is any water of crystallization in the gypsum. This is due to the fact that the water of crystallization in the gypsum must be vaporized during the application of fire to it, and as the gypsum slowly calcines, the cellular structure fills with steam. It is this barrier of calcined material which stubbornly resists the progress of the fire.

USG *Plastering Bases*

• • •

ROCKLATH • THE FIREPROOF LATH

Rigid Gypsum Board Lath Units

DESCRIPTION • TYPES • SIZES

STANDARD ROCKLATH*—Rocklath is a solid sheet of gypsum, ⅜ in. thick, 16 x 32 in. and 16 x 48 in., encased in a tough fibrous covering, forming a uniform, strong, fireproof plaster base. The fibrous covering affords uniform suction, insuring a permanent, strong bond with gypsum plaster. Rocklath is easily nailed to wood studding, furring or joists.

Rocklath has the USG* patented rounded reinforced folded edge which gives maximum strength, protects the boards, and does not injure the hands.

PERFORATED ROCKLATH*—Similar to Standard in 16 x 48 in. size only. It is provided with a mechanical plaster key consisting of 48 ¾-in. round hole perforations. Tests show a fire resistance rating of one hour, combustible on wood stud construction plastered with ½ in. of sanded (1 to 2) gypsum cement plaster.

INSULATING ROCKLATH*—Insulating Rocklath is standard ⅜-in. thick Rocklath, upon the back of which is mounted a thin, smooth, bright sheet of aluminum foil. It is applied in the same manner as standard Rocklath with the foil side next to the framing members.

Applied in this manner, its heat insulating value is equal to or better than ½ in. thick fiber insulating lath. For complete data, see USG "Thermal Insulation" section.

SIZES, WEIGHTS, ETC.—Standard Rocklath is made ⅜ in. thick and in two sizes—16 x 32 in. and 16 x 48 in. (perforated, 16 x 48 in. only). The boards are packed in bundles for easy handling and stacking—6 sheets to the bundle. Each bundle of 32-in. boards contains 21⅓ sq. ft. and weighs about 30 lbs.; each bundle of 48-in. boards contans 32 sq. ft. and weighs about 45 lbs.

Either size provides the usual vertical joint break without cutting.

SPECIFICATIONS—See Master Specifications, pages 28 and 30 for application of Rocklath and plastering.

*Trade-Mark

ADVANTAGES OF ROCKLATH

FIREPROOF—Does not burn or readily transmit heat. It interposes a continuous fireproof sheet of substantial thickness over the wood frame, thus tending to confine the fire to the room in which it originates. Does not disintegrate or corrode.

NO EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION—Does not expand, warp or buckle when wet plaster is applied, consequently will not shrink when plaster dries out.

AN IDEAL PLASTER BASE—The strong fiber covering with its uniform suction prevents the plaster from "slipping" when applied. Gypsum plaster is easily applied and bonds more firmly to Rocklath than to other types of lath. Because there is no sap in Rocklath, there is no consequent discoloration.

ECONOMY IN ERECTION—Compared with ordinary lath, Rocklath bundles are stacked and carried and the light weight units handled and erected quicker and with greater ease—there are no splinters. One piece of Rocklath equals 9 wood laths and requires 15 to 20 nails, depending on the size of the lath unit, instead of 27 or 36. One man will erect an average of from 125 to 150 sq. yds. a day compared with 100 to 115 sq. yds. with wood lath.

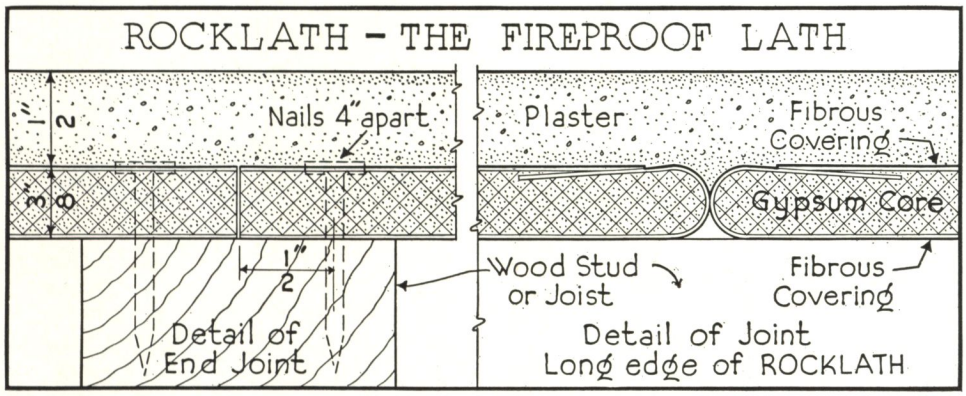
It scores and cuts cleanly and easily without waste.

UNIFORM THICKNESS — Since no plaster is lost through droppings pushed through the lath and the ragged keying plaster behind the lath, the thickness is uniform throughout and approximately 20% less plaster is required.

ELIMINATES MOISTURE—Rocklath needs no wetting before plaster is applied. The continuous dry gypsum sheet, ⅜ in. thick, eliminates its proportionate part of the usual wet plaster moisture and at the same time seals off the applied plaster moisture from contact with the absorptive wood framing, preventing much of the usual swelling and subsequent shrinkage.

Since there is less moisture present, the plaster and building are dry and ready for the application of interior wood trim and decorating in the minimum time.

COMPARATIVE COST—The completed wall (Rocklath and plaster) costs less than metal lath and plaster, and about the same as wood lath and plaster.



WEATHERWOOD* INSULATING LATH

Red Top Insulating Lath has an average low conductivity of .32 B.t.u.'s per hour, per sq. ft., per degree F., per inch thickness. It is made in 18x48-in. units, ½ and 1 in. thick. The longitudinal edges are matched to insure insulation continuity and strengthen the unsupported joint (an exclusive USG Co. feature). Edges also are beveled to assure strong plastering at the joints. The weight is but 750 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. of half-inch material.

Authentic tests show that to rupture the bond between gypsum plaster and Red Top Insulating Lath requires over 1350 lbs. per sq. ft., the rupture occurring in the board itself.

For complete data, see the USG Co.'s section on "Thermal Insulation."

PYROBAR* PARTITION TILE

Pyrobar Partition and Furring Tile are 30 in. long, 12 in. high and of various thickness from 1½ to 6 in. Pyrobar Tile meets fully the standard specifications for Gypsum Partition Tile or block of the American Society for Testing Materials. All Pyrobar Gypsum Tile bear the trade-mark. Column fireproofing is accomplished either with 2-in. solid or 3-in. hollow Pyrobar Partition Tile.

Pyrobar Beam and Girder Fireproofing is made from the same materials as Pyrobar Partition Tile. Specially formed Pyrobar Shoe Tile, Angle Tile and Soffit Tile, which fit over the lower flanges of the steel are used to fireproof steel flanges of beams and girders.

For complete data, see the USG Co.'s "Engineering Sales Division" section.

*Registered Trade-Mark

RED TOP* METAL LATH and ACCESSORIES

INTRODUCTION

That the United States Gypsum Company might furnish all materials required for lathing and plastering, it acquired the metal lath division of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company and the North Western Expanded Metal Company, both for many years well and favorably known in the industry. As a result, those whom the company serves have the advantages of mixed car shipments and of centralized responsibility.

The high quality products of the two metal lath companies will be found in the Red Top Line of Metal Lath Products. In addition, the Red Top Line includes many special accessories. All brands and types of metal are distinctly tagged for identification.

NOTE—*For application, see Master Specifications.*

RED TOP DIAMOND MESH LATH (JUNIOR MESH)

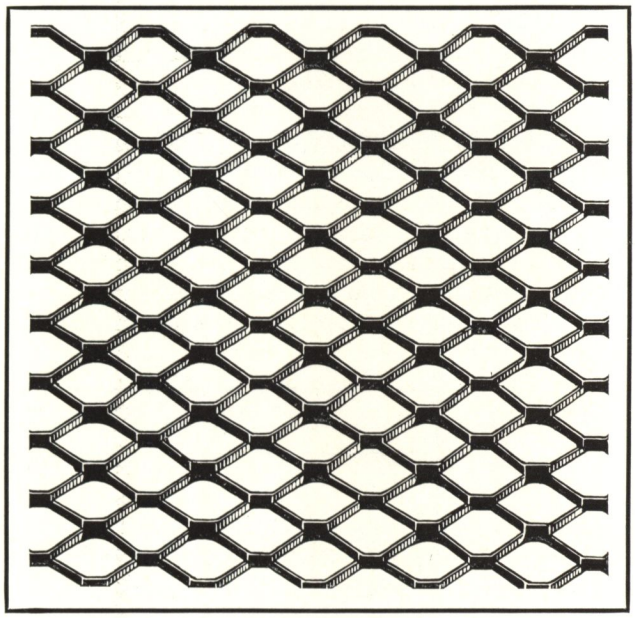
Description—A small (5/16" x 9/16") diamond mesh expanded metal lath (patented). The stiff sheets are easy to erect. The small mesh enables the lather to engage a greater number of strands in nailing or tying, yet the "diamonds" are amply large to freely admit the tie wire. Mortar spreads easily on the smooth stiff surface, without waste; the small mesh affords a superbly keyed bond.

Weights—2.2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.4 lbs. per sq. yd.

Materials—(1) Open hearth steel, painted black in all weights. (2) Galvanized steel in 2.5 and 3.4 lb weights. (3) Copper bearing steel (so tagged), painted black in all weights. (4) Armco Ingot Iron (so tagged), painted black in 2.5, 3.0 and 3.4 lb. weights. (5) Copper Bearing Galvanized, and Armco Ingot Iron Galvanized in 2.5 and 3.4 lb. weights also available on special order.

Self-furring and Corrugated—All above weights and materials furnished in the Self-furring and Corrugated types.

Sheet Size—27 x 96 in., packed 10 sheets (20 sq. yds.) per bundle. Also size 24 x 96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle on order.



RED TOP DIAMOND MESH LATH

RED TOP 1/8 in. Z-RIB LATH (Flat Rib)

Description—A distinctive type of flat rib lath for nailing on wood construction or tying on metal furring. The narrow "Z" ribs (1/8 in. deep, 1½ in. o.c.) add exceptional rigidity and provide shelves which hold the wet plaster in place, both front and back, without waste.

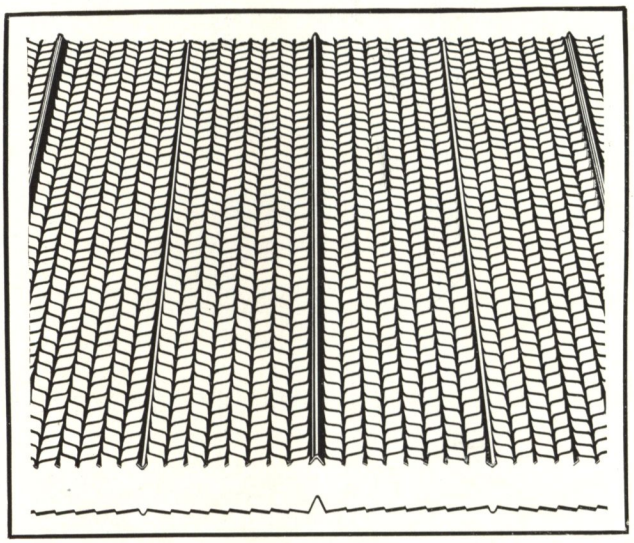
Weights—2.75, 3.0, 3.4 lbs. per sq. yd.

Materials—(1) Open hearth steel, painted black, in all weights. (2) Copper bearing steel (so tagged), painted black, in all weights. (3) Galvanized steel in 3.4 lb. weight. (4) Armco Ingot Iron (so tagged) painted black, in 3.4 lb. weight on special order.

Sheet Size—24 x 96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.

RED TOP 1/8 IN. Z-RIB LATH

*Trade-Mark



RED TOP ⅜ IN. RIB LATH

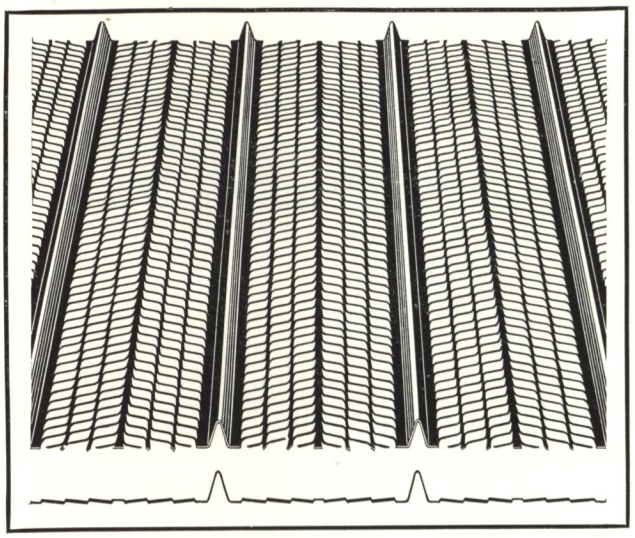
RED TOP ⅜ in. RIB LATH

Description—A very rigid reinforcement for use in floor and ceiling construction with steel joists, also ceilings under steel tile construction and where wide spacing of supports are desired. It provides for nested lap at the outside ribs with no lumps. Its use assures a permanent, economical and absolutely satisfactory result in every way.

Weights—2.5, 3.0, 3.4, 4.0 lbs. per sq. yd.

Materials—(1) Open hearth steel, painted black, in all weights. (2) Copper bearing steel (so tagged), painted black, in all weights. (3) Armco Ingot Iron (so tagged), painted black, in 3.4 and 4.0 weights. (4) Galvanized steel in 3.4 and 4.0 lb. weights.

Sheet Size—24 x 96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.



RED TOP ¾ IN RIB LATH

RED TOP ¾ in. RIB LATH

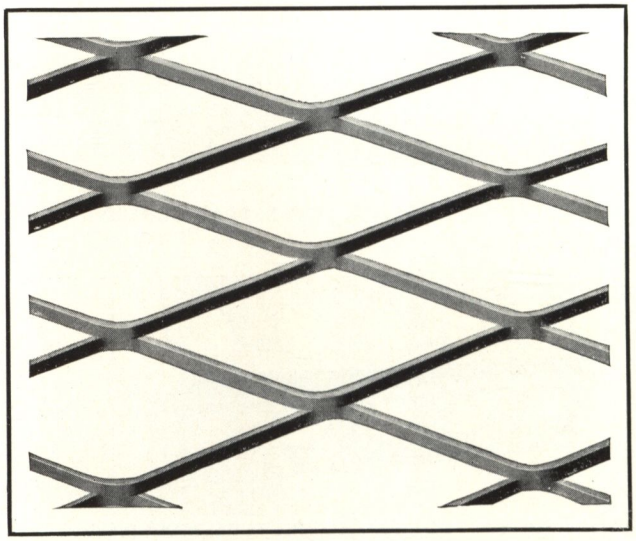
Description—The exceptional stiffness (ribs ¾ in., 4.8 in., o.c.) of this heavy weight, self-furring, expanded metal lath adapts it particularly for centering and reinforcement for concrete roofs and floors, and for plaster partitions and ceilings on extremely wide spacing of supports. Advantageously used on many forms of special work, such as column and beam protection, balconies, concrete tanks and fences, etc.

Weights—.50 (28 ga.), .60 (26 ga.), .75 (24 ga.) lbs. per square foot.

NOTE—*¾-in. Rib Lath is sold by the square foot. All other lath types sold by the square yard.*

Materials—(1) Open hearth steel, painted black. (2) Copper bearing steel (so tagged), painted black (on special order only).

Sheet Size—24 in. wide, 8, 10 and 12 ft. long (other lengths on special order).



RED TOP EXPANDED STUCCOMESH

RED TOP EXPANDED STUCCOMESH

Description—An expanded metal reinforcement for exterior stucco, cold-drawn from the highest grade of copper bearing steel into diamond mesh 1⅜ x 3⅛ in. wide. Its diagonal strands provide a correct distribution of steel to overcome the initial shrinkage, temperature changes and wind stresses, and a positive protection against unusual shocks. Apply with Red Top Economy Stucco Furring Nails.

Weights—1.8, 3.6 lbs. per sq. yd.

Materials—Copper bearing steel (so tagged), painted black. (Plain steel and galvanized steel on order.)

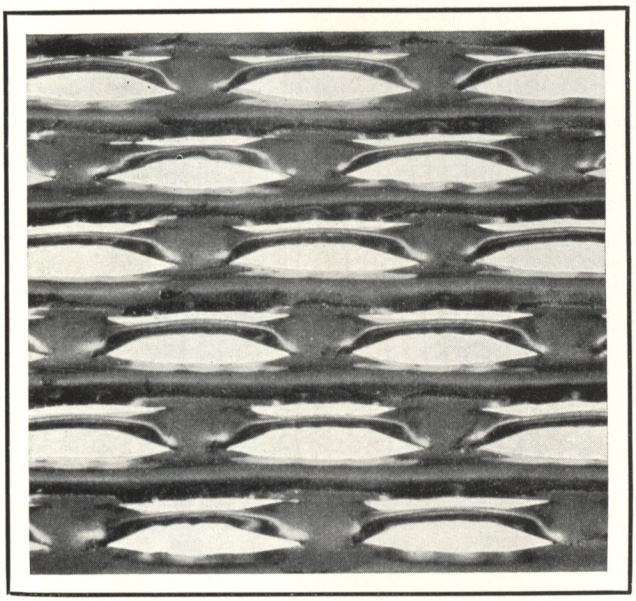
Sheet Size—48 in. wide x 99 in. long. Packed 10 sheets (36⅔ square yards) to the bundle.

RED TOP BOSTWICK SHEETLATH

Description—A stiff, heavy weight sheet lath particularly adapted to reinforcement of plaster, cement reinforcement for tile, marble, etc.

Materials and Weights—Open hearth steel, painted black, 4.5 lbs. per sq. yd. Galvanized steel, 5.2 lbs. per sq. yd.

Sheet Size—24 x 96 in., packed 9 sheets (16 sq. yds.) per bundle.



RED TOP BOSTWICK SHEET LATH

ECONOMY* STUCCO FURRING NAILS

Description—A special nail for applying and furring Red Top Stuccomesh. Provides a furring device with sliding spacer and rib, which securely holds reinforcing mesh in the center of the stucco slab.

Size—No. 5, 1½ in., ⅜-in. spacer.

Packed—Packed 850 nails per box, 10 boxes (8500 nails) per case. One box is estimated as sufficient for 50 sq. yds.

RED TOP CORNERITE

Description—Diamond Mesh Angle, with special selvage edge.

Weight—125 lbs. per 1000 ft.

Size—3 x 3 x 96 in., packed 504 ft. per bundle. (Other sizes on order.)

RED TOP STRIPLATH

Description—Diamond Mesh Lath Strips with special selvage edge.

Weight—60 lbs. per 1000 ft.

Size—3 x 96 in., packed 504 ft. per bundle. (Other sizes on order.)

BASE SCREEDS and PICTURE MOULD

Descripiton—Standard base screeds to form dividing line and screed between plaster walls and cement or composition base. A concealed picture mould and screed.

Material—Galvanized steel of 26 gauge.

TYPES and WEIGHTS

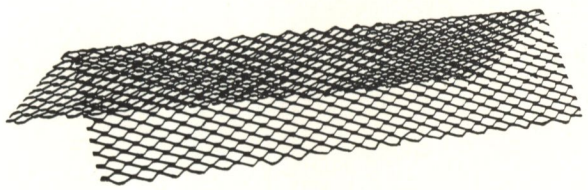
No. 3A—Expansion Flush Screed, ½-in. ground; weight 230 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 6A—Plain Screed, ½-in. ground; weight 180 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft. (¾-in. ground on order.)

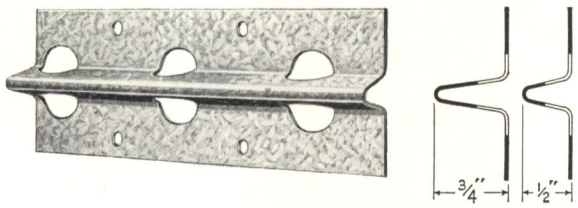
No. 7A—Curved Point Screed, ½-in. ground; weight 189 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No 8A—Picture Mould; weight 230 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

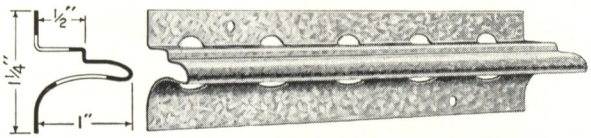
Packed—Packed 10 pieces per bundle.



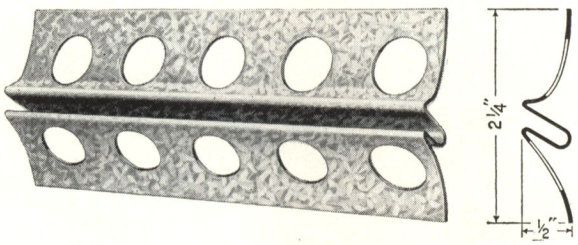
CORNERITE



No. 6A PLAIN BASE SCREED



No. 7A CURVED POINT BASE SCREED



No. 8A CONCEALED PICTURE MOULDING

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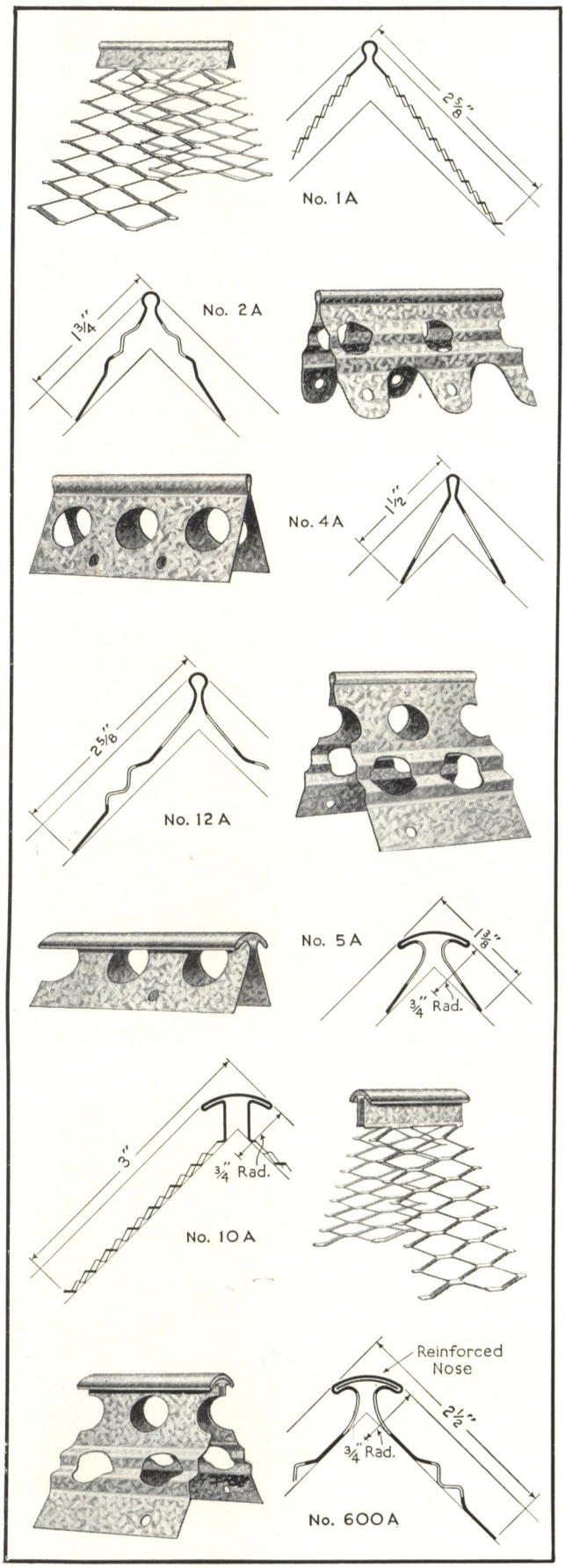


RED TOP CORNER BEADS

Description—A complete line of standard, high grade corner beads adapted to every construction need.

Material—Galvanized steel 26 gauge. 24-gauge material also furnished on special order.

SMALL NOSE CORNER BEADS TYPES and WEIGHTS

No. 1A—2½-in. Expansion Flange Type—230 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 2A—1½-in. Short Scalloped Flange Type—208 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 4A—1¼-in. Flange Standard Type—200 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 12A—2½-in. Wide Flange Type—330 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 16A—2½-in. Wide Scalloped Flange Type—330 lbs. per 1000 lin ft.

BULL NOSE CORNER BEADS TYPES and WEIGHTS

No. 5A—1¼-in. Short Flange ¾ in. Radius Bull Nose —273 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 10A—2½-in. Expansion Flange ¾ in. Radius Bull Nose—375 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 80A—2½-in. Expansion Flange 1½ in. Radius Bull Nose—550 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 90A—2½-in. Expansion Flange 2 in. Radius Bull Nose—900 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 600A—2½ in. Solid Flange ¾ in. Radius Bull Nose—reinforced nose—574 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 603A—2½ in. Solid Flange 1½ in. Radius Bull Nose—reinforced nose—888 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

No. 14A—2½ in. Solid Flange ¾ in. Radius Bull Nose —non-reinforced nose—404 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.

Packed—Crated approximately 500 lineal feet per crate, or packed 10 pieces per bundle. Expansion Beads crated only.

NO. 9A HUMP CLIPS

A 3-inch clip attachment for short flange beads to facilitate erection. Made from blued steel. Used generally with No. 5A Bull Nose Bead. Packed in boxes of 1000 each weighing 25 pounds.

RED TOP METAL ARCHES

Description—A ready-formed plastering arch for doorways, etc. Eliminates two difficult operations—the construction of curved wooden forms and the forming of corner beads around these curves. They are made for standard 2 x 4-in. partitions. The various units have many obvious combination possibilities.

Manufactured under License of Merryweather Patent No. 1782147 granted Nov. 18, 1930.

TYPES and SIZES

No. 11—10-in. radius (true half circle) for 20-in. opening (21½-in. stud space).

No. 22—15¾-in. radius (true half circle) for 30-in. opening (33-in. stud space).

No. 33—Gothic design for 2 ft. 6 in. opening (33-in. stud space).

No. 44—Gothic design for 4 ft. 0 in. opening (51-in. stud space). (Can be easily cut down to fit a 42-in. doorway.)

No. 55—Elliptic design for 5 ft. 0 in. opening (63-in. stud space).

No. 66—Elliptic design for 6 ft. 0 in. opening (72-in. stud space).

Material—"Galvannealed" sheet steel.

Packed—In individual one-set cartons.

INNERWALL* FURRING BRACKETS

Description—A patented bracket for furring outside masonry walls for rapid metal lath erection. They provide an innerwall clear air space. These brackets are installed in the mortar joint as the work is laid up, approximately 6 in. on centers vertically and 12 in. on centers horizontally.

SIZES and APPROXIMATE SHIPPING WEIGHTS

No. 1—1¼-in. furring space, 3-in. anchorage flange, 144 lbs. per 1000 brackets.

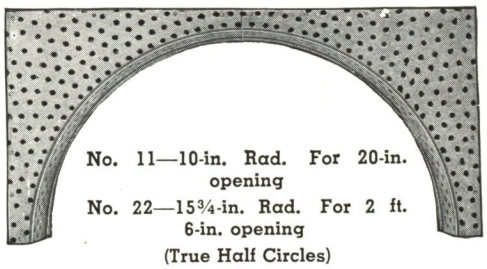
No. 2—2¼-in. furring space, 3-in. anchorage flange, 175 lbs. per 1000 brackets.

No. 3—3¼-in. furring space, 3-in. anchorage flange, 203 lbs. per 1000 brackets.

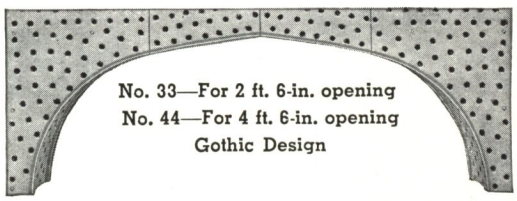
No. 4—4¼-in. furring space, 4-in. anchorage flange, 255 lbs. per 1000 brackets.

Material—16 gauge copper bearing steel, painted black.

Packed—100 brackets to the carton.



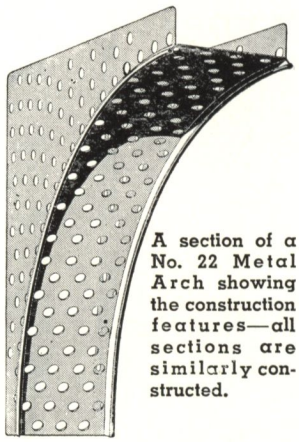
No. 11—10-in. Rad. For 20-in. opening
No. 22—15¾-in. Rad. For 2 ft. 6-in. opening
(True Half Circles)



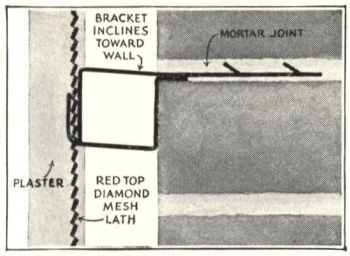
No. 33—For 2 ft. 6-in. opening
No. 44—For 4 ft. 6-in. opening
Gothic Design

No. 55—For 5-ft. opening
No. 66—For 6-ft. opening
Elliptic Design

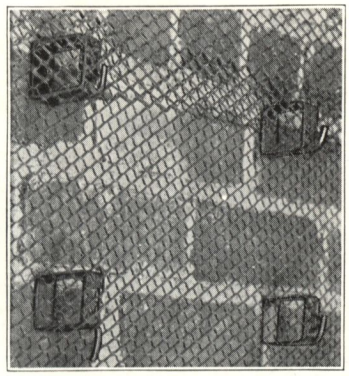
RED TOP METAL PLASTER ARCHES



A section of a No. 22 Metal Arch showing the construction features—all sections are similarly constructed.



RED TOP INNERWALL FURRING BRACKETS



*Trade-Mark

RED TOP COLD ROLLED CHANNELS

Description—A complete line of cold rolled channels for furring, suspended ceiling and partition construction. The legs and webs are true and have square corners. They can be readily spliced and formed.

Material—Open hearth steel.

Stock Lengths—14, 16, 18, 20 feet.

SIZES and WEIGHTS

NOTE—*Sold only in full, unbroken bundles.*

¾ in.—276 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.; packed 20 pieces to bundle.

1 in.—332 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.; packed 10 pieces to bundle.

1½ in.—442 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.; packed 10 pieces to bundle.

2 in.—553 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft.; packed 10 pieces to bundle.

Pencil Channels—7/16 x 7/16 in., 113 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft., packed 20 pieces to bundle. (12 and 14-ft. lengths only.)

Box Channels—9/16 x 1 1/16 in., 276 lbs. per 1000 lin. ft., packed 20 pieces to bundle. (16 and 20-ft. lengths only.)

RED TOP LATHING SUNDRIES

General—The following sundries supplement the Red Top Line of Lathing and Plastering Accessories. In addition, practically any other sundry item necessary for lathing can be furnished.

HOT ROLLED SHAPES and ROUND RODS

Flats—1 x ⅛ in., 1 x 3/16 in.

Angles—1½ x 1½ x ⅛ in., 1½ x 1½ x 3/16 in.

Channels—¾ in., 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in.

Round Rods—3/16 in., ¼ in., and 7/32 in. in diameter.

CLIPS, TIE WIRE, NAILS and STAPLES

No. 1 Lath Clips—Lath Clips for attaching diamond mesh or flat lath to ¾-in. channels.

No. 2 Lath Clips—Lath Clips for attaching ⅜-in. Rib Lath to ¾-in. channels.

No. 3 Lath Clips—Lath Clips for attaching ⅜-in. Rib Lath to steel joists.

No. 1½A Channel Clips—Channel Clips for attaching ¾-in. channels to 1½-in. channels.

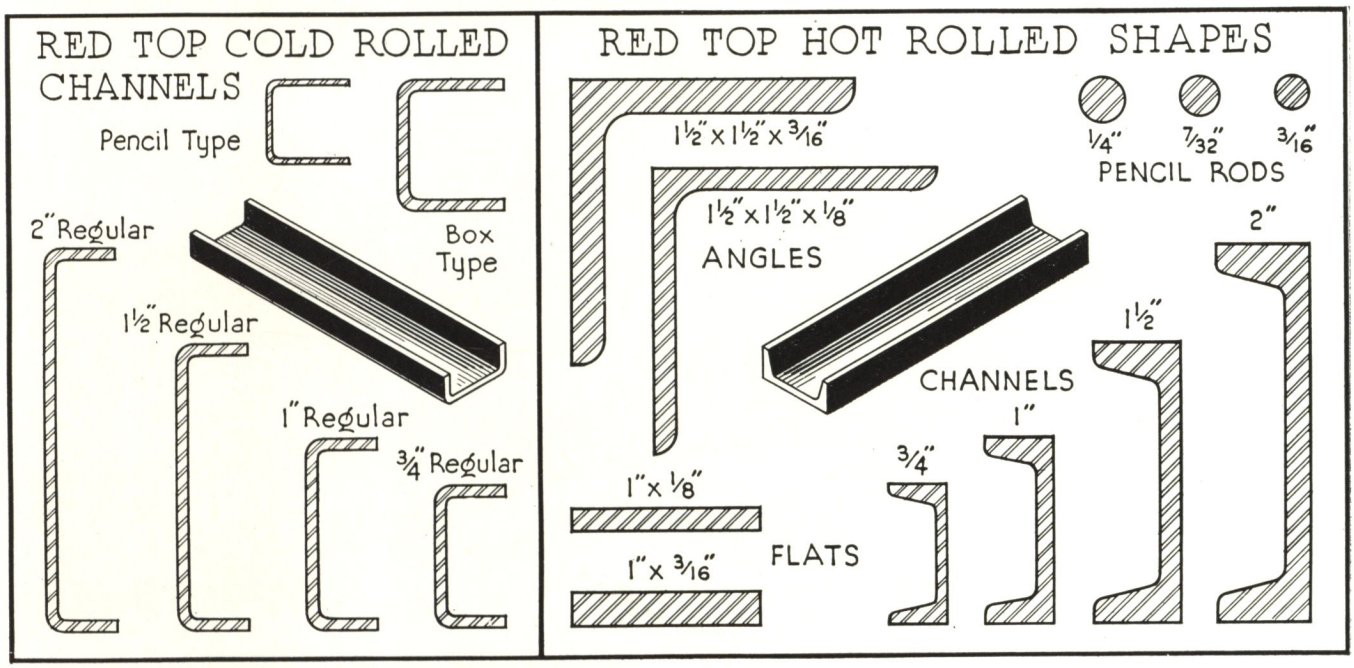
No. 1½B Channel Clips—Channel Clips for attaching 1-in. channels to 1½-in. channels.

No. 2A Channel Clips—Channel Clips for attaching ¾-in. channels to 2-in. channels.

No. 2B Channel Clips—Channel Clips for attaching 1-in. channels to 2-in. channels.

Tie Wire—18, 16, 14, 10, 9, and 8 gauge, galvanized annealed.

Nails and Staples—4d Blued Nails; ¾-in. Concrete Stub Nails; 1 and 1¼-in. Blued Staples.



USG Steel·H·Studs*

A MODERN, FIREPROOF SYSTEM OF PARTITION CONSTRUCTION

EASY TO ERECT—Because of practical design, light weight, and the adjustable feature, Steel-H-Hollow Stud Partitions are easily and quickly erected. One workman can erect the system. The studs are placed in runner tracks which are attached to floor and ceiling. They are secured at proper spacing with wire, looped in holes provided on the flanges. Metal lath attachment is standard practice.

ADJUSTABLE—Steel-H-Studs are adjustable to variance in ceiling heights. The sliding extension permits an upward extension of two inches or a reduction from the stock length of six inches. A ten-foot stud, therefore, is adjustable from nine feet, six inches to ten feet, two inches. This adjustable feature which becomes an integral part of a Steel-H-Stud is a time and labor saver.

RIGID—The unique "H" design provides a bracing effect which adds rigidity and strength that enables the partition to resist impacts, vibration, etc. When properly erected and plastered, a Steel-H-Partition should have strength equal to a tile or precast block partition of equal thickness.

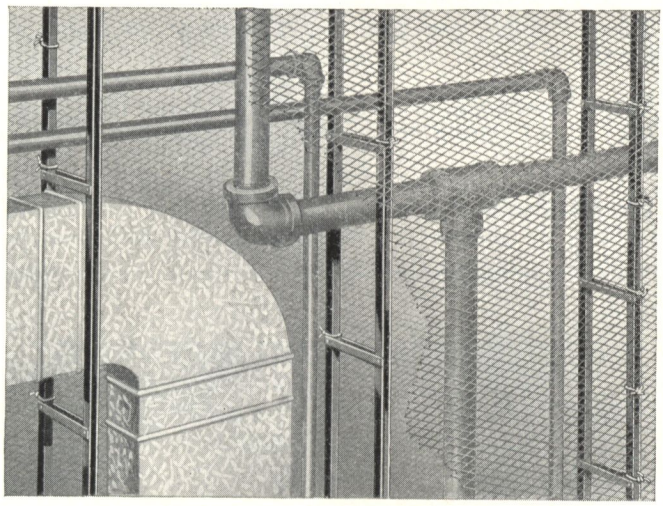
EASY TO PLASTER—Because Steel-H-Studs provide a rigid support for the metal lath plaster base, the procedure of plastering in no way differs from a regular metal lath job. The type of lath to be used depends upon the stud spacing. The legs or open side of the stud face the lath.

CONCEALS VENTILATING DUCTS, PIPES, ETC.—The fact that Steel-H-Studs provide a hollow partition, ventilating ducts, pipes, conduits, etc. can be concealed by running them through the studs in the ample space provided between the cross supports and the uprights. Since the cross-bracings are twelve inches on center, ventilating ducts can be run horizontally, as well as vertically, through the partition. Two-inch pipes can be run through a 3¼-inch Steel-H-Stud.

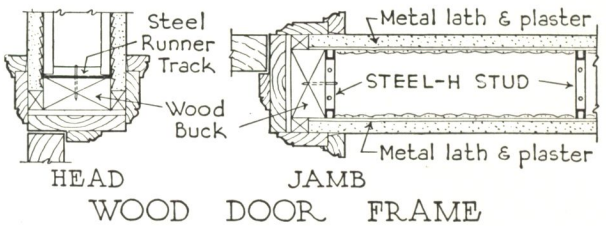
STOCK SIZES—Lengths—7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 feet. These are the stock or "fixed" lengths. The adjustable feature on each of these lengths permit adjustment from six inches under to two inches over the stock length purchased.

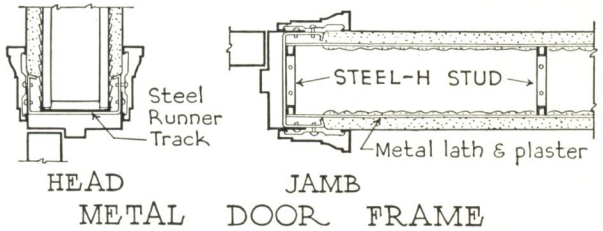
Widths—2, 3, 3¼, 4, and 6 inches. Five popular sizes to meet average requirements. Packed in bundles of convenient size to fit order requirements.

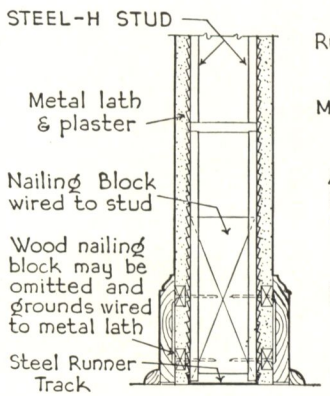
RUNNER TRACKS—Made in eight-foot, two-inch lengths. Packed in bundles of convenient size to fit order requirements.

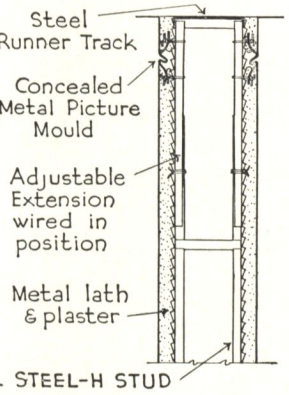


A six-inch Steel-H-Stud Partition allows ample room for concealing 4 in. by 10 in. duct work, both vertical and horizontal runs. In addition, there is unrestricted space for piping.









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USG *Plastering Systems*

• • •

USG RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEMS

Economical Bases for Plaster
More Sound-Proof and Crack-Proof
Eliminate Lath Streaks

•

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The USG Resilient Plastering Systems are an adaptation of the highly successful USG Sound Control System of resiliently connected walls, ceilings, and floors. This adaptation permits Rocklath (gypsum lath units) or metal lath and plaster to be connected to wood or steel framing or furring members of walls, partitions, and ceilings by means of spring clips which form a floating unit. There are two distinct types of the USG Resilient Plastering System—namely, that using Rocklath for a plaster base and that using Red Top Metal Lath as a plaster base as described on page 12 and detailed on pages 14 and 16.

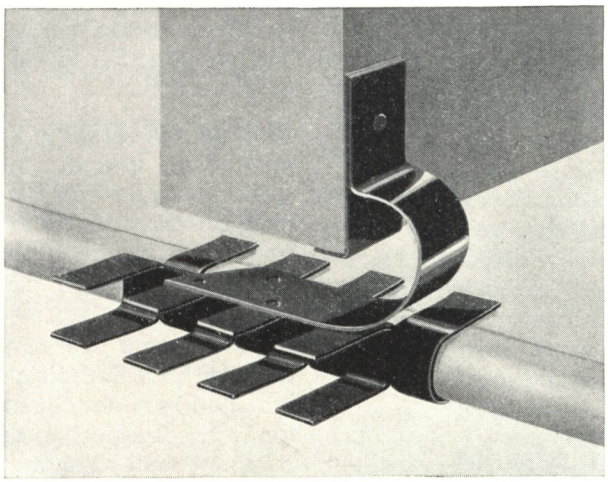
ADVANTAGES

REDUCES PLASTER CRACKS — Ordinary settlement and movement in the structural framing is not transmitted to the plastered walls and ceilings because of the free floating construction.

STOPS SOUND—Sound that strikes the plaster finish and sets it in vibration is largely dissipated by the springs supporting the lath. Instead of the construction vibrating as a unit and thus setting up sound waves on the opposite side of the partition or ceiling, the lath and plaster finish vibrates as a unit suspended on springs more or less separate from its supports.

A partition built according to this specification provides a sound reduction of approximately 46 decibels. (This is equal to or better than two 3-in. tile partitions with a 1-in. air space between—a construction often used for its soundproofing efficiency.)

This system is probably even more useful on ceilings than walls. Its feature of resilient action is very effective against ceiling cracks. It also eliminates lath marks and provides efficient sound insulation between stories.



ELIMINATES STREAKING—The floating construction prevents the formation of lath and joist marks that otherwise develop due to differences in heat passage.

FIREPROOF—All materials used in this construction are fireproof. See pages 1 and 3 for fireproof qualities of gypsum and Rocklath. Metal lath is likewise a recognized fireproof plaster base.

EASILY ERECTED—The system is erected by the lather. The clip is nailed to the wood framing with one Rocklath nail and the Rocklath is set in the clip. In metal lath construction, the lath is tied to the clip.

LOW IN COST—The cost of the materials is the same as in the standard Rocklath and Metal Lath plaster base installations except for the addition of the clips, partly offset in the case of the Rocklath wood frame construction by the saving in cost of nails, since only about one-fourth as many nails are required as for the standard Rocklath application.

*Trade-Mark

TWO TYPES of RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEM

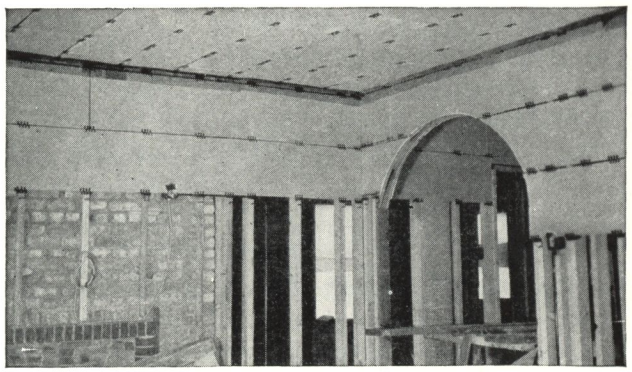
USG ROCKLATH RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEM*

WOOD FRAMING—The spring clips attached 16 in. on center to each framing member hold the back of the lath ¼ in. away from the face of the framing member. The prongs engage the long side of the Rocklath.

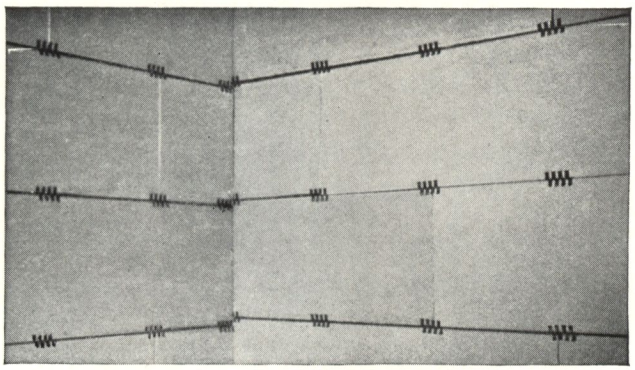
The construction therefore is 1⅛ in. thick from the framing member face to the face of the plaster (¼-in. space back of the lath, ⅜-in. lath thickness, ½-in. plaster).

STEEL STUD PARTITIONS—To the floor and ceiling construction are attached, 16 in. o.c., steel stud seats. In the seats are attached USG No. 600 1¾-in. Cold Rolled Channels with crimped flanges. To the stud flanges, resilient clips are attached on both sides supporting gypsum lath in the manner above described. The partition is 4¼-in. thick from face of plaster to face of plaster.

SUSPENDED FIREPROOF CEILINGS—1½-in. runner channels, 4 ft. apart on centers are suspended in the usual manner from the floor construction. Cross furring of ¾-in. channels, 16 in. o.c., are attached in the usual manner to the runner channels. To the furring channels are attached the resilient clips supporting gypsum lath in the manner above described. In the case of bar joists the runner channels are omitted and the ¾-in. furring channels are clipped directly to the bottom flange of the joist.



USG Resilient Plastering System on ceiling and side walls. These walls which are furred over brick use a No. 4 clip, ceilings a No. 1 clip.



No special clip used in vertical corner angles. Same clip used here as in rest of wall area. All lathing over wood framework done with three clips or less.

USG METAL LATH RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEM*

WOOD FRAMING—The spring clips are attached 12 in. on centers to each framing member. The metal lath is wired directly to the face of each clip which sets the back of the lath ⅜ in. away from the face of the framing member. The construction therefore is 1⅛ in. thick from the framing member face to the face of the plaster (⅜ in. space back of lath, ¾ in. lath and plaster thickness).

STEEL STUD PARTITIONS—To the floor and ceiling construction are attached 16 in. o.c. steel stud seats. In the seats are attached specially designed 1¾ in. cold rolled steel channel studs. To the stud double resilient clips are attached 12 in. o.c. and to the faces of these clips the metal lath is wired directly to each clip. The partition is 4 in. thick from face of plaster to face of plaster.

FIREPROOF MASONRY WALL FURRING—Resilient clips are attached 18 in. o.c. vertically to support ¾ in. furring channels wired vertically 16 in. o.c. to the wall side of the clip face. The metal lath is attached in the usual manner to the vertical furring channels. The construction is 1¾ in. thick from face of wall to face of plaster.

SUSPENDED FIREPROOF CEILINGS—1½ in. runner channels, 4 ft. apart on centers, are suspended in the usual manner from the floor construction. Resilient clips are attached 12 or 16 in. o.c. to the runner channels which in turn support ¾ in. channels. The metal lath is attached in the usual manner to the ¾ in. channels.

In concrete joist or pan construction wire hangers are cast into the joists 12 or 16 in. o.c. to which are attached resilient clips carrying ¾ in. channels similar to the construction described above for fireproofing masonry wall furring.

*Trade-Mark

Master Specifications

USG ROCKLATH RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEM

NOTE—*Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.*

NOTE—*Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words within brackets in bold face type are selective.*

(1) CORRELATIVE PROVISIONS

NOTE—*The following provisions should be included as they apply under the proper headings of the specifications to be executed by others.*

(1a) CARPENTRY WORK—

(1a1) Furring—All masonry surfaces shall be furred.

(1a2) Framing—All studding, joists, and furring shall be set plumb, level, and true, spaced accurately 16 in. on centers.

(1a3) Grounds—All grounds shall be 1⅛ in. thick (face of stud to face of finished plaster).

(1a4) Bucks—Furnish wood bucks of sizes detailed at all door openings rigidly attached to steel buck supports.

(1ab) ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION—All outlet boxes, etc., shall be accurately set with faces 1⅛ in. in front of the studding and joist line (flush with face of plaster when applied).

(2) WORK INCLUDED

NOTE—*Here list and locate all walls, partitions, and ceilings to be constructed with USG Rocklath Resilient Plastering System.*

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) GENERAL—All materials shall be made by the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago.

(3b) METAL FURRING—Red Top cold rolled channels, 1½ in. for runner channels and ¾ in for cross and wall furring.

(3c) ROCKLATH METAL PARTITION STUDS—USG No. 600 1¾ in. Cold Rolled Channels furnished with USG Rocklath Resilient Plastering System stud seats.

(3d) GYPSUM LATH—Rocklath, ⅜ in. thick, 16 in. wide, 32 or 48 in. long.

(3e) RESILIENT CLIPS—Clips for attachment of lath to framing shall be USG Rocklath Resilient Clips. These shall be of such design as to adapt them for use in the field of the lath, angles, for starting and finishing at floors and ceilings, and surrounding windows and other openings.

(3f) CORNERITE—3 x 3-in. Cornerite for all internal angles where gypsum lath is used.

(3g) CORNER BEADS—[Specify No. and Type] Red Top Galvanized Expanded Metal Corner Beads.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) STANDARD WOOD FRAMING—Starting at the floor, ground strips shall be applied which also serve as a backing for wood trim. A No. 2 clip shall be nailed to the stud with clearance above the ground strip and the Rocklath inserted in the clip. Framing members are spaced 16 in. on center and a clip applied at each framing member. Next place No. 1 clips over the upper edge of the first course of lath units and attach the clips to the studs as above. Continue with successive courses of lath in similar manner, breaking end joints of lath units in alternate courses. A No. 2 Clip shall be used at the angle where the wall meets the ceiling.

(4b) STEEL STUD PARTITIONS—METAL FURRING—

(4b1) Attach metal stud seats to floors and ceilings spaced accurately 16 in. on centers and in line vertically. Set channel studs in seat clips plumb and true.

(4b2) Where so indicated on plans **[or listed in schedules]** exterior walls shall be furred with ¾-in. channels spaced 16 in. on centers with flange to wall. Furring channels shall be secured to floors and ceilings in a substantial manner. Channels shall be substantially secured to walls, every 3 ft. approximately with special hook nails driven into the mortar joints. Provide rigid framing at all openings.

(4b3) Starting at the floor hook No. 6B clips on each channel with the lower prongs of clips resting directly on the floor. In the upper prongs of these clips set the bottom of the first row of gypsum lath units. Place the next row of No. 6B clips over the upper edge of the first course of lath units, each attached to a metal stud. At the proper locations attach ½ in. thick grounds with ground staples to the face of the lath. Continue with successive courses of lath units, breaking end joints in alternate courses securing each with No. 6B clips set over the upper edges each attached to the metal stud. The top of the last course of lath units shall be secured at the ceiling in the stud seat clips.

(4c) STEEL FURRED OR SUSPENDED CEILINGS—

NOTE—*Construction of furred or suspended ceilings shal be as specified in (B2), page 27.*

Starting at one side of the ceiling hook a row of No. 5 clips on the flanges of the ¾-in. runner channels. Slip the edge of the first lath course into the clips thus provided. Hook the next row of No. 5 clips over the channel runners spaced 16 in. on centers and then slip the clip over the outer edges of the lath. Continue successive courses of lath in similar manner, breaking end joints of lath in alternate courses.

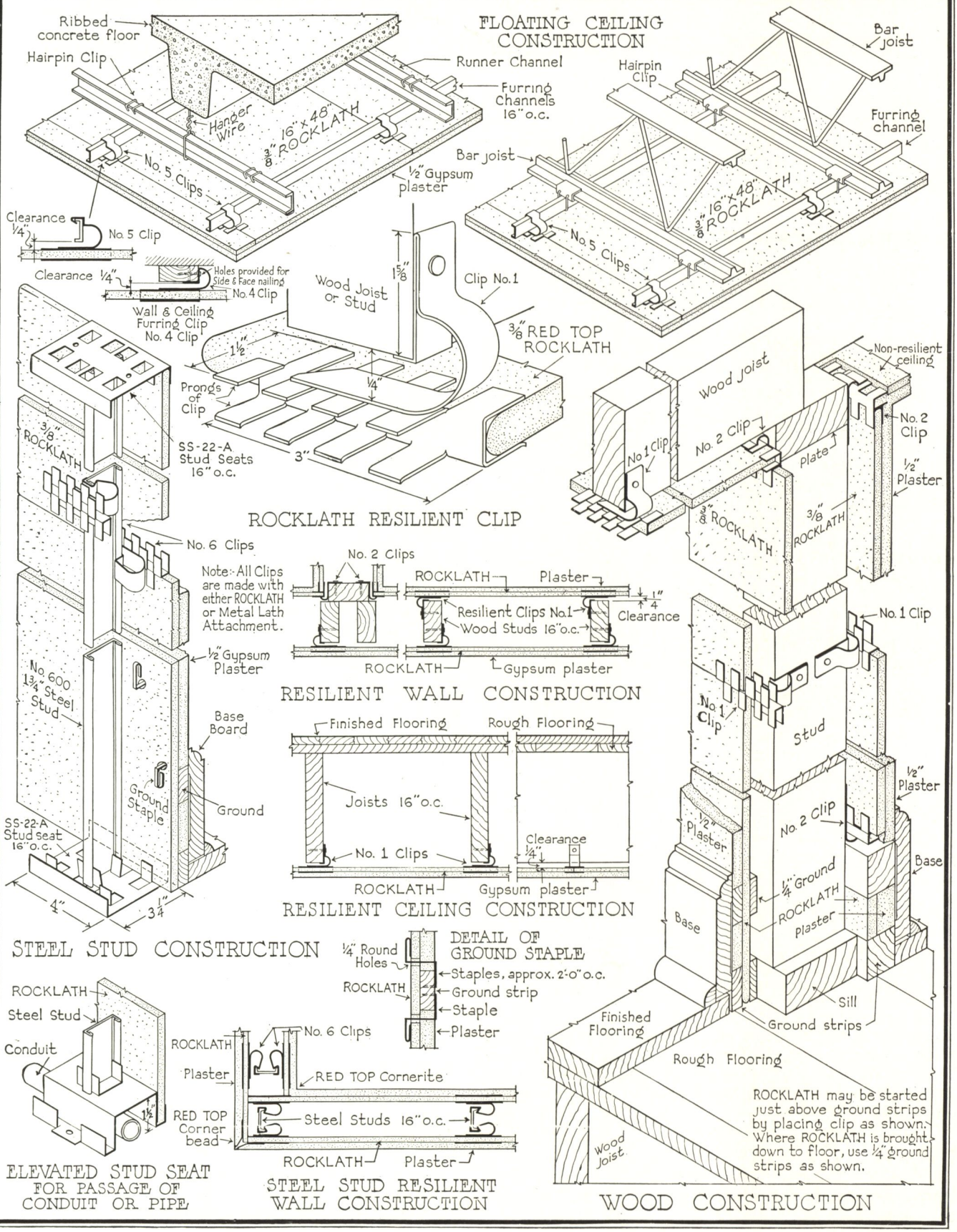
(4d) CORNERITE—Secure Cornerite over the face of the Rocklath in all internal angles of walls and ceilings with staples placed along the outer edge 12 in. apart on centers staggered.

(4e) CORNER BEADS—All external corners shall be reinforced for their full height or length with Corner Beads.

(4f) PLASTERING—

NOTE—*Follow standard specifications for plastering over gypsum lath as given in Master Specification, pages 25 to 33 inclusive. Plaster shall be full ½ in. thick.*

USG RESILIENT SYSTEM – ROCKLATH DETAILS



Master Specifications

USG METAL LATH RESILIENT PLASTERING SYSTEM

NOTE—*Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.*

NOTE—*Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words within brackets in bold face type are selective.*

(1) CORRELATIVE PROVISIONS

NOTE—*Correlative Provisions given in paragraph 1, page 13, applying to Rocklath Resilient Systems, apply also to these specifications.*

(2) WORK INCLUDED

NOTE—*Here list and locate all walls, partitions, and ceilings to be constructed with USG Resilient Plaster.*

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) GENERAL—All materials shall be made by the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago.

(3b) METAL FURRING—Red Top cold rolled channels, 1½ in. for runner channels and ¾ in. for cross and wall furring.

(3c) METAL LATH METAL PARTITION STUDS—Specially designed 1¾ in. cold rolled steel channel studs with USG Resilient Plastering System stud seats.

(3d) METAL LATH—[Specify brand, material and finish] lath; **(?)** lbs. for horizontal positions and **(?)** lbs. for vertical position.

NOTE—*See (C1d), page 28.*

(3e) RESILIENT CLIPS—Clips for attachment of lath to framing shall be USG Resilient Steel Clips. These shall be of such design as to adapt them for use in the field of the lath, angles, for starting and finishing at floors and ceilings, and surrounding windows and other openings.

(3f) CORNER BEADS—[Specify No. and Type] Red Top Galvanized Expanded Metal Corner Beads.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) STANDARD WOOD FRAMING—

4a1) Starting at the floor, attach the first row of metal lath resilient clips immediately above the partition sole to each framing member. Continue with successive rows of clips spaced 12 in. apart o.c. vertically and in line horizontally. Set the last row of clips as close to the ceiling angle as possible. Allow for 6 in. ceiling turn-out or lap if required.

(4a2) On ceiling attach the first row of metal lath resilient clips to each ceiling joist as close to the wall angle as possible. Succeeding rows of clips shall be spaced 8 in. apart o.c. Set the last row of clips close to the opposite wall angle. Allow for 6 in. wall turn-out or lap if required.

(4b) STEEL STUD PARTITIONS—METAL WALL FURRING—

(4b1) Attach metal stud seats to floors and ceilings spaced accurately 16 in. on centers and in line vertically. Set channel studs in seat clips plumb and true. Double resilient clips shall be clipped to the metal studs 12 in. o.c. in aligned horizontal rows. The first row shall be set approximately 12 in. above the floor line. The last row shall be set as close to the ceiling angle as possible. Allow for 6 in. ceiling turn-out or lap if required.

(4b2) Exterior masonry wall shall be furred with ¾ in. channels spaced 16 in. o.c. with back of channel to the wall. Channels shall be wired to wall side of the faces of resilient clips, spaced 18 in. o.c. vertically and secured to the masonry with cut nails. Channels shall be secured at floors and ceilings in a substantial manner. Allow for 6 in. ceiling turn-out or lap if required.

(4c) MASONRY CEILINGS—Masonry ceilings shall be resiliently furred with ¾ in. channels spaced 12 or 16 in. o.c. with back of channel to the masonry. Channels shall be wired to ceiling side of the faces of resilient clips spaced 12 or 16 in. o.c. and secured to the masonry with hanger rods cast into the concrete. The first and last rows of clips shall be set close to the wall angles. Allow for 6 in. wall turn-out or lap if required.

(4d) STEEL FURRED OR SUSPENDED CEILINGS—

NOTE—*Suspension of runner channels for furred or suspended ceilings shall be as specified in (B2), page 27.*

Starting at one side of the ceiling, close to the wall angle, attach resilient clips to the runner channels in a continuous aligned row and attach a ¾-in. furring channel with flange up to the face of the resilient clip. Attach successive rows of resilient clips and furring channels 12 or 16 in. o.c. in similar manner. Set the last row of clips and channels close to the opposite wall angle. Allow for 6-in. wall turn-out or lap if required.

(4e) LATHING—

(4e1) Where there are furring channels attached to the resilient clips, metal lath shall be applied to the channels in the standard manner.

NOTE—*Paragraph (4e1) applies to metal wall furring masonry ceiling constructions and steel furred or suspended ceiling. See par. (C5), page 28.*

(4e2) Lath shall be wired directly to the face of each resilient clip, otherwise it shall be applied in the standard manner.

NOTE—*Paragraph (4e2) applies to standard wood framing and steel stud partitions. See par. (C5), page 28.*

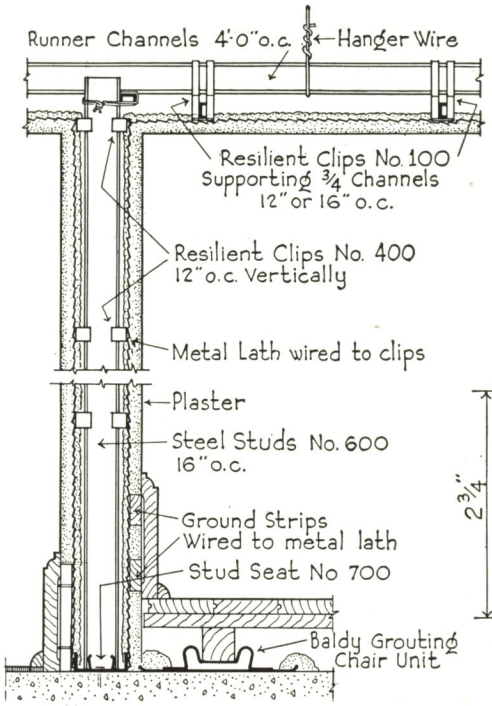
(4f) CORNER BEADS—All external corners shall be reinforced for their full height or length with Corner Beads.

(4g) PLASTERING

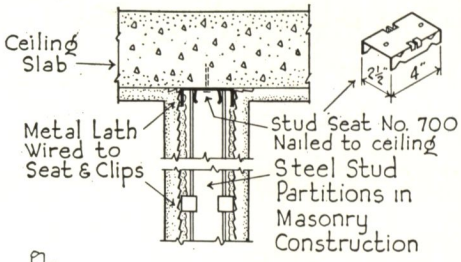
NOTE—*Follow standard specification for plastering over metal lath as given in Master Specification, pages 29 to 32 inclusive. Plaster shall be full ¾ in. from back face of lath to face of plaster.*

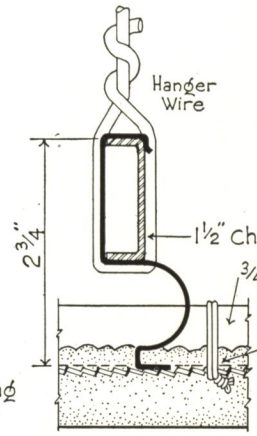
United States USG Gypsum Company

USG RESILIENT SYSTEM - METAL LATH DETAILS

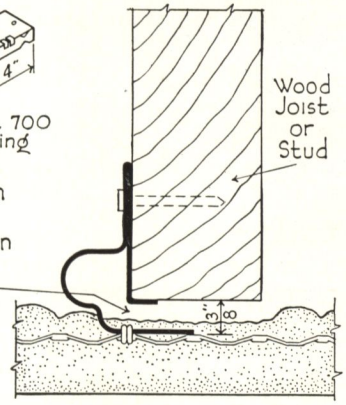


STEEL STUD PARTITION & SUSPENDED CEILING CONST.

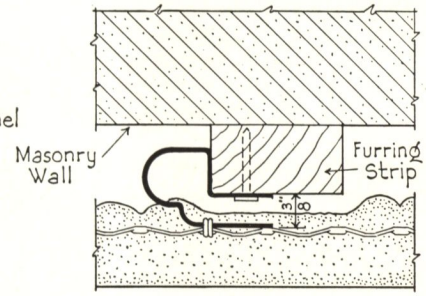




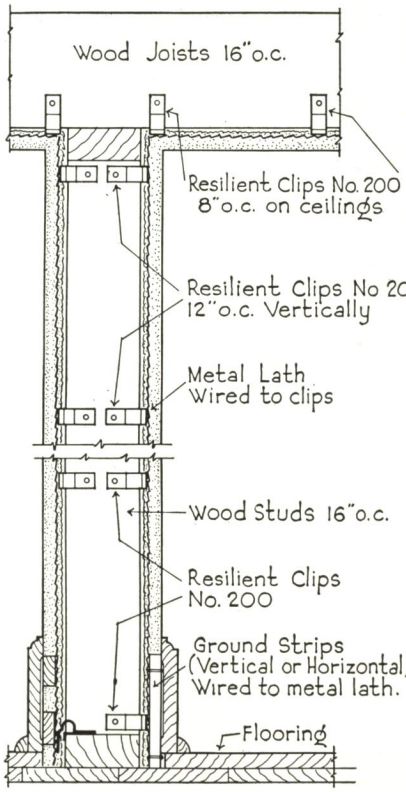
CLIP No. 100
For Suspended Ceilings



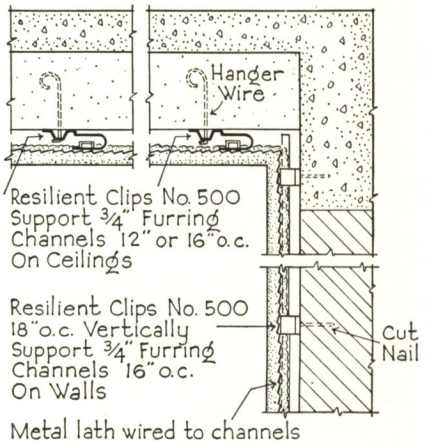
CLIP No. 200
For Wood Construction



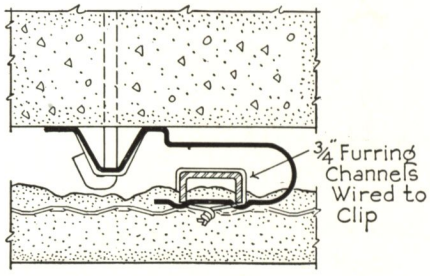
CLIP No. 300
For Wood Furring on Masonry Construction



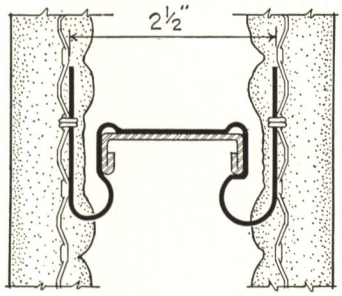
WOOD CONSTRUCTION



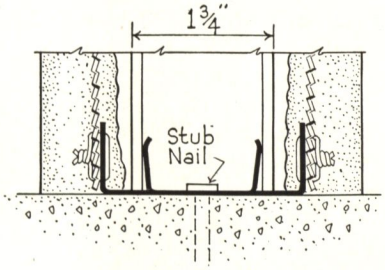
MASONRY CONSTRUCTION



CLIP No. 500
For Masonry Walls and Ceilings



CLIP No. 400
STEEL STUD No 600
For Steel Stud Partitions.



STUD SEAT No. 700
For Steel Stud Partitions

USG STANDARD X* PLASTERING SYSTEM

A Controlled System of Installation

Fireproof • Highly Crack Resisting • Moderate in Cost

•

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION—Through its over thirty-five years' experience in the manufacture and sale of lathing and plastering materials, the United States Gypsum Company has had forcibly impressed upon it the fact that unsatisfactory plaster work is usually the result of thinness ("skimming") of plaster coats, oversanding of plaster, or both. Exhaustive investigation has disclosed that these difficulties are eliminated with the Standard X Plastering System.

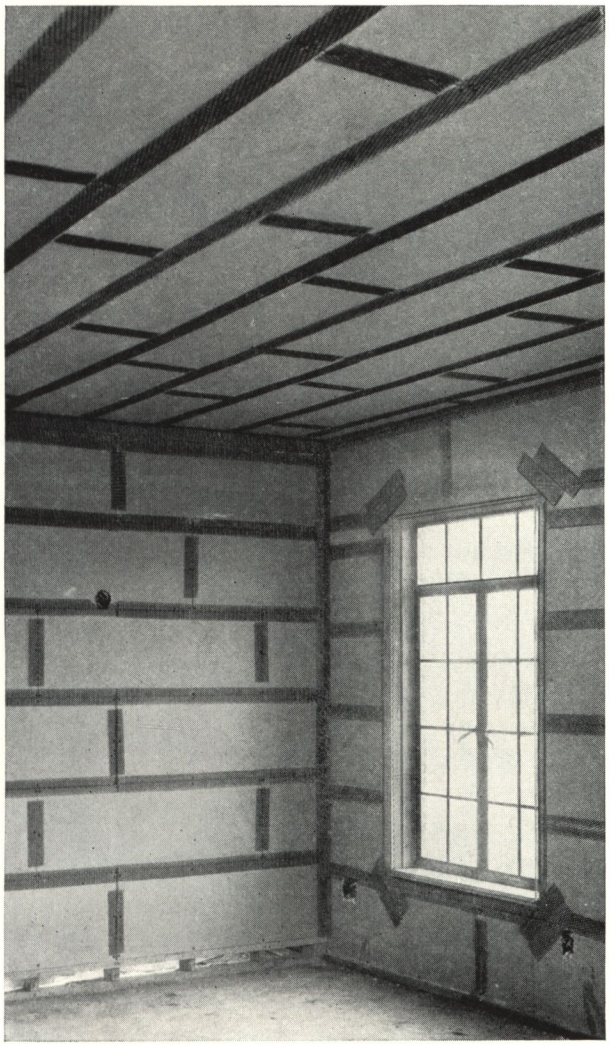
The Standard X Plastering System adequately provides at moderate cost all the factors for a satisfactory plastering job—a fireproof, verminproof, non-deteriorating lath with a strong plaster bond and a controlled system of installation. See Rocklath advantages, page 3.

PASSES THE ONE-HOUR FIRE TEST — This system has successfully withstood the Standard One-hour Fire Test in accordance with specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

DEFLECTION TESTS— Tests showing the strength or resistance to cracking of Standard X Plastering System as compared with standard metal lath and gypsum plaster laid to ¾-in. grounds, show conclusively the superiority of the Standard X System.

ELEMENTS — The Standard X Plastering System is formed of Standard X Lath, Standard X Metal Fabric, Standard X Base Coat and United States Gypsum Company finish.

Standard X Lath — Standard X Lath is a special gypsum lath ⅜ in. thick, 16 x 48 in., finished on the back with a moisture-resisting fiber of a distinctive red color. It is shipped in bundles to prevent injury.



Standard X Metal Fabric—Standard X Metal Fabrics, applied over all joints and corner angles after Standard X Lath has been erected, are composed of strips of expanded galvanized metal 3 in. wide, and made with a patented selvage edge.

Standard X Base Coat—Standard X Base Coat is a gypsum plaster scientifically compounded for use as part of the Standard X Plastering System. It is entirely factory-mixed. Nothing is added to Standard X Base Coat, before application, but water.

INSTALLATION—To assure maximum good workmanship where the Standard X Plastering System is installed, installation is by licensed plastering contractors only. In each locality the United States Gypsum Company issues licenses for the erection of the Standard X Plastering System to reliable contractors, who bind themselves to install the Standard X System according to complete specifications.

STANDARD X SUSPENDED CEILINGS— Standard X Suspended Ceiling System provides a strong, rigid and economical ceiling construction for any type of building requiring a suspended or attached ceiling.

Standard X Suspended Ceilings are hung in the manner regularly employed for supporting suspended ceilings, following standard lathing practice.

The complete construction is formed of hangers and main channels and where necessary ¾ in. runner channels; Standard X Clips, Metal Fabrics, Thumb Tacks, and Base Coats, and USG Finish Coat.

SPECIFICATIONS — Furnished on request.

*Registered Trade-Mark

USG Plasters

GYPSUM PLASTERS • GENERAL DATA

GENERAL FEATURES

DESCRIPTION—Gypsum Plasters are made by driving off water of crystallization from gypsum rock through calcination, or heat treatment. The addition of water to this basic product (calcined gypsum rock) forms a plastic mass which unites with the same amount of water as was driven off during calcination. When this plaster is mixed with water it re-crystallizes or sets.

QUICK-SET—FAST DRYING—Gypsum Plaster sets up uniformly hard and homogeneous within two to six hours after application. Inside of thirty-six hours, under proper drying conditions, the plaster dries and there is no further dampness or sweating.

ADVANTAGES

ADAPTABILITY—Gypsum Plaster adheres satisfactorily to gypsum, wood or metal lath; gypsum or clay tile; brick or other approved plastering surface.

FIRE RETARDING—Made of gypsum, it is fireproof.

EXCEPTIONAL ADHESIVENESS—Its exceptional adhesiveness greatly increases structural durability.

DOES NOT EXPAND OR CONTRACT—It does not expand and tear itself loose from the surface to which it is applied, even when subjected to fire. It will not crack of itself, shrink or stain.

DURABLE—Gypsum Plaster will withstand the wear and tear of occupancy during the life of the building. It affords a substantial foundation for the finish coat and applied decoration.

SAVES TIME—It sets in two to six hours and dries within 36 hours—interior trim and finish may thus, reasonably soon, follow the plastering without danger from moisture.

PLASTICITY, RICHNESS and "SLIP"—USG Plasters have been developed as much for the convenience of the plasterer as for the above qualities. The result is an unusual richness and "slip" which is appreciated by the competent mechanic. They mix easily at the mortar box; they go on quickly and spread far, resulting in maximum coverage with minimum labor.

UNIFORMITY

The quality of USG Plasters is rigidly controlled by repeated chemical tests, physical tests, and by effective inspection in every stage of manufacture, from the crude gypsum rock to the finished product. Samples from every shipment are retained for future reference.

All USG Plaster meets the standard specification for Gypsum Plaster of the American Society for Testing Materials.

The "Red Top Process" assures the maximum in economy, easy workability and bulk.

IDENTIFICATION • RED TOP* BAG

In addition to the USG trademark on each bag of plaster, the United States Gypsum Company's Plasters are contained in the standard Red Top bag, which provides a positive means of identification that discourages substitution.

The red top is assurance that the material in the bag has been made and tested according to most rigid specifications.

PLASTER PACKAGE

GENERAL—Every package of USG Gypsum Plaster bears the familiar trade-mark (see page 1), and bags have the Red Top. Each bag bears the brand and the mixing directions.

REINFORCED PAPER BAG—The paper bag, made of layers of strong kraft paper, is the standard bag of the United States Gypsum Company.

This bag gives adequate protection, keeping the plaster dry in the warehouse, and a sudden shower while the material is in transit or unprotected at the job will do little if any damage. It is light in weight, easily handled and stored. The dealer and contractor have no investment tied up in bags which are to be returned for credit; nor do they lose the value of sacks stolen from the job or damaged.

In view of these advantages in addition to their convenience we recommend the paper bag as the most satisfactory plaster package both from an economic as well as a practical view-point.

*Registered Trade-Mark

JUTE BAGS—When plaster is ordered in jute bags, these are sold with the plaster and credited when returned in good condition, freight prepaid, to the mill from which the plaster shipment was made. Return of bags must be made in accordance with our standard shipping directions and our customary terms.

Cloth or jute bags are of 100-lb. capacity.

BRANDS

The standardization nationally of USG plasters under the "Red Top" brand is a protection to the architect and a convenience to the trade.

The architect is assured that the quality of the plaster, from whatever mill shipped, will be identical.

When specifying "Red Top" for use in a distant city, the architect is assured (1) that the plaster will be the same as that with which he is familiar; (2) that a shipping mill is in close proximity; (3) that the plaster will be recognized as standard by the local mechanics.

COVERING CAPACITY

The covering capacity of USG Plasters is as great for each type of material as it is possible to obtain.

Covering capacity necessarily depends upon conditions under which the plaster is applied—upon the mechanic, thickness of grounds, kind and trueness of the surface to be plastered, spacing or voids of lath, quality of sand, etc.

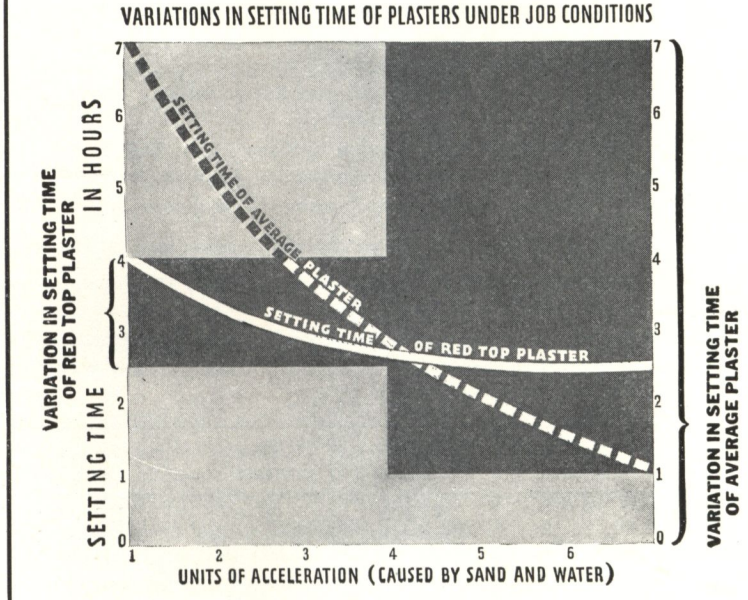
The covering capacity given hereinafter with each type of material and for the various surfaces to receive the plaster is based on average conditions, and may thus be accepted as a safe basis for calculating the quantity of each class of material that is required when the material is applied according to the Master Specifications given on pages 25 to 33 inclusive.

A NEW STANDARD of JOB PERFORMANCE for RED TOP CEMENT PLASTER

Cement Plaster is the most important plaster material used by the architect. This is true both from the standpoint of quantity used and dependability of results in the finished job. It is the foundation of most plastering work.

Therefore, it is important to every architect that he be acquainted with the significance of what Red Top Cement Plaster now does to overcome job difficulties. It almost entirely eliminates difficulties of setting time, the cause of the greatest percentage of plaster complaints. It is far less sensitive to job abuses that affect setting time. This is important to the architect not as an opportunity to relax supervision but as an assurance of greater dependability and greater uniformity in the finished job.

With varying amounts of sand (as specified for different bases) with varying fineness of sand and even against water that would normally accelerate the set of the plaster, Red Top Cement Plaster maintains a very uniform setting time. Additional literature will be sent to any architect who is interested in further details about this unique quality of Red Top Plaster.



RED TOP CEMENT PLASTER

1 Is of improved plasticity, remains plastic and workable for a longer time after mixing, and sets uniformly and quickly over the entire walls and ceilings.

2 Sets in regular time even with dirty water that ordinarily would affect the set of plaster.

3 Sets in regular time despite sand impurities that would accelerate or retard the set of ordinary plaster.

4 Sets in regular time whether machine-mixed or hand-mixed.

5 Sets in regular time over the following bases: metal, wood, gypsum or insulating lath, clay or gypsum tile.

6 Sets in regular time, and sets in the same time when sanded for use either as brown or scratch coat.

Sets irrespective of climatic conditions, and does not dry out before setting.

8 Sets with more uniform surface hardness than ordinary plasters, thus providing for better application of white coat.

9 Sets from the base out to the surface, instead of from the surface in to the base, and takes its set evenly.

10 In Storage Red Top Wall Plaster retains its plasticity and working properties for at least one year.

Manufactured under U. S. Patents 1,683,539 and 1,989,641

United States Gypsum Company

CEMENT PLASTERS

USE—Use for scratch and brown coats.

BRANDS—**Note**—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Red Top* Cement Plaster.

Red Top Eldorado* Cement Plaster (Gypsite).

Note—*Gypsite plasters, popularly known as "dark plasters," are well adapted to the climatic and building conditions of the Southwest.*

DESCRIPTION—Red Top Cement Plasters are "neat" materials—sand to be added at the job.

CHARACTERISTICS—These materials are unusually rich, spread well under the trowel and, when mixed properly with a good grade of sand, are uniformly satisfactory both in working qualities and ultimate results in the finished wall.

The "Red Top Process" assures the maximum in sand carrying capacity, easy workability and bulk.

Red Top Cement Plaster is manufactured under a patented process and will set in a uniform time over any base. Setting time is not affected by ordinary job conditions.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—(a) For scratch coat on gypsum, wood and metal lath, mix 2 parts by weight of dry sand with 1 part of plaster.

(b) For scratch coat on brick, gypsum and clay tile and for second (brown) coat over these bases as well as the bases in (a) mix 3 parts by weight of dry sand with 1 part of plaster.

Application—(a) ***On Wood Lath***—Soak lath. Apply in 2 coats. Apply scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key. Darby brown coat lightly—use water sparingly.

(b) ***On Gypsum Lath***—Do not wet lath. Apply in 2 coats. Scratch coat shall be well scratched in to fill interstices between lath units. Darby brown coat lightly—use water sparingly.

(c) ***On Metal Lath***—Apply in 2 coats. Apply scratch coat lightly, covering lath and filling meshes. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Darby brown coat lightly—use water sparingly.

(d) ***On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile***—Soak brick or clay tile walls. Sprinkle gypsum tile lightly. Apply in 2 coats. Darby lightly—use water sparingly.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper and jute bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—**Note**—*See "Covering Capacity," page 19.*

Basis—Under average conditions Gypsum Cement Plaster mixed and applied in accordance with standard specifications will cover about as follows:

Plastering surface	Wood lath	Metal lath	Gypsum lath	Brick and clay tile	Gypsum tile
Sq. yds per ton	180–210 (Sanded 2 to 1)	105–135 (Sanded 2 to 1)	225–240 (Sanded 2 to 1)	165–200 (Sanded 3 to 1)	235–255 (Sanded 3 to 1)

WOOD FIBER PLASTERS

USE—Use for scratch and brown coats.

BRANDS—**Note**—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Red Top Wood Fiber Plaster.

Red Top Eldorado Wood Fiber Plaster (Gypsite).

Note—*Gypsite plasters, popularly known as "dark plasters," are well adapted to the climatic and building conditions of the Southwest.*

DESCRIPTION—Wood Fiber Plasters are shipped ready to use, requiring only the addition of water. The base is Gypsum Plaster, to which is added finely shredded wood fiber, uniformly distributed.

CHARACTERISTICS—Wood fiber plaster avoids the handling of sand, the dangers of poor sand and oversanding. The smooth and fatty nature gives easy spreading and excellent working qualities.

Composed of gypsum and shredded wood fiber. When applied it is about two-thirds the weight of sanded cement plaster.

The plaster is practically pure gypsum, wood fiber serving as reinforcement and is extremely tough, strong, dense and durable.

It is superior to sanded plaster in fire-resisting, insulating and sound-deadening qualities. Its greater flexibility better adapts it to withstand vibrations and strains.

It is especially adaptable to alterations and is desirable for winter use. Wood Fiber Plaster may be sawed like wood.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—(a) ***Neat***—For wood and gypsum lath and scratch coat on metal lath, hoe plaster into water and allow to soak from 10 to 20 minutes. Then mix to proper consistency.

(b) ***Sanded***—For brown coat on metal lath and for all plaster on brick and gypsum or clay tile, mix as in (a) with equal parts by weight of plaster and dry sand.

Application—(a) ***On Wood Lath***—Soak lath. Apply in 2 coats. Apply scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key and scratch the surface. Before brown coat begins to set, broom surface.

(b) ***On Gypsum Lath***—Do not wet lath. Apply in 2 coats. Scratch coat shall be well scratched in to fill interstices between lath units. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Before brown coat begins to set, broom surface.

(c) ***On Metal Lath***—Apply in 2 coats. Scratch coat shall be applied a little stiff, covering lath and filling meshes. Before brown coat begins to set, broom surface.

(d) ***On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile***—Soak brick or clay tile walls. Sprinkle gypsum tile lightly. Apply in 2 coats. Before the brown coat begins to set, broom surface.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper and jute bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—**Note**—*See "Covering Capacity," page 19.*

Basis—Under average conditions Gypsum Wood Fiber Plaster mixed and applied in accordance with standard specifications will cover about as follows:

Plastering surface	Wood lath	Metal lath	Gypsum lath
Sq. yds. per ton	90–100 (Unsanded —water only added)	55–65 (Unsanded —water only added)	115–120 (Unsanded —water only added)

*Registered Trade-Mark

PREPARED PLASTERS (SANDED)

USE—Use for scratch and brown coats.

BRANDS—Note—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Red Top Sanded Plaster.
Red Top Sanded Plaster for Brick or Tile.
Red Top Sanded Wood Fiber Plaster.

DESCRIPTION—Prepared Plasters are shipped ready to use, requiring only the addition of water. The base is Gypsum Plaster to which is added nothing but sharp, clean plastering sand, thoroughly graded and screened.

Correct proportions and mixing are accomplished by automatic machines at the factory.

CHARACTERISTICS—Prepared plasters are especially desirable in localities where good sand is difficult to obtain.

Since they are ready to apply with the addition of water only, they are particularly well adapted for use in winter when unfrozen sand of good quality is difficult or expensive to obtain.

Since these plasters may be readily mixed inside the building, they are useful for repair and remodeling work in all seasons.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—Add nothing but water. Hoe plaster into water, mixing thoroughly. Mix thin first, then add dry material to bring to proper consistency.

Application—Apply as specified for Cement Plasters.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper or jute bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—Note—*See "Covering Capacity," page 19.*

Basis—Under average conditions Gypsum Prepared Plaster mixed and applied in accordance with standard specifications will cover about as follows:

Plastering surface	Wood lath	Metal lath	Gypsum lath	Brick and clay tile	Gypsum tile
Sq. yds. per ton	60 to 70	35 to 45	75 to 80	45 to 55	65 to 70
	(Plaster mixed with water only—no sand added)				

BONDCRETE* • FOR INTERIOR CONCRETE SURFACES

USE—Use for scratch and brown coats over concrete.

DESCRIPTION—Ordinary gypsum or lime plaster does not adhere properly to concrete—consequently Bondcrete, a specially made plaster for concrete surfaces, is recommended.

CHARACTERISTICS—Bondcrete permits moisture, expelled from concrete for approximately a year, to be carried through and evaporated on the surface, whereas with ordinary plaster there would be a condition approaching a sweat-out. Any plaster finish can be used over Bondcrete. Oil paint decoration should be deferred for a year.

Bondcrete Plaster adheres strongly to dry concrete because of its cementatious qualities and because it maintains a practically unchanging volume during setting and hardening.

It needs only water to make it ready for use.

Bondcrete must not be applied over smooth, oily or efflorescent surface. A semi-rough, clean surface should be provided.

Bondcrete should not be covered with a sanded brown coat on ceilings.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—Add nothing but water. Hoe plaster into water. Allow to soak at least 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly and break down to a smooth, even creamy consistency.

Application—Apply in two (2) coats in just sufficient thickness to obtain an even surface. Before the plaster begins to set, broom the surface to receive the finish coat.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper or jute bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—From 90 to 120 sq. yds. to the ton depending upon regularity of concrete surface and thickness applied.

NOTE—*See "Covering Capacity," page 19.*

RED TOP TROWEL FINISH

USE—Use for white trowel finish coat only.

DESCRIPTION—Of exceptionally fine quality is this prepared trowel finish, which works as easy and covers approximately as much surface as lime putty. The admixture of water fits it for immediate use.

Numerous field tests have convinced us that this is the ideal prepared finish.

CHARACTERISTICS—It mixes easily to a light, creamy consistency and is applied in the same manner as a putty finish. Because no slaking or soaking of lime is necessary and because the finish is mixed in the box instead of on the board, it is economical. It contains no talc, clay or other objectionable ingredient. The alkalinity of the lime content is reduced by chemical action, so that the walls may be safely decorated as soon as thoroughly dry.

Red Top Trowel Finish sets in from 1¼ to 1½ hours.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—Add 8 to 9 gal. of water to the 100-lb. bag. Let soak for at least 10 minutes.

Mix thoroughly. Add water if necessary to bring to a light, creamy consistency.

Application—Apply in 2 coats over dry walls. Scratch in a thin coat well ground into base, then apply second coat filling imperfections. Trowel to a smooth finish, applying water with a damp brush. Complete troweling before finish has set.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—Coverage approximates that of lime putty and is more than any other prepared finish—450 to 500 sq. yds. per ton, according to conditions.

*Registered Trade-Mark

RED TOP TEXTURE COTE*

USE—Use as a finish plaster for texture work.

DESCRIPTION—Red Top Texture Cote was developed for texture work on new buildings. It is markedly superior to lime putty for texture work, both in working qualities and hardness. It is to be applied over gypsum brown coat properly darbied and cured for finish coat work.

CHARACTERISTICS—Red Top Texture Cote mixes easily, taking the water readily and working up easily into a material of light, creamy consistency. It seals off the suction of the base so that the texturing coat can be laid on and finished with sufficient time for the most intricate textures. It sets in from 1¾ to 2½ hours.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—(a) ***Neat***—Put water in box first—8 to 9 gals. of water to the 100-lb. bag. Let soak for 15 minutes. Mix thoroughly. Add water if necessary to bring to a creamy consistency. Mix only enough for one and one-half hours' use—do not retemper after material has set.

(b) ***Sand Float***—Add 1 to 3 parts of fine sand to 1 part of plaster depending on type of float finish desired. Add retarder dissolved in water to lengthen time of set, as required. Mix as in (a).

(c) ***Color***—Tinted effect may be obtained by adding Lime Proof Colors. Use extreme care to reproduce the same color in successive batches by accurate gauging of amount of color and mixing water and thorough mixing.

APPLICATION—Apply in 2 coats over half dry walls. First apply a thin coat well ground into base and allow to draw a few minutes. The second time over, lay the material on level and work it into the desired texture.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—A coverage of 400 to 500 sq. yds. per ton is obtained depending on the type of texture used and the condition and type of base.

ORIENTAL GLAZE—Oriental Glaze is a colored glaze specially adapted for use over textured surfaces. It produces two-tone or polychrome effects, drying with a soft sheen and giving a finish that can be readily washed with a light soap solution. It may be applied to the texture cote as soon as the latter is dry. Directions are on can. Shipped in 5-gal., 1-gal., quart and similar cans down to 1/16 gal.

PREPARED GYPSUM FINISHES

USE—Use for finish coat only.

BRANDS—Note—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Trowel Finishes
Red Top Universal* White Trowel Finish.
Red Top Adamant* White Trowel Finish.
Red Top Adamant Slate Colored Trowel Finish.
Red Top Adamant IXXX Trowel Finish.
Red Top Badger* Gray Trowel Finish.

Sand Float Finishes
Red Top Silica White Sand Float Finish.
Red Top Adamant Gray Sand Float Finish.
Red Top Adamant White Sand Float Finish.
Red Top Sand Float Finish (Light Gray).

DESCRIPTION—Prepared Gypsum Finishes require only the addition of water to make them ready for use. Made of gypsum, they form a perfect and natural bond with any gypsum plaster base coat. The sand float finishes contain selected sharp clean silica sand, properly graded, screened and thoroughly dried.

CHARACTERISTICS—These finishes are ready to use when water is added, assuring a uniform mix of correct proportion. The sand float finishes are especially recommended in winter when unfrozen sand of the requisite quality is difficult to obtain. Decorations may safely be applied as soon as the finish dries out.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—Hoe plaster into water (using approximately 1 part of water to 2 parts of plaster measured by volume). Allow to soak for at least 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly to break down to a smooth, even, creamy consistency. Add water to bring to a very thin consistency. Transport in buckets.

Application—(a) ***Trowel Finish***—Base coat should be half green before finish is applied. Sprinkle lightly with water if suction is too great. Apply in 3 coats. Apply a thin coat well ground into surface. Allow to draw a few moments. The second time over, lay the material on level. The third time, use thin material and fill all imperfections; allow to draw a few moments; trowel to a smooth finish, applying water with a damp brush. Complete troweling before finish has set.

(b) ***Sand Float Finish***—Apply after base coat has set firm and hard, but while still green (within 12 hours after application). Lay on with a trowel, then use a float working the material to a true, even surface, free from float marks. Use as little water as possible—use damp brush only. Complete floating before finish has set.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—Under average conditions Gypsum Trowel Finish, if mixed and applied in accordance with standard specifications, will cover about 350 to 400 yds. per ton; Gypsum Sand Float Finish about 250 to 275 yds. per ton.

ORIENTAL* INTERIOR • COLORED FINISH PLASTER

USE—Use for textured or floated plaster finish coat.

DESCRIPTION—Oriental Interior is a colored finish plaster. The material is made in thirteen standard shades and white. Tints are produced with mineral colors, great care being taken to assure absolute uniformity of shade.

Oriental Interior is ready for use with the addition of water only. It is used as a finish coat over the regular base coat of plaster and can be floated or textured.

CHARACTERISTICS—With ordinary tools, attractive, tinted, float or textured finishes may be obtained with Oriental Interior in perfect accord with modern decorating practice. Tile or stone unit effects may be produced by scoring walls before Oriental Interior has hardened.

Change of color scheme may be accomplished at any time by the application of decorative materials.

Unvarying uniformity in both color and quality is assured. The material is scientifically mixed at the mill—the addition of water only is required for immediate use. The positve regulaton of color insures walls with the minimum amount of "joinings" and avoids the danger of inaccurate mixing.

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DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—Hoe material into water, using approximately 1 part of water to 2 parts of plaster, by volume. Let soak overnight. Mix thoroughly to a smooth, creamy consistency. Transport in buckets.

Application—Base coat must be set firm and hard. On masonry or tile, base must be thoroughly dry—on lathing base should be 90% dry. Wet down lightly if suction in base is too great. Use as little water as possible—use damp brush only.

(a) ***Float Finish***—Apply in 2 coats. First apply a thin coat well ground into base. The second time over, lay the material on perfectly level and float to a true, even surface, free from float marks.

(b) ***Texture Finish***—Apply in 2 coats. Base coat should be half green. First apply a thin coat well ground into base and allow to draw a few moments. The second time over, lay the material on perfectly level, working it into the desired texture. Provide proper drying condition—failure to provide protection may result in color difficulties. Tile or masonry effects may be obtained by marking off while material is green (4 to 5 hours after application).

ORIENTAL GLAZE—Oriental Glaze is a colored glaze specially adapted for use over textured surfaces. It produces two-tone or polychrome effects, drying with a soft sheen and giving a finish that can be readily washed with a light soap solution. It may be applied directly to the Oriental Interior as soon as the latter is dry. Directions are on can. Shipped in 5-gal., 1-gal., quart, and similar cans down to 1/16th gallon.

PACKAGE—Shipped only in full weight 100-lb. paper bags. Order by color name designated on color cards or samples.

COVERING CAPACITY—The covering capacity of Oriental Interior finish is approximately 250 to 300 sq. yds. per ton, varying according to textures.

GAUGING PLASTERS

USE—Use for finish coat only in conjunction with lime putty described below.

BRANDS—Note—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Slow Set
Red Top Slow Set Gauging Plaster (Gray).
Red Top Star* Gauging Plaster (White)
Red Top Superfine Finishing Plaster (White).

Quick Set
Red Top Quick Set Gauging Plaster (Gray).
Red Top Champion* Gauging Plaster (White).
Red Top Kings Diamond* Gauging Plaster (White).
Red Top NYC* Mills Gauging Plaster.

DESCRIPTION—These plasters are made of raw materials carefully selected from gypsum deposits unusually well suited for the manufacture of calcined plasters for this particular purpose.

Aside from saving time, gauging plasters are far more satisfactory than screened cement plaster.

CHARACTERISTICS—They are made in both "slow set" and "quick set," and are uniformly ground to just the right fineness to insure easy working and mixing qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Full directions for mixing and application are given under Finishing Lime.

PACKAGE—Shipped in full weight 100-lb. paper bags; 250-lb. (230 lbs. net) barrels and 320-lb. (300 lbs. net) barrels.

COVERING CAPACITY—Under average conditions one ton of Gauging Plaster, mixed with two tons of dry hydrated lime by weight, will cover about 1000 to 1400 sq. yds.

FINISHING LIME

USE—Use finishing lime for finish coat only in conjunction with gauging plaster described above.

BRANDS—Note—*See "Brands," page 19.*

Hydrated Finishing Lime
Red Top Ivory* Finish Lime.
Red Top Grand Prize* Finish Lime.
Red Top Finish Lime.
Cheshire* Hydrate. (High Calcium.)
Plastimax* Finishing Hydrate. (High Calcium.)

Finishing Quick Lime
Cheshire Finish Quick Lime—in Lump, Pulverized and Superfine.
Berkshire Hills* Finish Quick Lime—in Pulverized and Fine Grained.

DESCRIPTION—These limes are specially prepared for finishing purposes. They possess a rich plasticity that makes them spread easy and far; hence they save time and labor.

CHARACTERISTICS—Hydrated lime saves the time and trouble of slaking and screening lime on the job. The famous Ohio dolomite from which Red Top hydrated lime is made, together with USG standards of manufacture, make this lime unexcelled for finishing purposes.

It is uniformly burned and thoroughly hydrated, is of a snowy white color, and is absolutely free from "pops" and "pits."

It meets the standard specifications for hydrated lime of the American Society for Testing Materials and is accepted for United States Government construction without specific tests on the certification of the United States Gypsum Company that the lime conforms with government requirements.

Plastimax lime is a specially processed quick-soaking hydrate.

Cheshire and Berkshire Hills Quick Limes are wood burned and are of exceptional quality. Because of the exceeding purity and the physical characteristics of the stone, these limes are unusually quick slaking. They have a high putty yield.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—(a1) ***Hydrated Lime***—Fill watertight box one-half to two-thirds full of clean water. Add dry lime gradually (sift through a 1/4-in. mesh screen, preferably) until water is dried up. Allow to soak overnight with 1 in. to 2 in. of water over lime.

(a2) ***Quick Lime***—Add water and lime gradually while mixing, constantly agitating mixture to prevent burning of unslaked portion. Mix to a thin consistency and screen. Run into ageing box.

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(b) Mix 3 parts of lime putty by measure with 1 part of dry Gauging Plaster. Mix thoroughly.

Application—Apply in 2 coats over dry walls. Scratch in a thin coat well ground into base, then apply second coat filling imperfections. Trowel to a smooth finish, applying water with a damp brush. Complete troweling before finish has set.

PACKAGE—Hydrated Finishing Lime is shipped in full weight 50-lb. paper bags. (Plastimax Finishing Hydrate in 40-lb. bags.) Quick Lime is shipped in 180-lb. and 280-lb. net weight wood barrels and steel drums, also in bulk. The Cheshire Superfine Finish Lime is shipped also in 80-lb. Multi-Wall paper moisture-proof bags.

COVERING CAPACITY—Under average conditions one ton of Red Top Hydrated Lime, when used in proportion of two parts of dry lime to one part of dry gauging plaster by weight, should finish from 500 to 700 sq. yds.

A ton of Quick Lime, when mixed in the above proportions, should finish about 1000 yards.

RED TOP KEENE'S CEMENT

USE—Use for high grade plasterwork, particularly to receive fine decorative treatment and where the utmost in hardness, density and sanitation is desired.

DESCRIPTION—Red Top Keene's Cement is the hardest and densest gypsum material that is applied with a trowel. It is manufactured from specially selected gypsum mined at Southard, Oklahoma. It excels in smooth, uniform working qualities and in tensile strength, due to the selected material and the USG improved methods of manufacture and rigid mill inspection.

Beside the standard Keene's Cement, Red Top Keene's Cement is made in two special types: Red Top Casting Keene's and Red Top Scagliola Keene's.

CHARACTERISTICS—Keene's Cement is ground to extreme fineness, is pure white in color and takes a very high, glass-like polish. Its extremely hard surface is impenetrable to rodents and vermin. It is easily cleaned. It contains no alkali to stain delicate wall tints or saponify the oil in paints, hence it is an ideal base for fine decorating.

Red Top Casting Keene's, especially adapted to high class ornamental work, has minimum expansion. It is white, non-staining, non-corrosive, non-acid. It has a final set of two hours.

Red Top Scagliola Keene's is made expressly for the purpose. Initial set is 3 to 6 hours; final set, 15 to 20 hours.

DIRECTIONS—

Mixing—For Medium Hard Finish, use 100 lbs. Keene's and 80 lbs. lime putty (40 lbs. dry lime); for Hard Finish, use 100 lbs. Keene's and 25 lbs. lime putty (one 12-qt. pail); for Extra Hard Finish, use Keene's neat.

Application—Apply in 2 coats over dry walls. Scratch in a thin coat well ground into base, then apply second coat filling imperfections. Trowel to a smooth finish, applying water with a damp brush. Complete troweling before finish has set.

PACKAGE—Shipped in 100-lb. jute and paper-lined jute sacks.

COVERING CAPACITY—Under average conditions one ton of Keene's Cement, when used neat and in accordance with specifications, will cover about 400 to 500 sq. yds.

RED TOP (ARIDIZE*) MOULDING PLASTER

USE—Use for ornamental moulded plaster work.

BRANDS—Note—*See also "Brands," page 19.*

Red Top Moulding Plaster.
Red Top No. 1 Moulding Plaster (White).

DESCRIPTION—The requirements for moulding plaster are distinctly different from any other class of plaster.

Gypsum deposits suitable for making material of this particular type are exceedingly rare.

These plasters are produced by a manufacturing process, patented by the United States Gypsum Company, which artificially ages the plaster, giving it those desirable characteristics of easy mixing and great hardness not obtainable in ordinary plasters until 8 to 12 months' ageing.

Heretofore, plasters have been aged by storing in warehouses but the results could not be uniform because of variations in temperature and humidity conditions. The production of Aridize Plasters, however, depends in no way on the atmospheric conditions, for an artificial atmosphere is produced at a temperature and humidity that will assure uniform ageing; consequently the plaster is always uniform.

Pre-ageing lowers the water carrying capacity of the plaster; hence Aridize Plasters set into denser, stronger and more durable mouldings and ornamental parts.

Even when green, moulds made of these plasters possess great strength, and breakage by handling and manipulation in the moulding and casting stage is diminished.

CHARACTERISTICS—Aridize Moulding Plasters are made from selected gypsum ideal for the purpose and unequaled for whiteness and purity. This, together with the special patented process of manufacture, produces a particularly smooth working plaster of absolutely uniform setting quality.

These plasters are ground much finer than other similar products, assuring a more thorough solution and a finer surface to the finished work, with an absence of pinholes. The fine satin-like surface increases the life of the moulds.

In addition to these qualities, the plasters are cooler working and slower setting, which accounts for low expansion and absence of warped moulds. The slow generation of heat in setting insures protection to gelatine or glue moulds. Slow setting gives time for blending and working out trapped air bubbles and working the plaster into angles and corners of moulds.

DIRECTIONS—Add water only, mix thoroughly and bring to a working consistency. Add 5% lime, putty to the moulding plaster where extra plasticity is required for run work.

PACKAGE—Shipped in 100-lb. paper bags; 250-lb. (230 lbs. net weight) barrels and in 320-lb. (300 lbs. net weight) barrels.

*Registered Trade-Mark

Master Specifications

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INTERIOR LATHING and PLASTERING

PREFACE

SPECIFICATION FORM—The form of this specification is that of a "Master" which includes all clauses which in ordinary practice apply to average work. All clauses, obviously, do not apply to every building. In formulating the "Interior Lathing and Plastering Specifications" for a particular building, only those clauses which apply should be selected for inclusion. Special provisions or methods but seldom required are not included—such clauses should be added wherever necessary to clearly define the procedure and especially to obviate controversy involving responsibility and cost.

LOCAL ORDINANCES—Correlate these specifications with the requirements of Local Ordinances and Trade Customs relating to this division of the work.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS — These specifications cover new work only. For additions and alterations add such clauses covering repairs and replacements and the joining of old and new work as may be required.

ADVISORY SERVICE — The technical staff of the United States Gypsum Company is at all times accessible for advice and recommendations in the formulating of the specification for Interior Lathing and Plastering. Special data, the result of much extended research work, relating to the selection and application of Interior Plastering and "Explanations of Job Conditions which Affect Plastering" will be furnished on request.

NOTES—Notes in italics are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specification.

SELECTIVE WORDS or PHRASES—Wherever words or phrases occur in the body of the specification paragraph printed in bold face type and enclosed in brackets, choose that word or phrase which applies to the particular work, omitting those that are irrelevant. Wherever the word "specify" occurs enclosed in brackets, thus **[specify],** add the particular word or clause applicable, optional with the specification writer.

(A) GENERAL PROVISIONS

NOTE—*For complete plastering systems see USG Resilient Plastering Systems and Standard X Plastering System, pages 11 to 17 inclusive.*

NOTE—*For Sabinite Acoustical Plaster, see the* United States Gypsum Company's *complete section covering "Sound Control Service."*

NOTE—*For "Master Specifications" for "Red Top Insulating Lath" see the* United States Gypsum Company's *complete section covering "Thermal Insulation."*

(A1) GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general conditions governing the General Contract apply to the work under this division.

NOTE—*The American Institute of Architects' Standard forms of General Conditions is advocated.*

(A2) WORK INCLUDED

(A2a) The work included under this heading shall be the following:

(A2b) All metal suspended or furred ceilings.

(A2c) All metal stud partitions.

(A2d) All metal wall furring.

(A2e) All miscellaneous metal furring.

(A2f) All lathing.

(A2g) All plastering.

(A3) GENERAL SCOPE

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here portions of the building to be finished, the base to receive plaster and here include sufficient data to insure accuracy in estimates.*

(A3a) The following require no plaster **[list and locate].**

(A3b) The following require but **[one (1)] [two (2)]** coats of plaster **[list and locate].**

(A3c) Ceilings noted as furred **[on plans] [in schedules]** are furred with **[metal] [gypsum board] [wood].**

(A3d) All supports for lath are spaced 16 in. on centers.

(A3e) All exterior walls are furred with **[specify].**

(A3f) Exterior walls are not furred. Plaster shall be applied directly on the **[specify].**

(A3g) Partitions are of **[specify].**

(A3h) Walls back of finished tile work shall be lathed only. No plaster shall be applied.

(A3i) Omit all plaster on interior masonry walls and **[hollow tile] [Pyrobar]** partitions back of marble work.

(A3j) All exterior masonry walls, not furred, shall receive one coat of plaster back of marble work.

(A3k) Omit the finish coat of plaster on all stud walls back of **[marble work] [blackboards] [specify].**

(A3l) Omitt the finish coat of plaster back of all **[wood wainscots] [specify]** and similar solid trim.

(A3m) [Specify] shafts shall be plastered full height.

[A3n) All chases in unfurred masonry walls which are to be plastered shall be lathed with metal lath. Lap the masonry at least 3 in. and secure at masonry joints. Wide chases (over 16 in.) shall be furred to receive lath.

(A4) SCAFFOLDING

(A4a) This contractor shall provide and erect all scaffolding, staging, etc., necessary for the proper execution of his work.

(A4b) He shall co-operate with other trades to the extent that erection of scaffolding shall not conflict with the execution of other work immediately preceding or carried on, without undue conflict, simultaneously with the lathing and plastering.

(A4c) If, after due authority has been granted to erect scaffolding, it is necessary to remove parts thereof for the accommodation of others, demolition and re-erection shall be done only after allocation of cost has been equitably adjusted.

(A5) HEAT and VENTILATION

(A5a) Adequate temporary heat and ventilation will be provided by others for the proper execution of work under this contract.

(A5b) This contractor shall provide salamanders, fuel and attendance and shall maintain without fire hazard adequate heat and ventilation for the proper execution of work under this contract.

(A6) CLOSURES

(A6a) Provide temporary cloth closures for all exterior openings during plastering.

(A6b) During the summer months exterior openings shall be screened to prevent plastering drying out before it has set.

(A7) PROTECTION

(A7a) Adequately protect from damage and plaster droppings all finish of the building.

(A7b) Adequately protect the building with layers of heavy waterproof paper from damage by water at sources, gauging barrels and mixing boxes.

(A8) DAMAGE

Breakage of glass or other damage to the building or equipment through accident or carelessness incident to work under this contract shall be satisfactorily repaired or made good by replacement at this contractor's expense.

(A9) CLEANING

(A9a) At completion, remove all rubbish, plaster droppings, etc., and leave the building broom clean.

(A9b) This contractor shall remove all plaster from glass and other finish and leave in the condition found.

(A10) CUTTING and PATCHING

After the erection of finish by others, this contractor shall, when called upon, cut out where required, patch and point up all finished plaster work and leave the entire work in perfect condition.

(A11) SAMPLE PANELS

This contractor shall furnish and erect, where directed for the approval of the architect, sample panels of one square yard area each, to illustrate each type of finish required under this contract. The finished work shall equal in all respects the approved panels.

(A12) CONCRETE SURFACES

NOTE—*Concrete surfaces to receive plaster must not be smooth. Use rough form boards. Avoid dressed or oiled boards.*

(A12a) Concrete surfaces must be dry and free from dust, oils and efflorescence.

(A12b) Burn off all oil or grease from surface with a torch.

(A12c) Remove efflorescence with a wire brush and wash with a one (1) to five (5) solution of muriatic acid and water. Thoroughly wash off acid with clean water.

(A12d) Surfaces too smooth to receive plaster shall be thoroughly hacked.

(A12e) Hacking will be done by others.

(A13) GROUNDS

All lathing and plastering shall be laid to not less than the following grounds:

¾ in. for **[¼ in. gypsum lath] [wood lath] [expanded metal lath] [⅞ in. for ⅜ in. gypsum lath]; [1 in. for ½ in. insulating board lath];** ⅝ in. for **[brick] [or] [clay tile] [½ in. for Pyrobar].**

(A14) GUARANTY

(A14a) This contractor shall guarantee all work and materials under this contract for a period of **[specify]** from the date of completion and acceptance.

(A14b) Any defects attributable to faulty workmanship or material furnished under this contract shall be made good at this contractor's expense.

(A14c) This shall include the cost of repairs or replacement of any decorating or other finish damaged by the defects.

(A15) WORKMANSHIP

All work shall be executed by skilled workmen in a manner to satisfactorily fulfill the provisions of these specifications.

(A16) EXAMINATION

(A16a) All construction to receive lathing and plastering is presumed to be substantial, sound, level, plumb and true.

(A16b) This contractor shall examine all construction, supports and base to receive lathing and plastering and shall report to the architect in writing any defects which will deleteriously affect work under this contract.

(A16c) Failure to so report defects for correction or replacement prior to execution of the work under this contract will be construed as acceptance of the construction and shall not relieve the contractor from obligation under his guaranty.

(B) METAL FURRING · METAL STUD PARTITIONS

(B1) MATERIALS

NOTE—*See page 9.*

(B1a) Metal Furring—[Specify sizes] Red Top Cold Rolled Channels.

NOTE—*USG Red Top Inner Wall Furring Brackets, installed by the masonry contractor, prove for deep furring an economical and practical substitution for metal furring.*

(B1b) METAL PARTITION STUDS—[Specify sizes] Red Top Cold Rolled Channels.

(B2) FURRED or SUSPENDED CEILINGS

NOTE—*See "Standard X Suspended Ceilings," page 17.*

(B2a) GENERAL—Where so indicated on plans **[or listed in schedules]** ceilings shall be furred or suspended with metal furring members.

(B2b) HANGERS—Hangers shall be placed not to exceed 4 ft. center to center in either direction. The minimum size for hangers shall be No. 8 galvanized wire, 1 x 3/16-in. flats or 7/32-in. round mild steel rods.

Upper ends of hangers of wire, rods, or flats, shall be of sufficent length to wrap around beams or provide a suitable anchorage in the concrete or tile. Where steel beams or purlins are not more than 4 ft. center to center, hangers may be attached directly to them. When hangers are hung from concrete beams or arches, the hangers shall be placed before concrete is poured. When ceilings are hung from terra cotta floors, hangers may be installed at tile joints during erection, or may be installed after tile is in place, holes bored clear through tile and secured on upper side by steel rod or toggle bolt.

(B2c) RUNNER CHANNELS—Runner Channels shall be placed not to exceed 4 ft. on centers, and shall be not less than 1½ in. weighing not less than 456 lbs. per thousand lineal feet. Lower end of wire hangers shall be secured to runner channels by three twists; lower end of rod hangers shall be secured to runner channels by two twists, or by wiring; lower end of flat steel hangers shall have holes punched at the proper distance to which the runner channels shall be bolted with not less than 3/8-in. diameter bolts.

Runner channels shall conform to the contour of the ceiling.

(B2d) FURRING CHANNELS—Furring Channels, spaced **[specify]** shall not be less than ¾ in. with a minimum weight of 276 lbs. per thousand lineal ft.; they shall be erected at right angles to the runner channels and shall be securely saddle tied to them by at least three strands of No. 16 galvanized annealed wire at each crossing, or by No. 9 wire hairpin clips.

NOTE—*Maximum spacing should be 12 and 13½ in. for 3.0 and 3.4 lb. flat lath; 12 in. for 2.75 lb.; 16 in. for 3.0 lb.; 19 in. for 3.4 lb. ⅛ in. Flat Rib Lath; 16 in. for 2.05 lb.; 24 in. for 3.0 lb.; 31½ in. for 3.4 lb. or 4.0 lb. ⅜ in. Rib Lath.*

(B3) METAL STUD PARTITIONS

(B3a) SOLID PARTITIONS—Metal studs for solid partitions shall be not less than ¾-in. cold or hot rolled channels weighing not less than 276 lbs. per thousand lineal feet, and spacing of studs shall conform with the requirements for the weight of lath specified.

(B3b) HOLLOW PARTITIONS—Metal studs for hollow partitions shall be constructed of a double row of ¾-in. channels weighing not less than 276 lbs. per thousand lineal feet and spacing of studs shall conform with the requirements for the weight of lath specified.

(B3c) GENERAL—

(B3c1) Studs shall be secured in position by inserting ends in holes punched ¾ in. in top of concrete or other masonry floors or in soffits of masonry ceilings, or by attaching to stud shoes, or by placing ends in holes drilled in wood floor bucks anchored to masonry floors at 4-ft. intervals.

(B3c2) Studs shall be secured on wood floors by wire tying to nails driven 1 in. into floors and projecting at least 1 in. above.

(B3c3) Where metal lath ceilings are used a small hole shall be made in the ceiling lath and the end of the channel allowed to project through it and be wired to a channel attached to the ceiling lath.

(B3c4) Splicing of studs shall be made by lapping channels not less than 8 in. with the flanges interlocked and tied.

(B3c5) Solid partitions over 6 ft. high shall be temporarily braced horizontally on the channel side at intervals not exceeding 6 ft. vertically before applying plaster. Such bracing shall not be removed until scratch coat on the lath side of the partition has set.

(B3c6) In every case one channel shall be set next to wood buck at each side of openings and double wired securely to 8d nails driven on each side of channel in pairs into buck at 2-ft. intervals. Bottom of door buck shall be securely spiked to wood plug in floor, or attached by metal anchors.

(B4) METAL WALL FURRING

Where so indicated on plans **[or listed in schedules]** exterior walls shall be furred with ¾-in. channels spaced **[specify]** on centers with flange to wall. Furring channels shall be substantially secured to floors and ceilings and shall be substantially secured to walls with special hook nails driven into the mortar joints. Provide rigid framing at all openings.

(B5) MISCELLANEOUS METAL FURRING

Provide ¾-in. channel furring for all **[false beams] [ornamental plaster cornices] [stair soffits] [specify],** etc., as shown on the plans and as detailed. Furring shall be set **[specify]** o.c. and rigidly secured to the building construction.

(C) LATHING

(C1) MATERIALS

(C1a) WOOD LATH—No. 1 **[white pine] [cypress] [spruce]** free from knots, sap and bark.

(C1b) GYPSUM LATH—[Perforated] Rocklath ⅜ in. thick, 16 x 32 in. and 16 x 48 in.

NOTE—*For Rocklath, see page 2.*

(C1c) INSULATING LATH—Red Top Insulating Lath **[½ in.] [1 in.]** thick, 18 x 48 in.

NOTE—*See USG Co.'s "Thermal Insulation" section for complete details and specifications.*

(C1d) METAL LATH—[Specify brand, material and finish] lath; —— lb. for horizontal positions and —— lb. for vertical positions.

NOTE—*See pages 4, 5 and 6. Select and specify weight for both horizontal and vertical positions.*

NOTE—*Minimum weights should be as follows:*

(a) Expanded Metal Lath—

(a1) ***(For vertical positions, partitions, etc., attached to metal supports)*** *12 and 13½-in. on center, lath shall weigh a minimum of 2.5 and 3.0 lbs., respectively except for solid partitions where 2.2 lath may be used on 12 in. spacings; and 3.4 lath on 16 in. spacing. For nailed-on partitions, maximum spacing shall be 16 in. for all flat laths, minimum weight to be 2.5 lb.*

(a2) *(For tied-on ceilings attached to metal supports) maximum spacing shall be 12 and 13½ in. for 3.0 and 3.4 lb. flat lath; for nailed-on ceilings maximum spacing shall be 16 in. for these laths.*

(b) ⅛ in. Flat Rib Lath—

(b1) ***(For nailed or tied-on partitions and furring)***
For supports spaced not to exceed 16 in. o.c. .....2.75 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. o.c. .....3.0 lb.

(b2) ***(For nailed or tied-on ceilings)***
For supports spaced not to exceed 12 in. o.c.....2.75 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 16 in. o.c.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. o.c.....3.4 lb.

(c) ⅜ in. Rib Lath—

(c1) ***(For nailed or tied-on partitions and furring)***
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. o.c.....2.5 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 24 in. o.c.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 31½ in. o.c.....3.4 lb.

(c2) ***(For nailed or tied-on ceilings)***
For supports spaced not to exceed 19 in. o.c.....3.0 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 24 in. c.o.....3.4 lb.
For supports spaced not to exceed 31½ in. o.c.....4.0 lb.

(C1e) CORNERITE—Red Top Cornerite, 3 x 3 x 96 in. with special selvage edge.

(C2) APPLICATION of WOOD LATH

(C2a) All **[exterior stud walls] [wood furring] [interior stud partitions] [ceiling joists] [stair soffits] [specify]** shall be lathed with wood lath. Lath shall be spaced not less than ¼ in. nor more than ⅜ in. apart and shall be secured to each bearing with standard wood shingle nails, two (2) to each end and one (1) to intermediate bearings.

Lathing shall break joints every eight laths, all put on horizontally. Under no circumstances shall lathing stop and form a long, straight, vertical joint nor be put on vertically to finish out at angles or corners; neither shall any lath run through and behind studding from one room to another. All corners must be made solid before lath is applied.

(C2b) All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced over the wood lath with Cornerite. Strips shall butt (not lap) at ends and shall be substantially secured.

(C3) APPLICATION of ROCKLATH

All **[exterior stud walls] [wood furring] [interior stud partitions] [ceiling joists] [stair soffits] [furred or suspended ceiling] [specify]** shall be lathed with Rocklath.

(C3a) Cutting shall be done by scoring with a sharp hatchet or knife and then breaking down and up over a straight edge.

Nails shall be 1⅛ in., 13 gauge, blued, 5/16 in. flat head, smooth diamond point.

Rocklath boards shall butt with broken joints in each course. Stagger joints between walls and ceilings so the vertical joints on wall will not meet ceiling joints.

Fit Rocklath tight together at all re-entrant angles and corners. Cut accurately and fit Rocklath neatly around all electric outlet boxes, etc.

Space nails approximately 4 in. apart using 5 nails per stud. First nail ½ in. from edge, nailing to center support first, then outer edges. Each nailing edge must have a firm bearing on studs, joists and furring. Drive nails home.

(C3b) All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced over the Rocklath with Cornerite. Strips shall butt (not lap) at ends and shall be substantially secured.

(C4) APPLICATION of INSULATING LATH

NOTE—*See USG section on "Thermal Insulation" for complete specification data.*

(C5) APPLICATION OF METAL LATH

(C5a) GENERAL—All **[specify location]** shall be lathed with metal lath.

(C5b) ATTACHMENT TO WOOD SUPPORTS—Metal lath shall be attached to wood studs and joists by not less than 4d and 6d nails, respectively, driven to a penetration of not less than ⅞ in. and 1 in., respectively and spaced not to exceed 6 in. o.c. or by clips or devices with equivalent penetration and holding power. There shall be one tie on side laps, half way between supports.

(C5c) ATTACHMENT TO METAL SUPPORTS—Metal lath shall be wired to metal supports at intervals not exceeding 6 in., with not less than No. 18 gauge galvanized soft annealed wire and tie shall always occur where sides of sheets lap at channels. There shall be one tie on side laps half way between channels.

(C5d) ERECTION OF METAL LATH—

(C5d1) Metal lath shall be erected with the long dimensions of sheet across the supports.

(C5d2) Lath shall be first applied to the ceilings and the sheets carried down 6 in. onto the walls and partitions. If metal lath is not used on the ceilings, the lathing shall start at the top of the wall and be bent and carried up 6 in. onto the ceiling joists so that no joints occur at juncture of ceiling and walls; and on walls, all lath shall be started one framing member away from corner and bent into the corner and carried onto the abutting wall so as to avoid a joint at juncture of walls. Where ⅜-in. ribbed lath is used on ceilings or walls it shall be butted into all joints, and strips of flat lath shall be bent into the shape of an "L", 3 in. on each side, and securely wired along each edge in all corners. Strips shall not be fastened at the corner, but only along each edge of the sheet.

(C5d3) Lath shall be placed so that the lower sheet laps over the upper (not vice versa) and shall be securely attached to the supports. Fastenings shall be so placed that they shall occur where sides of sheets lap at supports.

(C5d4) Expanded metal lath shall be lapped at sides not less than ½ in. and at ends not less than 1 in. End laps shall occur only over supports.

(C5d5) Rib lath shall be lapped at sides by nesting outside ribs, and at ends, 1 in.

(D) PLASTERING ACCESSORIES

(D1) MATERIALS

(D1a) METAL PLASTER ARCHES—Red Top Metal Plaster Arches No. **[s] [specify].**

NOTE—*See page 8.*

(D1b) CORNER BEADS—Red Top Corner Bead No. **[specify].**

(D1c) BASE SCREEDS—Red Top Base Screed No. **[specify].**

(D1d) METAL PICTURE MOULD—Red Top Picture Mould No. **[specify].**

(D1e) METAL EXPANSION CASING—[specify].

(D2) APPLICATION of METAL PLASTER ARCHES

Secure metal plaster arches in position over the lath, set accurately in accordance with the details. Corner beads on vertical jambs shall join arch beads without break at the juncture.

(D3) APPLICATION of CORNER BEADS

All corners **[both vertical and horizontal]** shall be protected with corner beads for their full height **[or length].**

NOTE—*If there are exceptions, so note.*

Corner beads shall be rigidly and substantially secured, accurately set, plumb, true and straight.

(D4) APPLICATION of METAL BASE SCREEDS

The following rooms shall have base screeds:

NOTE—*List and locate here or in schedules on plans.*

Screeds shall be substantially secured, accurately set, straight and true to line and parallel with the finished floor line.

(D5) APPLICATION of METAL PICTURE MOULDS

The following rooms shall have metal picure moulds:

NOTE—*List and locate here or in schedules on plans.*

Picture moulds shall be substantially secured, accurately set, straight and true to line and parallel with the ceiling line.

(D6) APPLICATION of METAL EXPANSION CASINGS

The following openings shall have metal expansion casings:

NOTE—*List and locate here or in schedules on plans.*

Expansion casings shall be accurately set in line with jambs. Secure with screws, locking clips and stamped casing miters.

(E) PLASTERING · BASE COATS
(Scratch and Brown Coats)

(E1) MATERIALS and MIXING

NOTE—*See pages 20 and 21.*

NOTE—*Select type best adapted.*

(E1a) GENERAL—Store all plaster at the site in a dry place, raised above the bare ground.

Provide clean, water-tight mixing boxes (approximately 3½ x 7 ft. x 10 in. deep for base coats and 2½ x 4½ ft. x 10 in. deep for finish coats) raised 4 in. at one end. Clean mixing boxes after each gauging. Machine mixing is permitted providing machine is kept clean and free from set plaster.

Keep tools clean. Do not rinse tools in gauging water.

Do not mix more material than can be applied in approximately one (1) hour nor one gauging with another. Never retemper plaster after it has commenced to set.

All material except sand shall be as manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

(E1b) WATER—Water shall be clean and free from impurities.

(E1c) SAND—Sand shall be clean, sharp and free from organic matter with grains graded from fine to coarse, meeting the Standard Specifications for Plastering Sand of the American Society for Testing Materials. Screen through a 6-mesh screen.

(E1d) (Specify brand) CEMENT PLASTER (UNSANDED)—

(E1d1) For scratch coat on gypsum lath, wood, wire and expanded metal lath, mix 2 parts by weight of dry sand with 1 part of plaster.

(E1d2) For scratch coat on brick, Pyrobar gypsum tile, clay tile and for second or brown coat, mix 3 parts by weight of dry sand with 1 part of plaster.

(E1d3) Do not mix sand and plaster until ready to add water.

(E1d4) First put in raised end of the mixing box a layer of sand, then one of plaster. Hoe dry from one end of box to other and then back again, working sand and plaster thoroughly together to a uniform color. Put water in other end of box; hoe plaster into the water, mixing thoroughly. Mix thin at first, then bring to the proper consistency for application by addition of properly proportioned dry sand and plaster.

(E1e) (Specify brand) WOOD FIBER PLASTER—

(E1e1) Neat—Put the plaster in upper end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe plaster into water and allow to soak from 10 to 20 minutes. Then mix to proper consistency.

NOTE—*Used for wood lath and gypsum lath and scratch coat on wire and metal expanded lath.*

(E1e2) Sanded—Mix equal parts by weight of plaster and dry sand. Mix as specified above in (E1e1).

NOTE—*Used for brown coat on wire and expanded metal lath and for all plaster on brick, gypsum or clay tile.*

(E1f) (Specify brand) PREPARED PLASTER (SANDED)—

(E1f1) Add nothing to the material but water.

(E1f2) Put the plaster in upper end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe plaster into water, mixing thoroughly. Mix thin at first, then add sufficient dry material to bring to the proper consistency for application.

(E1g) BONDCRETE (FOR ALL CONCRETE SURFACES)—

(E1g1) For both scratch and brown coats.

(E1g2) Add nothing to the material but water.

(E1g3) Put the plaster in the upper end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe plaster into water. Allow the material to soak at least 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly and break down the mix to a smooth, even, creamy consistency.

(E2) APPLICATION of PLASTER—GENERAL

Keep plaster from freezing for 24 hours after application.

Do not apply finish coat on a base coat which contains frost.

In hot, dry weather screen all openings while plastering to prevent material from drying out before it has set. If plaster should dry out (showing soft, white spots or areas) sprinkle those portions so affected with clean water from a spray pump or a brush.

After plastering has set, open the windows and permit the wall to dry out as quickly as possible. Use judgment in procedure during freezing weather.

For grounds see "Grounds," par. (A13), page 26. Unless specially otherwise noted, all plaster shall be applied in three (3) coats—scratch, brown and finish. Scratch coat shall be applied and the surface well scratched. When scratch coat is set and nearly dry, follow with brown coat. Brown coat shall be brought to a true level plane with rod and darby flush with the grounds, ready to receive finish coat. Angles and corners shall be left straight, true and plumb.

(E3) APPLICATION • Cement and Prepared Plasters

(E3a) ON WOOD LATH—Soak lath thoroughly the day before and again an hour or so before applying the plaster. Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown, the scratch with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key. Darby the brown coat lightly, and use water sparingly.

(E3b) ON GYPSUM LATH—Do not wet lath. Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown. Scratch coat shall be well scratched in to fill all interstices between lath boards. Darby brown coat lightly and use water sparingly.

(E3c) ON WIRE OR EXPANDED METAL LATH—Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown. Scratch coat shall be applied lightly covering the lath and filling meshes. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Darby brown coat lightly and use water sparingly.

(E3d) ON BRICK, PYROBAR GYPSUM TILE, OR CLAY TILE—[Soak brick or tile wall thoroughly.] [If necessary, sprinkle Pyrobar lightly to reduce suction.] Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown, and fill out to grounds. Darby lightly and use water sparingly.

(E4) APPLICATION • Wood Fiber Plaster

NOTE—*Neat Wood Fiber Plaster may be troweled down to a smooth finish omitting further finish coat.*

(E4a) ON WOOD LATH—Soak lath thoroughly the day before and again an hour or so before applying the plaster. Apply scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key. Rake or scratch the surface. Apply brown coat using sufficient material to fill out to the grounds.

Before the plaster begins to set, broom the surface to receive the finish coat.

(E4b) ON GYPSUM LATH—Do not wet lath. Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown. Scratch coat shall be well scratched in to fill joint between lath units. Before the plaster begins to set, broom surface to receive finish coat.

(E4c) ON WIRE OR EXPANDED METAL LATH—Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown. Scratch coat shall be applied a little stiff, covering the lath and filling meshes. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Brown coat shall be applied to fill out to the grounds. Before the plaster begins to set, broom the surface to receive the finish coat.

(E4d) ON BRICK, PYROBAR GYPSUM TILE, OR CLAY TILE—[Except over dampproof paint.] [Soak brick or tile walls thoroughly.] [If necessary, sprinkle Pyrobar lightly to reduce suction.] Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown, and fill out to the grounds. Before the plaster begins to set, broom the surface to receive the finish coat.

(E5) APPLICATION • Bondcrete for Concrete

NOTE—*See paragraph (A12), page 26.*

NOTE—*Bondcrete may be troweled down to a smooth finish omitting further finish coat. If desired, so specify.*

(E5a) Apply in two (2) coats, scratch and brown, and fill out to grounds. Before the plaster begins to set, broom the surface to receive the finish coat.

NOTE—*Use for all large areas of concrete.*

(E5b) Apply Bondcrete scratch coat only on girders and beams (under 24 in.) in concrete joist and clay tile floor construction. Leave the surface well scratched and roughened. Over this scratch coat apply a brown coat of sanded cement plaster brooming coat used for scratch and brown coat on tile surfaces.

(F) PLASTERING • FINISH COATS

(F1) MATERIALS and MIXING

NOTE—*Select type best adapted.*

(F1a) GENERAL—Store all plaster at the site in a dry place, raised above the bare ground.

Provide clean, water-tight mixing boxes (approximately 3½ x 7 ft. x 10 in. deep for base coats and 2½ x 4½ ft. x 10 in. deep for finish coats) raised 4 in. at one end. Clean mixing boxes after each gauging. Machine mixing is permitted providing machine is kept clean and free from set plaster.

Keep tools clean. Do not rinse tools in gauging water.

Do not mix more material than can be applied in approximately one (1) hour nor one gauging with another. Never retemper plaster after it has commenced to set.

All material except sand for job sanded sand float finish shall be as manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

(F1b) WATER—Water shall be clean, free from alkali and impurities.

(F1c) SAND—Sand shall be clean, sharp and free from organic matter with grains graded from fine to coarse, meeting the Standard Specifications for Plastering Sand of the American Society for Testing Materials. Screen through a 6-mesh screen.

(F1d) RED TOP TROWEL FINISH—

NOTE—*See page 21.*

Put the finish in the upper end of mixing box and water in the lower end (8 gals. to the 100-lb. bag). No soaking is necessary. Mix thoroughly. Add more water if necessary to bring to a light, creamy consistency.

(F1e) (Specify brand) PREPARED GYPSUM FINISH—

NOTE—*See page 22.*

Put the finish in the upper end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe plaster into water (using approximately 1 part of water to 2 parts of plaster measured by volume). Allow the material to soak and draw in the water without hoeing for at least 20 minutes. When the material has soaked and shows no further signs of air bubbles, mix thoroughly and, with particular care, break down the mix to a smooth, even, creamy consistency. Bring the mix finally to a very thin consistency. Transport in buckets.

(F1f) (Specify brand) FINISHING LIME and (Specify brand) GAUGING PLASTER—

NOTE—*See pages 23 and 24.*

(F1f1) ***(Hydrated Lime)*** Fill water-tight box one-half to two-thirds full of clean water. Add dry lime gradually, preferably sifting through a ¼-in. mesh screen, until all water is dried up. Allow lime to soak overnight to develop full plasticity. Do not hoe or screen after soaking unless lime is dirty or lumpy.

(F1f2) ***(Quick Lime)*** Add water and lime gradually while mixing, constantly agitating the mixture to prevent burning of the unslaked portion. Mix to a thin consistency and screen. Run into ageing box.

(F1f3) Mix 3 parts of lime putty by measure with 1 part of dry Gauging Plaster (equal to 2 parts of dry hydrated lime and 1 part of dry gauging plaster by weight). Mix thoroughly.

(F1g) (Specify brand) PREPARED GYPSUM SAND FLOAT FINISH—

NOTE—*See page 22.*

Put the finish in the upper end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe finish into water. Allow the material to soak and draw in the water without hoeing for at least 10 minutes. When the material has soaked and shows no further signs of air bubbles, mix thoroughly and, with particular care, break down the mix to a smooth, even, creamy consistency. Transport in buckets.

(F1h) (Specify brand) SAND FLOAT FINISH (JOB SANDED)—

NOTE—*See page 20.*

Screen sand through a No. 12 screen. Mix dry to a uniform color 1 part of Cement Plaster to 1 part of dry sand by weight (equal to from 4 to 6 shovels of sand to each 100-lb. bag). Put dry mix in upper end of box and water in lower end. Hoe material into water and mix thoroughly to a smooth, creamy consistency. Transport in buckets. Keep tools and box clean.

(F1i) RED TOP TEXTURE COTE—

NOTE—*See page 22.*

(F1i1) ***Neat***—Put water in box first—8 to 9 gals. of water to the 100-lb. bag. Let soak for 15 minutes. Mix thoroughly. Add water if necessary to bring to a creamy consistency. Mix only enough for 1 hour's use—do not retemper after material has set.

(F1i2) ***Sand Float***—Add 1 to 3 parts of fine sand to 1 part of plaster. Add retarder dissolved in water to lengthen time of set, if required. Mix as above in (F1i1).

(F1i3) ***Color***—Tint to shade selected with USG Lime Proof Colors. Use extreme care to reproduce the same color in successive batches by accurate gauging of amount of color and mixing water and thorough mixing.

(F1j) ORIENTAL INTERIOR (COLORED FLOAT OR TEXTURE FINISH—

NOTE—*See pages 22 and 23.*

(F1j1) Color **[s]** shall be **[specify]** as subsequently determined upon.

(F1j2) Put the Oriental Interior in upper end of box and water in lower end. Hoe material into water, using approximately 1 part water to 2 parts Oriental Interior, by volume. Let Oriental Interior soak overnight. After soaking, mix thoroughly and carefully hoe the mix to a smooth, creamy consistency. Transport in buckets.

(F1k) RED TOP KEENE'S CEMENT—

NOTE—*See page 24. Clauses below are for finish coats only.*

(F1k1) Add water only, mix thoroughly and bring to a working consistency.

(F1k2) Add **[80 lbs. lime putty] [25 lbs. lime putty] [specify]** to each 100-lb. bag of Keene's Cement, or use Keene's Cement without lime.

(F2) APPLICATION OF FINISH COAT • GENERAL

Keep plaster from freezing for 24 hours after application.

Do not apply finish coat on a base coat which contains frost.

In hot, dry weather screen all openings while plastering to prevent material drying out before it has set. If plaster should dry out (showing soft, white spots) sprinkle portions so affected with clean water with a spray pump or brush.

After plastering has set, open the windows and permit the wall to dry out as quickly as possible. Use judgment in procedure during freezing weather.

Angles and corners shall be left, straight, true and plumb.

(F3) APPLICATION • Trowel Finish

(F3a) LOCATION—The following shall receive trowel finish:

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(F3b) RED TOP TROWEL FINISH OR LIME AND GAUGING PLASTER—

Apply over *dry* walls, using more water if the walls are bone dry. Scratch in a thin coat, then go over a second time filling imperfections and cat faces. Trowel to a smooth finish applying water with a damp brush. Troweling should be completed before the finish has set. In cold, damp weather, provide heat and ventilation until the finish is dry.

(F3c) PREPARED GYPSUM FINISH—

Base coat must be half green before finish is applied. If suction is too great, sprinkle lightly with clean water from a clean brush.

Apply in three (3) coats. The first time over, put on sufficient material to cover the surface completely, using material as thin as possible and grinding it thoroughly into the base coat. Allow this to draw a few moments to avoid blistering.

The second time over, lay the material on perfectly level.

The third time make the material as thin as can be handled on the hawk and fill in cat faces and imperfections. After it has drawn a few moments, trowel to a smooth surface, applying water with a damp brush. Do not drench with water (drenching will kill the face of the material). Work top and bottom of the wall at the same time to avoid joinings.

(F4) APPLICATION • Sand Float Finish

(F4a) LOCATION—The following shall receive sand float finish:

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(F4b) PREPARED SAND FLOAT FINISH OR CEMENT PLASTER SANDED—

Apply sand float finish after base coat has set firm and hard, but while still green.

"Grind in" a thin coat first; then "come back" with the final coat, laying it on in an even surface. Then use a **[cork] [carpet]** or **[felt]** float, working the material to a true, even surface, free from float marks and cat faces.

NOTE—*Cork float preferred.*

Use as little water as possible while working, so as to avoid killing the surface. Use damp brush only. Do not attempt to work after the material begins to or has set.

Work top and bottom of the wall at the same time to avoid joinings.

(F5) APPLICATION • Oriental Interior (Colored Finish Coat)

(F5a) LOCATION—The following shall receive Oriental Interior Finish:

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(F5b) GENERAL—Brown coat should be broomed or left rough under darby to insure a good bond. Remove all loose or projecting particles from base coat which may show through finish coat.

The base coat must be set firm and hard before the application of Oriental Interior. On all types of masonry construction, such as gypsum tile, clay tile, etc., the base coat must be thoroughly dry. On other types of lathing base, such as plaster board, wood or metal lath, Oriental Interior may be applied after the base coat is 90% dry. If the suction in the base coat is too great to permit ease of application, wet down lightly and uniformly with clean water.

To avoid cutting re-entrant angles, use a trowel with edges rounded to a curve the circumference of a dime.

Use as little water as possible while working, so as to avoid killing the surface. Use damp brush only. Do not attempt to work material after it begins to or has set.

Work top and bottom of wall at same time to avoid joinings.

(F5c) FLOAT FINISH—Apply in two (2) coats. First apply a thin coat, grinding this into base, thoroughly covering the surface, and allow to draw a few moments. The second time over lay the material on perfectly level and then use a **[cork] [carpet]** or **[felt]** float, working the material to a true, even surface, free from float marks and cat faces.

(F5d) TEXTURE FINISH—Apply in two (2) coats. First apply a thin coat, grinding this into base, thoroughly covering the surface, and allow to draw a few moments. The second time over, lay the material on perfectly level, working it into the desired texture.

Proper drying conditions must be maintained in order to protect the color. During the late fall, winter and early spring months, the slow-drying periods of the year, artificial heat and proper ventilation must be arranged for. Failure to provide this protection may result in color difficulties.

NOTE—*The* United States Gypsum Company *will furnish on application a Special Bulletin covering the execution of textured finishes.*

(F5e) TILE OR MASONRY EFFECTS—Mark off with a straight-edge while the material is "green"—preferably from 4 to 5 hours after application. Units shall be rectangular and joints shall be clean cut and even.

(F6) APPLICATION • Red Top Texture Cote

(F6a) LOCATION—The following shall receive Red Top Texture Cote:

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(F6b) GENERAL—Brown coat should be broomed or left rough under darby to insure a good bond. Remove all loose or projecting particles from base coat which may show through finish coat.

The base coat must be set firm and hard before application of Red Top Texture Cote and approximately 50% dry.

(F6c) FLOAT FINISH—Apply in two (2) coats. First apply a thin coat, grinding this into base, thoroughly covering the surface, and allow to draw a few moments. The second time over lay the material on perfectly level and then use a **[cork] [carpet]** or **[felt]** float, working the material to a true, even surface, free from float marks and cat faces.

(F6d) TEXTURE FINISH—Apply in two (2) coats. First apply a thin coat, grinding this into base, thoroughly covering the surface, and allow to draw a few moments. The second time over, lay the material on perfectly level, working it into the desired texture.

Proper drying conditions must be maintained in order to protect the color. During the late fall, winter and early spring months, the slow-drying periods of the year, artificial heat and proper ventilation must be arranged for. Failure to provide this protection may result in color difficulties.

NOTE—*The* United States Gypsum Company *will furnish on application a Special Bulletin covering the execution of textured finishes.*

(F7) APPLICATION • Keene's Cement Finish

(F7a) LOCATION—The following shall receive Keene's Cement Finish:

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(F7b) GENERAL—Apply over *dry* walls, using more water if the walls are bone dry. Scratch in a thin coat, then go over a second time filling imperfections and cat faces. Trowel to a smooth finish applying water with a damp brush. Troweling should be completed before the finish has set. In cold, damp weather, provide heat and ventilation until the finish is dry.

(F7c) MARBLE PANELS—Keene's Cement wainscots shall be divided into even vertical panels with V-joints while the material is "green"—preferably from 4 to 5 hours after application. First rake out plaster base at joints for a depth of ¼ and ½ in. wide, laid to a straightedge, plumb and true—clean of loose particles. Apply Keene's Cement as above and form clean cut, even vertical V-joints at panel divisions.

(F7d) TILE EFFECTS—Mark off with a straightedge while the material is "green"—preferably from 4 to 5 hours after application. Units shall be rectangular and joints shall be clean cut and even.

(F7e) POLISHED SURFACES—After the cement is dry, polish with a cloth to a highly polished surface.

(G) ORNAMENTAL PLASTER WORK

(G1) LOCATION

The following rooms require ornamental plaster in accordance with details.

NOTE—*List and locate either in schedules on plans or here.*

(G2) MODELS

(G2a) All ornamental work shall be executed from models.

(G2b) Models shall be furnished at the contractor's expense for all ornamental work. These shall be made by a skilled modeler **[selected]** **[approved]** by the architect, preferably in **[name place]** so that they may be under the direct supervision of the architect while being prepared. Models must be submitted for approval while in the clay.

(G2c) The contractor shall allow the sum of **[specify]** to cover the cost of models prepared under the direction of the architects, delivered f.o.b. cars **[specify]**.

(G2d) The owner will furnish, without cost to the contractor, models prepared under the direction of the architect, delivered f.o.b. cars **[specify]**.

(G3) MATERIALS and MIXING

(G3a) (Specify brand) Red Top Moulding Plaster—

NOTE—*See page 24.*

(G3b) Add water only, mix thoroughly and bring to a working consistency.

(G3c) Add 50% lime putty to the moulding plaster where extra plasticity is required for run work.

(G4) APPLICATION • GENERAL

(G4a) All curved work shall be **[run]** **[or]** **[cast]** to true radial lines.

(G4b) Leave all ornamental plaster work in perfect condition for decorating, true and smooth, with surfaces and intersections rubbed down with fine sandpaper, if necessary.

(G6) CAST WORK

All run work shall be executed in gauged Moulding Plaster.

Furnish clean cut, accurate templates made in strict accordance with the architect's **[full size]** details.

Run all mouldings straight and true with perfect arrises and miters.

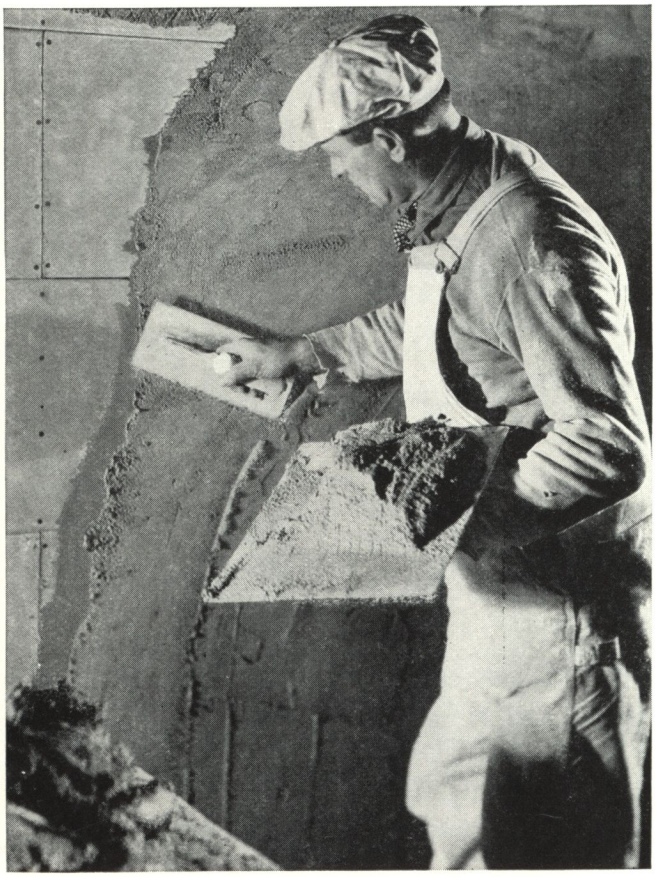
All cast work shall be executed in Moulding Plaster.

Ornamental work shall be cast hollow or solid as best suited to conditions, thoroughly strengthened with fiber and braced where necessary.

All cast work shall be set accurately—true, plumb and straight.

If necessary, members shall be substantially fastened around furring; where nails are used, they shall be galvanized.

Rigid Laboratory Research and Control assure uniform performance in both workability and Finished Plaster



USG *Wallboards*

SHEETROCK

The Fireproof Wallboard

DESCRIPTION • TYPES and SIZES • USES

GENERAL—Sheetrock* is a fireproof wallboard. It is made of gypsum, moulded while in a plastic condition between two sheets of tough protective paper. In the finished product the gypsum has recrystallized and the board is strong, lasting, tough, durable and slightly flexible. The long edges are reinforced and protected by the same material with which the board is sheathed. These patented edges are square, uniform and true. The Sheetrock Armored Joint System* described below provides a uniform, strong, jointless surface ideal for any finish.

THE SURFACE—Sheetrock has a close-grained, highly calendered surface of ivory color. It is tough and highly resistant to scuffing and abrasion. Light colored paints retain their original freshness and clarity. All paints spread farther.

THE CORE — The cellular core makes new Improved Sheetrock more insulating. It also increases flexibility, reducing the chance of breakage in transport, handling and application.

THE NAILING EDGES — Nailing edges on the standard ¼-in., ⅜-in. and ½-in. Sheetrock are square and uniformly thick. The paper enveloping the core has been chamfered so that the reinforced edges are of precisely the same thickness as the rest of the board, thus eliminating bowing in the piles. Panels join evenly and smoothly.

The ½-in. thick tongue and groove Sheetrock has a reinforced tongue and groove, extremely uniform edge assuring perfect fit and precise thickness at the edges.

MARKING—On the edge of each sheet will be found a distinctive marking.

TYPES and SIZES—

Standard Sheetrock—Sheetrock with square edge is made ¼-in., ⅜-in. and ½-in. thick; 32 and 48 in. wide and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ft. long. The widths fit standard 16-in. centering of studding and joists and the lengths readily adapt it to average ceiling heights.

Tongue and Groove Sheetrock—Tongue and Groove Sheetrock is made ½ in. thick (longitudinal edges tongue and groove); 48 in. wide and 8, 9 and 10 ft. long. It is particularly designed for those constructions where the board must be applied with the length at right angles to the framing members.

USES—Because Sheetrock possesses so many high grade, practical features, it has a correspondingly wide field of usefulness.

Use for walls and ceilings in buildings of all types; building new rooms in old buildings; lining garages and attics; fireproofing over heating plants; factory dry rooms; exhibition booths; walls and ceilings of remodeling work. It is particularly adapted to office partition work in existing buildings, since it eliminates the time and dirt of plastering.

Sheetrock walls, particularly when finished with Metal "A"* Joint System or Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System,* take all types of painting and decorating, including wall paper.

Textone, the Plastic Paint, is a particularly desirable decorative medium for Sheetrock.

*Trade-Mark

ADVANTAGES OF SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF—Does not burn or readily transmit heat. It interposes a continuous fireproof sheet of substantial thickness over the wood frame construction.

PERMANENT—Does not disintegrate.

NO EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION—Does not warp, shrink or crack, because it is unaffected by climatic conditions.

SUBSTANTIAL THICKNESS—The standard ⅜-in. thick sheet is almost twice as thick as ordinary fiber wallboard.

STRONG, CLOSE LONGITUDINAL JOINTS—The boards fit close and even. The tough paper covering of Sheetrock is folded square over the longitudinal edges, forming a patented feature which insures an extra strong nailing edge and tight, flush joints. When finished with Sheetrock Armored Joint System, the joints are permanently hidden and are not apparent even under wallpaper.

SOUND AND HEAT INSULATION—Its greater thickness and permanently tight joints increase its insulating qualities materially over those of ordinary wallboard.

It is a non-conductor of sound to a surprising degree.

EASY TO INSTALL—It is sufficiently light in weight for easy rapid handling. The tough sheets can be sawed and nailed like lumber.

SHEETROCK REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM

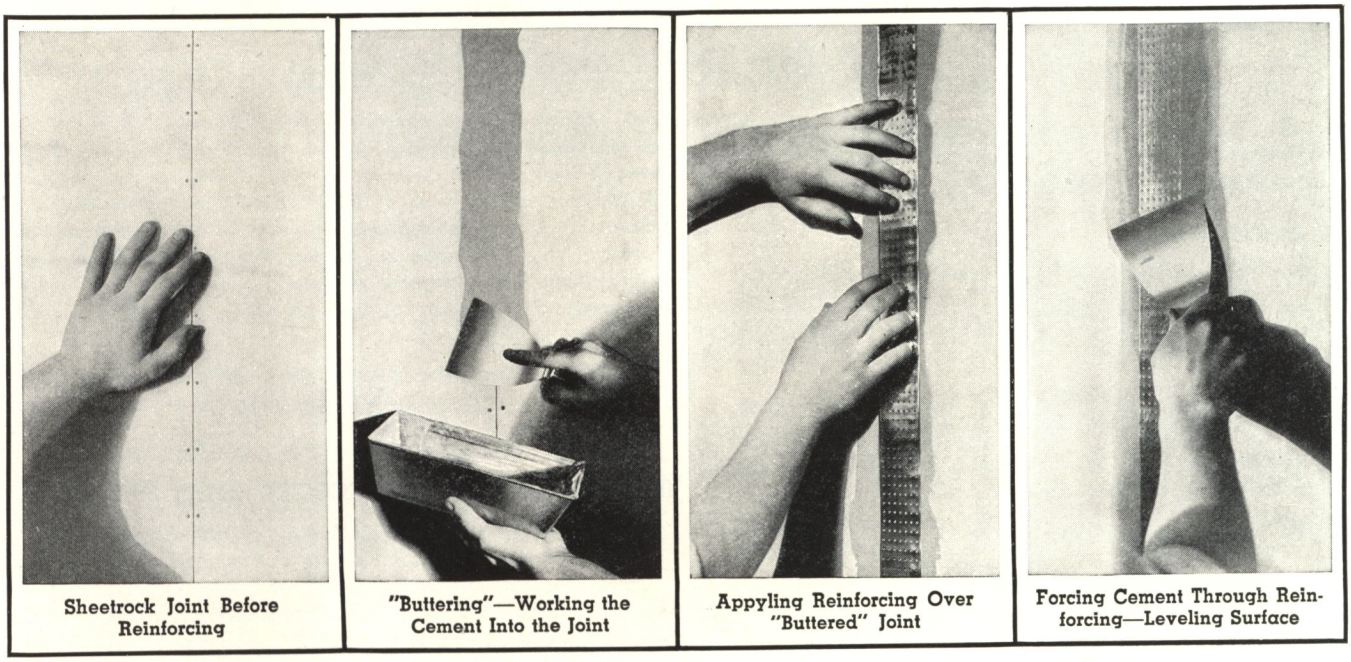
GENERAL—The United States Gypsum Company has developed two systems of joint reinforcement, which add permanent armored joint concealment to the other advantages of Sheetrock. The joinings between the boards are "laced" by reinforcing (either the Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System or the Reinforced (fabric) Joint System) embedded in a perfected joint cement of unusual strength and adhesiveness. This assures permanent concealment of board joinings and lessens the possibility of joint cracks showing through the decoration.

SHEETROCK METAL "A" JOINT SYSTEM—The Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System of reinforcement consists of a perforated metal tape packed in a box containing 250 lin. ft. 1⅞ in. wide with 15 lbs. of joint cement which is sufficient to treat the joints on 500 sq. ft. of board surface.

The Metal "A" System is somewhat more expensive than the Reinforced Joint System, but is preferable.

REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM—The Reinforced Joint System consists of a specially woven and processed cloth fabric 2 in. wide, packed as above described for Metal "A" System, except the bag contains 10 lbs. of cement, sufficent to treat the joints on 500 sq. ft. of board surface.

SHEETROCK FINISHER*—Sheetrock Finisher is a specially prepared material, far superior to so-called joint fillers, with none of the disadvantages of the old type of plaster filler. When mixed with water, Sheetrock Finisher forms a cement, which is easily, quickly and economically applied with a semiflexible scraping knife. It is used to conceal joints, spot nailheads and repair surface abrasions. Supplied in 5, 10 and 25-lb. packages. 5 lbs. should finish joints and cover nailheads for 500 sq. ft. of Sheetrock.



Sheetrock Joint Before Reinforcing

"Buttering"—Working the Cement Into the Joint

Appyling Reinforcing Over "Buttered" Joint

Forcing Cement Through Reinforcing—Leveling Surface

*Trade-Mark

United States Gypsum Company

Master Specifications

APPLICATION OF SHEETROCK

NOTE—*Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.*

NOTE—*Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words or clauses within brackets in bold face type are selective.*

(1) WORK INCLUDED

NOTE—*List and locate all walls and ceilings to be covered with Sheetrock.*

(2) FRAMING

All studding and joists shall be spaced 16 in. on center. Framing in general shall be standard as provided for the application of wood lath.

Provide 2 x 4-in. headers on ceilings to take all end joints of Sheetrock and where required to form nailing base for wood beams, cornices, etc. Cut in 2 x 4-in. headers on walls to form substantial nailing for baseboards, wainscot caps and similar interior woodwork trim.

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) WALLBOARD—Sheetrock as manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

(3a1) Standard Sheetrock—[¼-in.] [⅜-in.] [½-in.] thick lengths shall be full height from floor to ceiling on walls and to fit paneling or headers of ceiling.

(3a2) Tongue and Groove Sheetrock—½ in. thick, 8, 9, and 10 ft. long.

(3b) NAILS—

(3b1) 3d cement coated common nails (flat head) 1⅛ in. long. (5 lbs. of nails per M sq. ft. required.)

(3b2) Over old plaster, 6d cement coated common nails (flat head) 1⅞ in. long. (13 lbs. of nails per M sq. ft. required.)

(3b3) On building of two or more stories with a floor above Sheetrock ceiling, 4d cement coated common nails (flat head) 1⅜ in. long for ceilings. (8 lbs. of nails per M sq. ft. required.)

(3c) JOINT TREATMENT—

(3c1) Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System.

(3c2) Reinforced Joint System.

(3c3) Sheetrock Finisher (cement).

(4) PREPARATION OF SHEETROCK

(4a) PILING—Pile flat on floor in center of room, back of board up, except first board. Protect edges.

NOTE—*Doors and windows should be in place before board is delivered on job.*

(4b) HANDLING—Always handle Sheetrock in a vertical position on its longitudinal edge.

(4c) SAWING—Place back of board down and use a sharp hand saw. Support board close to sawing edge. Cuts that are covered with trim may be made with a knife or chisel and a straightedge. Immediately after a cut is made, bevel the cut edges on the face side with coarse sandpaper. Also bevel all mill-cut ends before the board is nailed in place. In no case leave loose paper on cut edges unless they are to be covered with wood trim. Recut the mill ends of any boards that have been made imperfect by handling.

(5) APPLYING SHEETROCK

(5a) GENERAL—All ends and edges shall be perfect. All exposed ends shall be face-beveled. All board shall butt tight along the covered edges and shall be left open ⅛ in. at all abutting cut ends (do not force mill-cut or sawed ends together).

(5a1) Standard Sheetrock shall be applied with the length parallel with framing members.

(5a2) Tongue and Groove Sheetrock (½ in.) shall be applied at right angles to framing members.

(5b) CEILINGS—Erect ceilings first. Apply **[Tongue and Groove]** Sheetrock **[parallel with] [at right angles to]** joists. Tack a strip of wood along the top of studs ½ in. from ceiling joist. Then raise Sheetrock, resting one end on the strip, and place a tee (made of 1 x 2-in.) under the board about one-third the distance from the opposite end to hold Sheetrock in position while nailing. When cross joints are necessary they shall be broken except when the joints are to be covered with wood panel strips or beams.

(5c) WALLS—Apply **[Tongue and Groove]** Sheetrock full length **[vertically] [at right angles to framing].** Edges shall fit tightly against ceiling boards. Scribe and saw to fit if necessary. Square the first board with adjacent walls. Fill spaces above and below windows last. Break joints on partitions (on opposite sides of partitions perpendicular joints shall not come on the same stud).

(5d) NAILING—Drive nails "home," straight in, with heads slightly below surface; do not use a nail set. On intermediate supports space nails 6 in. apart on ceilings and 9 in. apart on walls. At **[all sides and]** ends, space nails 3 in. apart ⅜ in. from edge. First, drive **[a few]** nails at the edge adjoining board last applied; nail the first intermediate stud or joist; nail the second intermediate stud or joist; finally nail **[sides and]** ends. Do not stagger nails on joining edges. **[Nail from the center of the board towards each end.]** If there is a slight bow, set several nails in the board along the nearest support, pushing the board tightly against the support and driving the nails home.

NOTE—*Omit clauses in bold face type in above par. (5d) if Tongue and Groove Sheetrock is specified.*

(6) APPLYING THE REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM

NOTE—*Complete direction sheet is contained in each package containing reinforcing tape and cement.*

(6a) Remove the roll of fabric, direction sheet and the small envelope of cement from the package.

(6b) Into a water pail or other metal receptacle containing the prescribed quantity of water (see direction sheet), gradually add the contents of the large bag of powdered cement and while adding, mix thoroughly to a consistency thinner than putty (in cold weather take the chill from the water). Be sure to get the entire batch plastic and completely mixed, so it will be pliable enough to work through the weave of the fabric reinforcing to insure a uniformly good bond. Place a wet cloth over the material and let stand for one hour before using.

(6c) After the mixed cement has stood for one hour it is ready for use. If too thin, add some dry joint cement. When cement is left over from one day to the next, cover material with a wet cloth; it is also well to add a little new material and stir batch thoroughly before using again. Caution: Never add plaster of paris or any other material to the cement.

(6d) Cut **[Metal "A" tape] [Fabric]** Reinforcing into proper lengths to correspond to the joints; or cut off a strip as the workman begins to treat each joint.

(6e) With a semi-elastic broad knife, liberally "butter" the joint with the plastic cement and immediately place a strip of **[Metal "A" tape] [Fabric]** reinforcing over this cement, pressing down evenly. Then draw knife firmly over fabric, exerting pressure enough to force cement through the open mesh. At the same time level the surface on each edge of reinforcing. Caution: Be sure to work the cement well through **[metal perforations] [fabric mesh]** and see that cement covers tape.

When dry, sand lightly and feather edges with a thinner coat of cement.

(6f) If a good, level and uniform job has not been secured with this single application, the joint, when dry, shall be gone over again with cement to properly prepare it. Sand smooth if required.

NOTE—*Where decoration over this reinforced joint is to be paint or wallpaper, more care must be taken to make a smooth, even job. A second application is often required. Joints and nailheads should be carefully sandpapered after the cement is dry, or slight imperfections and rough places may show up distinctly under the paper or through paint. Sheetrock Finisher can be used for the second application, as it produces a smooth finish for concealment with paint or wallpaper.*

(6g) Spot all intermediate nailheads with cement.

(6h) Where any joinings between Sheetrock boards are open more than ⅛ in. because of careless application, first fill them level to surface of board with Sheetrock Finisher. After the Sheetrock Finisher is completely "set" and dry, the joint shall then be treated with the fabric and cement.

DECORATING SHEETROCK

GENERAL—Sheetrock can be painted, calcimined, wallpapered, enameled or covered with lining cloth or paper, either with or without panels. It can also be decorated with Textone. Always conceal joints and nailheads by means of the Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System, either Metal "A" or Fabric, or with Sheetrock Finisher.

WALLPAPER—Before wallpapering apply a varnish size. It makes possible the easy removal of the paper before redecorating. Wall fabrics are hung in a similar manner.

PAINTING—See that the surface of Sheetrock is absolutely clean, dry and free from dust. Use a sizing coat or primer, made by mixing equal parts of a good grade of varnish size and ready mixed paint of desired color; or, with white lead thinned with turpentine or benzine, and tinted to suit. Before sizing surface apply a coat of primer over joints and nailheads, and stipple with a stubby brush. When dry apply a coat of primer uniformly and carefully over surface. Let priming coat dry at least 24 hours, then touch up any "flat spots" and let dry before applying the first coat of paint.

CALCIMINE—Before calcimining apply a varnish size, following same method of first brushing joints and nailheads as for painting.

TEXTONE*—Uniformity in color of tinted Textone over Sheetrock and Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System is best secured when joints are painted with a coat of tinted Textone mixed to regular application consistency but well brushed out. When this is dry the regular Textone texture coat may be applied.

USG RESILIENT SHEETROCK SYSTEM*

Reduces Sound Transmission

The USG Resilient Sheetrock System is an adaptation of the USG Sound Control System (see Section on Sound Control Service—Engineering Sales Division) to the application of Sheetrock on either wood studs, metal studs, or wood or metal wall furring. It reduces sound transmission in wallboard construction and permits the wallboard to be attached to steel studs and to be used in suspended ceiling construction.

This adaptation consists of an attachment for fastening the Sheetrock resiliently to the framework of the building. The attachment is in the form of a spring clip to which a perforated metal plate (3¾ x 2⅜ in.) is welded.

The Sheetrock is fastened to this perforated metal plate with Standard USG Self Threading Screws. Holes are punched in the Sheetrock with an awl or similar tool to receive the screws.

Four types of clips permit attaching Sheetrock to wood studs, joists, and furring strips; steel studs, furring channels, and channel suspended ceiling construction.

Perforated plates are furnished alone (without clips) to tie Resilient Sheetrock ceilings to Resilient Sheetrock partitions and are also used in ceiling construction as tie plates in lieu of headers.

The exposed Sheetrock joints in the Resilient Sheetrock System are finished with Sheetrock Reinforced Joint Systems as described and specified for standard Sheetrock application.

*Trade-Mark

SHEETROCK PANELWOOD*

A Genuine Wood Veneer

DESCRIPTION—Selected cabinet woods are applied to the face of special, dense 3/8 in. thick improved Sheetrock (The Fireproof Wallboard) thus creating a superior interior wood faced panel material with all of the advantages inherent in Sheetrock (see page 35). The appearance is identical to high class wood panels.

Sheetrock Panelwood is finished (staining, varnishing, etc.) in accordance with standard specifications for wood.

TYPES OF WOOD

Standard—The standard woods available in Sheetrock Panelwood are walnut, mahogany, and quartered American oak. They are shipped in the natural wood and are ready for whatever type of finish is desired.

Special—In addition to the standard woods above, Sheetrock Panelwood, on special order, can be furnished in English Harewood, Rosewood, Satinwood, Plain and Figured Oriental Wood, Plain and Figured Aspen, Lacewood, Golden Padouk, Carpathian Elm, Peroba, Butternut, Pine and others.

SIZES OF PANELS

Standard—Standard sizes are 4 ft. x 8 ft. and 4 ft. x 10 ft.

Special—Sheetrock Panelwood can be furnished in any size up to maximum standards to meet special requirements at additional cost.

HOW SHIPPED—Sheetrock Panelwood is crated with edges and faces protected to withstand shipment. Standard panels should be used wherever possible to obtain the utmost economy on the job. Panels made in other than standard widths must be cut to size, entailing extra time and expense. Further economy is obtained through the use of panels of standard sizes because an even number may be packed in a single crate. It should always be kept in mind that Sheetrock Panelwood is a finished product, similar to fine wood finish. It should be handled and piled so as to protect the face and edges, and wherever possible should be delivered to the mill or job in the original crates.

OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES

Fireproof—Sheetrock Panelwood is incombustible—it does not support combustion. The thin wood surface has little or no effect on its fireproof qualities.

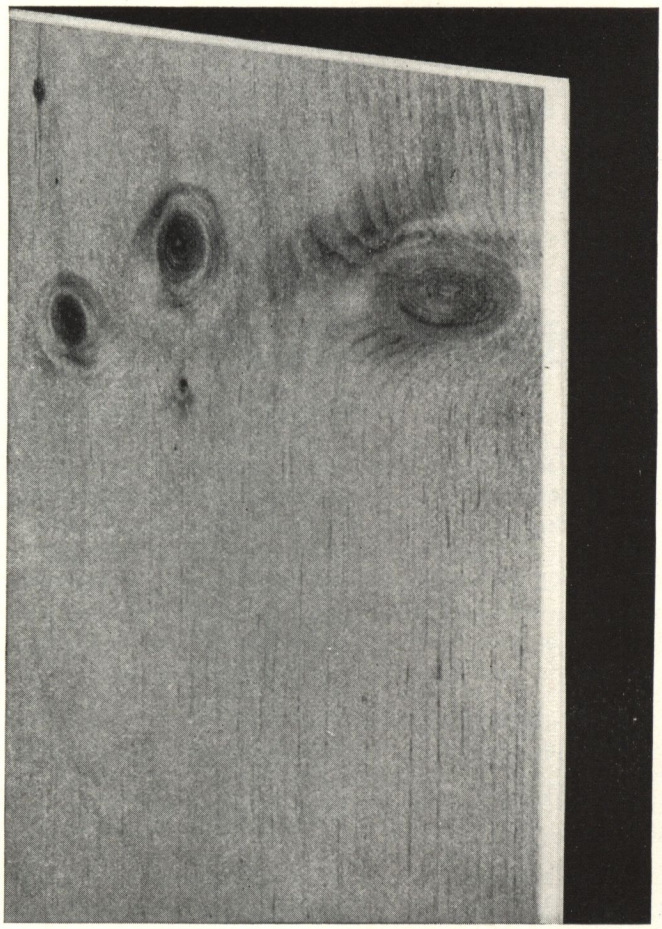
Strong and Rigid—It is outstanding in strength and rigidity. Wherever it is nailed to supports, it grips nails securely. Due to the inherent inertness of the Sheetrock, it does not pull loose from the supports. The Sheetrock is improved in that the gypsum core is denser and exceedingly tough and strong—the fiber covering (over which the wood is applied on the face side) is heavier and stronger than formerly. The material, full 3/8 in. thick, has sufficient body to assure rigidity, long life, and exacting service.

Does Not Expand or Contract—Sheetrock, the base, does not shrink or swell under changes in temperature.

Does Not Warp—The panels, of whatever size, stay flat and true under all conditions.

Durable—The demonstrated durability of Sheetrock is the durability of Sheetrock Panelwood as attested to by literally billions of square feet now in use.

Economical—Because the Sheetrock to which the wood surface is applied can be made in one piece (not built up by plies of a backing) and because large size units (duplicated in wood only at excessive cost) can be made at only slightly greater expense than small ones, Sheetrock Panelwood is economical to buy and to erect.



*Trade-Mark

WOOD GRAINED SHEETROCK*

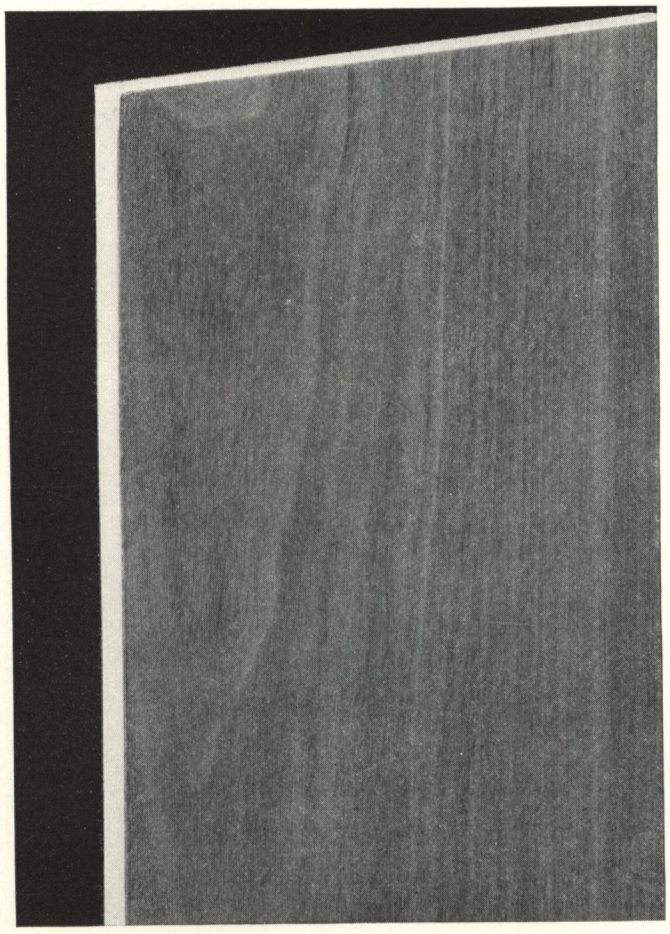
A Printed Replica of Wood

DESCRIPTION—Wood Grained Sheetrock (a new type of Wallboard) now makes it possible to have the beauty of wood-paneled interiors at wallboard costs. The face surface of this new board so closely resembles wood that it is not easily distinguishable from the actual material itself. It is a reproduction by engraving and printing processes of the graining and color of a genuine wood surface.

LIGHT AND DARK WOODS—Wood Grained Sheetrock is made in four finishes; walnut panels with a repeating pattern that can be matched, plain walnut with a continuous grain pattern, knotty pine and Douglas fir. This choice affords a light, a dark and a medium toned finish, the three groups into which all decorative woods are classified. The surfaces are true reproductions of the woods themselves if they were dressed and matched in large size panels.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF SHEETROCK—Like standard three-eighths inch Sheetrock, Wood Grained Sheetrock is fireproof, non-warping, strong, durable, and easy to handle and erect. It has a tough gypsum core that grips nails tightly with the same tough fiber covering that is largely responsible for Sheetrock strength.

Wood Grained Sheetrock stays in place wherever it is nailed, little affected by moisture or temperature changes. This is a distinct advantage in favor of this type of paneling because it avoids the possibility of panels pulling away from mouldings to leave an undecorated margin showing.



WALLBOARD SIZES—The matched walnut panels are made 4 ft. wide x 9 ft. long only. The standard walnut, Douglas fir, and knotty pine boards are 4 ft. wide and from 6 to 10 ft. long. Boards are ⅜ in. thick.

It is easily cut and fitted into place. It can be cut in the same way that standard three-eighths inch Sheetrock is cut, either by sawing or by scoring from the face side and breaking.

MANY USES—The use of Wood Grained Sheetrock extends to all interior construction that is adapted to wallboard treatment. It is used for wood-paneled effects in residences, stores, shops, offices, display rooms, restaurants, tea rooms, hotel lobbies, apartments, dentists' and physicians' offices, club rooms, and for window display backgrounds.

EASY TO ERECT—The method of erection is similar to the erection of standard three-eighths inch Sheetrock where it is used with mouldings or panel strips. Boards are nailed in place and joints are covered with decorative mouldings—just the same as if the panels were made of wood veneer. Other mouldings are used as needed to create the required panel design. For intermediate nailing, use 4d finishing nails driven at a 45-degree angle. Nail heads may be concealed with linseed oil putty mixed with stain to match the surface, or stick shellac of the correct color may be used. Directions will be found on each panel of Wood Grained Sheetrock.

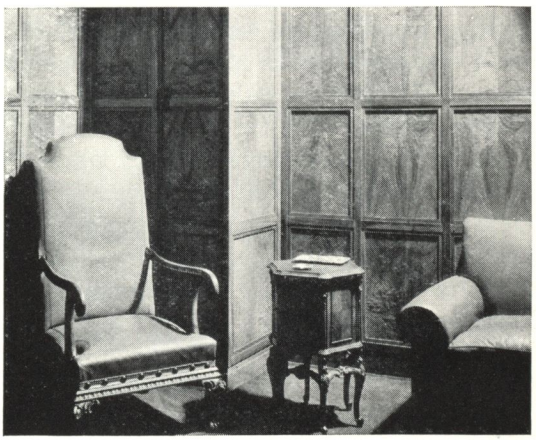
FINISH—VARNISH, SHELLAC, OR WAX—In the manufacturing process the Wood Grained Sheetrock is treated with two lacquer coats to preserve the surface and bring out the wood pattern and coloring. The result is a durable, lasting surface.

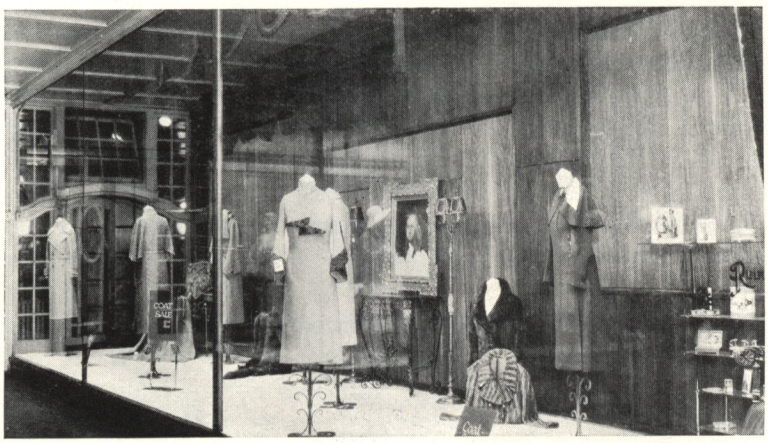
If further finish is desired, this can be accomplished by first giving the surface a coat of white shellac (clear) followed, when dry, with one or more coats of varnish (light colored), lacquer, or wax. (Be sure shellac and not varnish is used for first coat.)

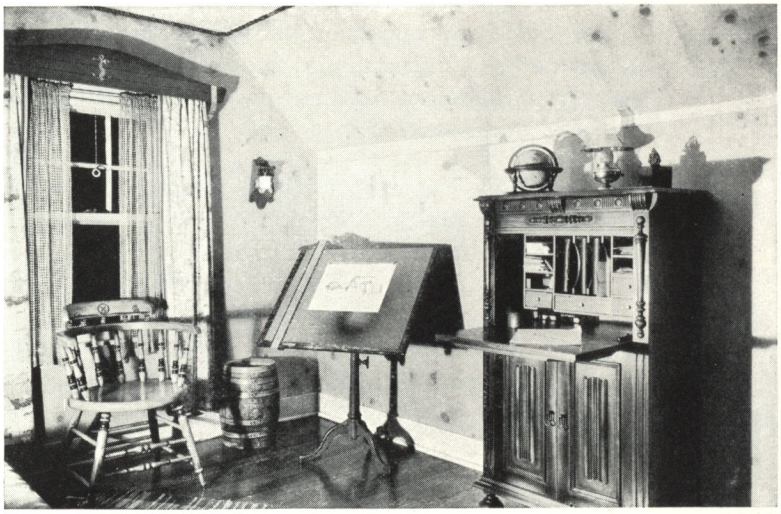
*Registered Trade-Mark

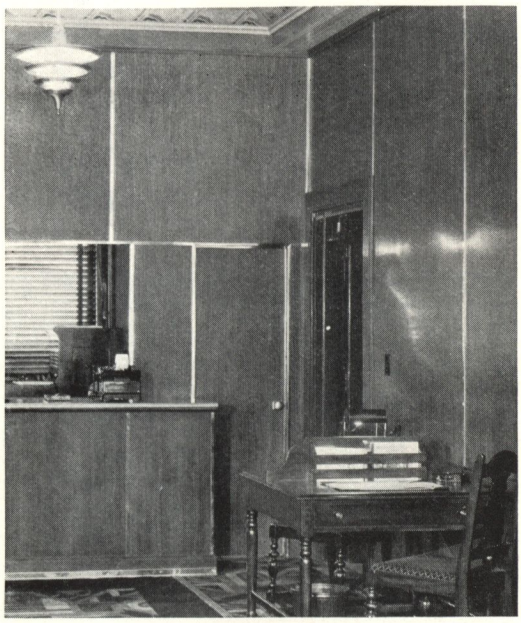
United States U.S. Gypsum Company

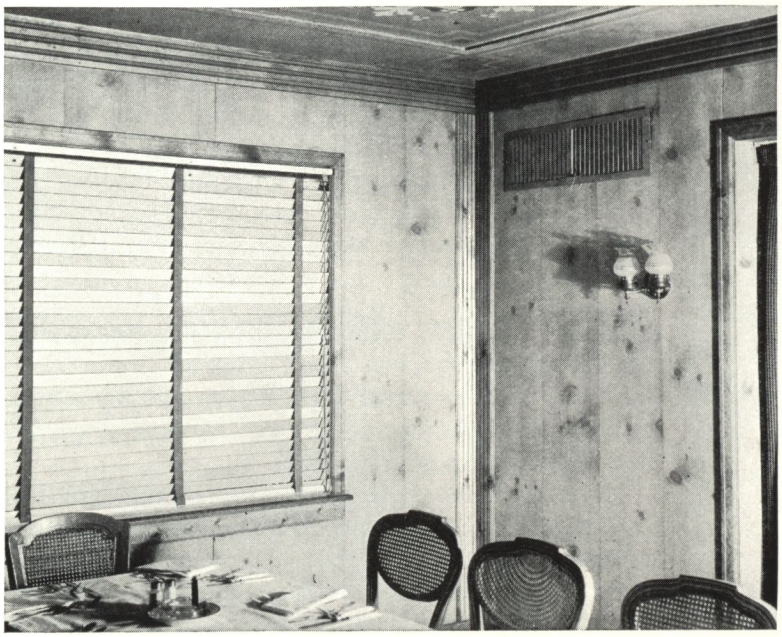
SHEETROCK PANELWOOD and WOOD GRAINED SHEETROCK
TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

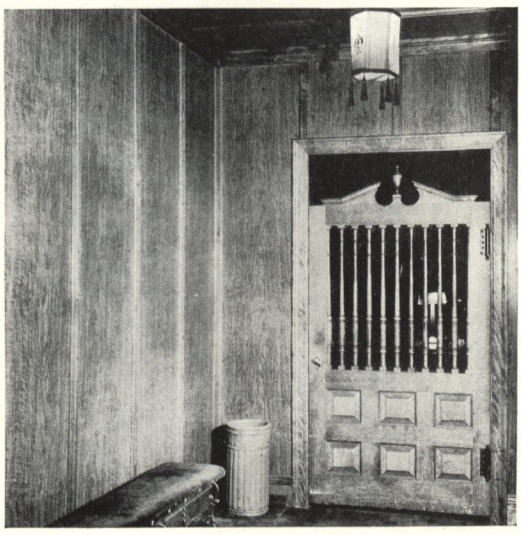












INSULATING SHEETROCK

Insulating Sheetrock* is standard, 3/8-in. thick, Sheetrock upon the back of which is mounted a thin, smooth, bright sheet of aluminum. Insulating Sheetrock is applied to the interior face of exterior walls, rafters, or top story ceilings with the bright aluminum side next the framing members. Thus installed, its heat insulating value is equal to or better than that of standard ½ in. thick Fiber Insulating Board—at the same time it has all the inherent qualities of standard Sheetrock as an excellent interior wall finish. It is applied and finished as specified for standard Sheetrock. For complete data see USG "Thermal Insulation" Section.

SHEETROCK TILE BOARD*

A Wallboard Replica of Ceramic Tile

DESCRIPTION—Sheetrock Tile Board is a fireproof, gypsum wallboard made to obtain conveniently and at low cost, beautiful tiled-wall effects. It is a perfected product that makes possible lacquered and enameled surfaces that resemble the best ceramic tile in any shade of color desired, thus enabling the decorator to obtain complete color harmony.

After Sheetrock Tile Board has been erected and decorated, it can be washed clean when soiled. The surfacing of Sheetrock Tile Board is of heavy fiber, which has a distinctive cream color, especially adapted for decorating.

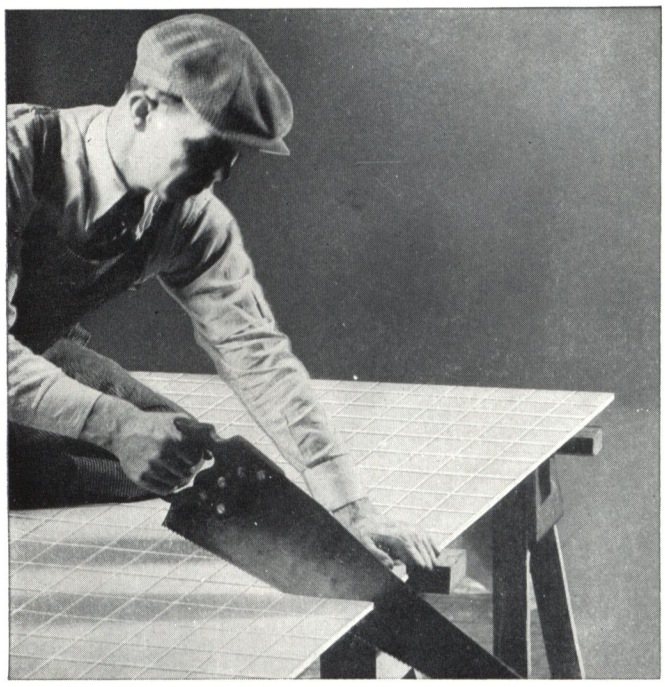
SIZES—Sheetrock Tile Board is made in panels 3/8 in. thick, 48 in. wide and 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ft. long. The tile impressions are 4¼ x 4¼ in., a standard size for built-in fixtures. There is a selvage or trimming edge on each panel end outside the tile pattern. The panels are packed two in a bundle, with the tile face inside and edges reinforced.

ADVANTAGES—Because it is made from gypsum, Sheetrock Tile Board does not burn. Neither does it warp or buckle, nor does it harbor vermin. It is light enough for convenient erection and can be nailed, sawed and fitted with the ease of wood.

The material has all the advantages inherent in Sheetrock.

USE—Use for tiled-wall effect in bathrooms, kitchens, lavatories, lunchrooms, dairies, doctors' offices, restaurants, delicatessens and barber shops.

ERECTION AND DECORATING—Complete directions for erection and decorating of Sheetrock Tile Board are on the back of each panel.



Sheetrock Tile Board is Economical to Buy and Economical to Erect. The Large, Flat, True Sheets are Nailed in Place by any Carpenter.

Sheetrock Tile Board is Easy to Decorate. Paint Covers Well over its Ivory Non-absorptive Surface. Joints may be Painted to Simulate Tile Joints.

*Trade-Mark

U S
BUILDING MATERIALS

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES
41 East 42nd Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

WORCESTER, MASS., 80 Webster Street
CHICAGO, ILL., 221 No. La Salle Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1070 No. Alameda Street
BUFFALO, N. Y., 1 River Road
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 101 Townsend Street
PORTLAND, ORE., 733 Northwest 16th Ave.

Product

CLINTON WIRE LATH.

For our pages on Electrically Welded Wire Fabric for concrete reinforcement, Chain Link and Iron Fences and Gates, and Metal Grilles, see **File Index.**

Clinton Wire Lath

Clinton wire lath has been a recognized standard of quality for over half a century and is one of the most efficient and trustworthy lathing materials in use at the present time.

Clinton Wire Cloth Company (Wickwire Spencer Company, successor), originator of wire cloth weaving, was the first concern to engage in the manufacture of fireproof lath.

Soon after the invention of power looms for the weaving of woolens and cotton, the Clinton Wire Cloth Company perfected a form of loom for weaving wire and entered into the manufacture of their wire lath. This woven wire mesh was the first efficient form of metal fireproofing ever used. It was used for fireproofing purposes as early as 1856, and many buildings are now standing which were fireproofed with this material at that time.

Wire Lath Has Great Strength—A drawn steel wire is, in the matter of strength and general quality of material, a superior product.

The wire, which is made by being drawn through a die, is, during its manufacture, subjected to a high tensile stress. This drawing and working of the material renders the wire a fibrous material of uniform quality, strong and reliable.

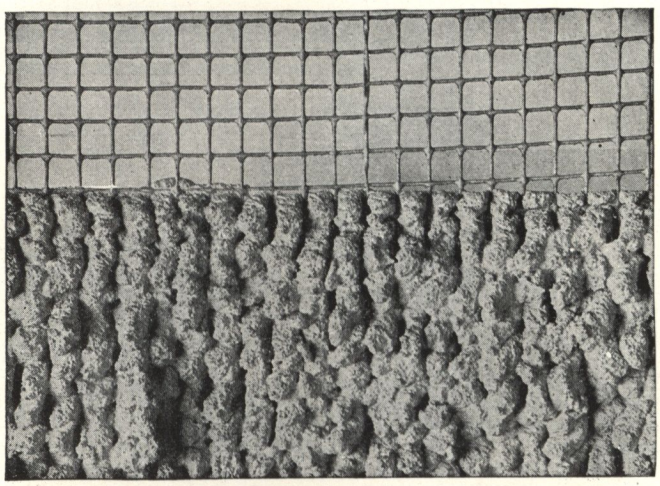
Perfect Key—The primary function of any lathing material is to serve as a foundation to grip and hold mortar. It is the key or the clinch of the backplaster which actually determines the efficiency of the plastered surface.

V-stiffeners—In cases where special rigidity is desired or where furring strips are widely separated, Clinton lath may be provided with V-stiffeners. These are rigid V-shaped ribs of No. 24 gauge steel securely fastened to the wires and extending across the fabric at intervals of 8 in.

In addition to giving additional stiffness, these V-stiffeners also afford an offset of ⅜ in. from the supports to which the lath is attached.

Stock Grades and Sizes of Clinton Wire Lath

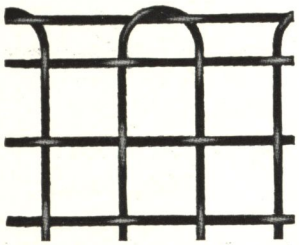
Mesh and Gauge—All stock grades of Clinton wire lath are woven from No. 18 to No. 21 Washburn & Moen gauge wire with 2 and 2½ meshes per lineal inch in each direction.



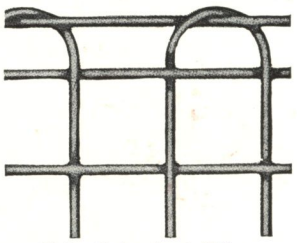
Key of Clinton Wire Lath

New York Telephone Building, Barclay and Vesey Streets, New York, N. Y.

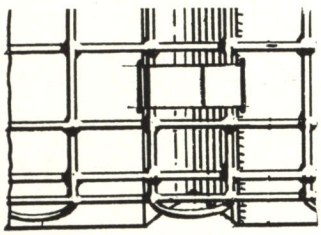
MCKENZIE, VOORHEES & GMELIN, Architects
WILLIAMSON & ADAMS, Lathing Contractors



Plain Japanned or Galvanized Wire Lath
2½x2½ mesh



Plain Galvanized Wire Lath
2x2 mesh



Stiffened Galvanized Wire Lath
2½x2½ mesh

Japanned Lath—All sizes of Clinton lath, either plain or stiffened, may be obtained either japanned or galvanized.

Galvanized-after-woven Lath—Clinton lath, either plain or stiffened, is galvanized after weaving.

Size of Rolls—Clinton plain V-stiffened lath, either japanned or galvanized-after-woven, is furnished in rolls 150 ft. long x 36 in. wide.

SHIPPING WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS ONE ROLL CLINTON WIRE LATH*

Mesh §	Gauge	Plain Lath				Stiffened Lath			
		Painted		Galvanized		Painted		Galvanized	
		Wgt., lb.	Dia., in.	Wgt., lb.	Dia., in.	Wgt., lb.	Dia., in.	Wgt., lb.	Dia., in.
2	18	126	13	160	14	170	19	220	21
2	19	98	13	122	13	142	18	182	20
2	20	72	12	105	12	116	16	165	20
2½	18	161	13	203	14	203	19	263	21
2½	19	124	13	158	14	165	18	218	20
2½	20	90	13	124	13	135	16	188	20
2½	21	75	13	105	13	120	15	165	19

*All lath 36 in. wide; i.e., height of all rolls 36 in.
§Meshes per lineal inch in each direction.

Specifications for Interior Furring and Lathing

Furnished upon request.

PENN METAL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1869

Manufacturers of All Types Metal Lath, Metal Lath with Prime Kraft Board Backing, Metal Corner Beads, Cold Formed Channels and Metal Lath Accessories

BOSTON, MASS., 40 Central Street
PARKERSBURG, W. VA. (Pittsburgh District)
NEW YORK, N. Y., 205 East 42nd Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1423 So. Alameda Street

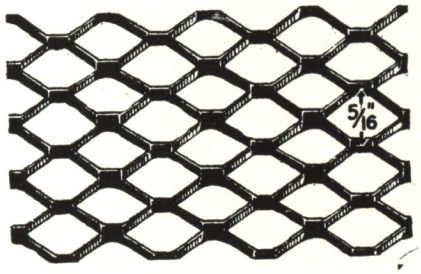
Products

JUNIOR MESHTEX EXPANDED STEEL PLASTER BASE; DURABOND RIB AND MESH PLASTER BASE; MASTERIB 3/8-IN. RIB PLASTER BASE; PRE-FURRED (SELF-FURRING) PLASTER BASE; PENMETAL CORNER BEADS, Wing, Bullnose, Base and Rail Types; CORNERITE; STRIPLATH; COLD FORMED STEEL CHANNELS; LATHTEX STEEL PLASTER BASE with fibrous Backing.

Junior Meshtex Expanded Steel Lath

Junior Meshtex is a small diamond mesh lath made in standard weights and types of steel. Its mesh is approximately a third less in size than is the mesh of large diamond mesh lath. There are, as a consequence, about 3000 more "keys" to a sheet of Junior Meshtex, and about a third more segments threaded through and reinforcing the plaster. Just enough plaster is let through the lath to form good "keys," but not enough to permit shearing of "keys" and droppings. As a consequence, more plaster stays on the face of the lath. Every trowelful spreads further, which means greater coverage and more rapid application.

The extra wide sheet (27 in.) produces a decided saving in time required for installation, there being 12% fewer laps than where 24-in. sheets are used.



JUNIOR MESHTEX

Weight per sq. yd.	
Painted	Galvanized
2.2 lb.	2.5 lb.
2.5 lb.	...
3.0 lb.	3.4 lb.
3.4 lb.	...

Every sheet of Junior Meshtex is painted singly and baked dry.

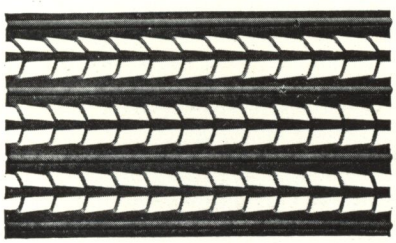
Every sheet is resquared—singly on the ends. This eliminates the bends or curls on the extreme ends of the sheet of lath which are unavoidable when the sheets are resquared after bundling.

Junior Meshtex is used in all types of buildings; for all types of plain and ornamental plastering; for non-bearing 2-in. solid metal lath and plaster partitions and for fireproofing. When "corrugated" it forms a self-furring base and reinforcement for exterior stucco.

Furnished in Hampton metal and copper bearing steel where desired.

Durabond Steel Lath

Durabond is a real economy lath, with a uniform mesh of more than usual stiffness, due to the frequency and unique formation of the ribs, and the slanting curvature of intervening meshes.



Durabond

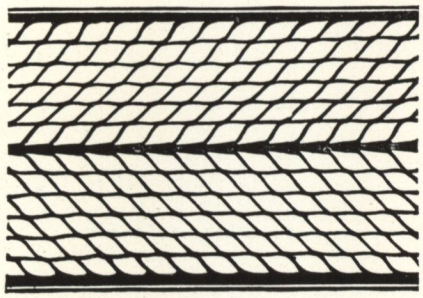
Takes plaster readily, yet its rib and mesh structure prevents the waste of overcoating.

One-third of the lath surface enmeshes and keys the plaster; two-thirds of the lath surface bracing and reinforcing the ceiling or wall. Sheets 27 in. wide, save time in putting up—12% fewer laps than on 24-in. and 50% over 18 in. Every sheet is painted singly and baked dry. Made in weights 2.75, 3.0 and 3.4 lb. per sq. yd., painted; and also galvanized, 3.6 lb. Furnished in Hampton Metal and copper-bearing steel where desired.

Masterib 3/8-in. Rib Lath

Seven ribs spaced 4½ in. on centers. Combines rib and mesh formation. Ribs 3/8 in. in height, in channel or U-shape.

Serves where stud spacing is greater than 16 in. on centers—walls, partitions, floors, roofs, suspended ceilings, etc.



MASTERIB

The ribs of Masterib act as furring and hold mesh area out from supports for free troweling and thorough plaster penetration. The ideal lath for bar-joist construction, metal dome (tin pan) construction, ceilings and floors.

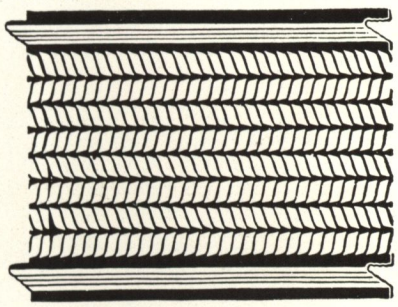
Sheets 27 in. wide—painted singly and baked dry. Made in weights 3.0, 3.4 and 4.0 lb., painted; and 3.6 lb. galvanized.

¾-in. Rib Lath

For concrete roof, wall or floor slabs ¾-in. Rib Lath will give extra satisfaction.

Ribs 1/8 in. high—spaced 6 in. center to center.

Standard sizes painted, covering width 24 in. Lengths 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ft. Galvanized or copper steel furnished on order.



WEIGHTS PER SQUARE FOOT

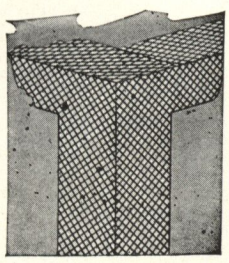
Painted	No. 28 gauge	.46 lb.
Painted	No. 26 gauge	.56 lb.
Painted	No. 24 gauge	.74 lb.
Galvanized	No. 29 gauge	.53 lb.

Penmetal Cornerite

Penmetal Cornerite welds the joint of wall and ceiling together into an unbroken unit. The steel mesh absorbs the stresses and reinforces all the joints.

Penmetal Cornerite should always be used to reinforce the *corners* where *wood lath* or other plastering substitute is used.

4 in. wide on each flange—8 in. wide over all. The strips are an even 8 ft. long.



LATHTEX—THE PERFECTED STEEL PLASTER BASE

Insures Against Heat, Cold, Dampness and Sound

A combination of metal lath and prime kraft board made especially to fill the requirements of the best specifications for plaster work, is a recent technical development of PENN METAL COMPANY. This product—Lathtex—insures at the ordinary cost of metal lath a "back-plastered" construction heretofore available only in this class of work at great expense.

Lathtex (Patent Applied for)

Lathtex, a perfected steel plaster base, has been designed to permit the proper absorption of mortar to insure a correct plaster bond. A high degree of crackproof plastered surface is obtained. This style of construction is stronger than ordinary metal lath work as conclusive tests have proven.

Kraft board is an insulating feature, for thermal and acoustical improvement. It offers a valuable measure of insulation against heat and cold, with practically no added expense. Lathtex is sound retardant. Noises from adjoining rooms are deadened by the heavy kraft board backing. These properties offered by Lathtex make it indispensable to home construction.

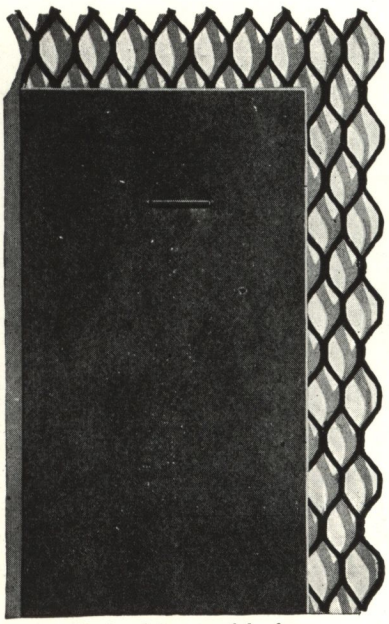
Additional structural strength is given by the heavy kraft board forming an integral part of Lathtex. The clips are spaced approximately 4 in. the narrow way of the sheet and 8 in. along its length. The meshes of the metal lath are bonded positively to the plaster. The plaster is thus heavily reinforced with steel, greatly adding to the strength of the ceiling or partition. This and every other feature of Lathtex is the result of intense research.

Lathtex N and Lathtex W

Lathtex is offered in two types, each adaptable to a special condition, furnished in sheets 27x96 in.

Lathtex N is adaptable to an all-steel construction and permits tying on with ordinary galvanized tie wire.

Lathtex W is adaptable to wood construction whether for the partition studs or ceiling joists.



Back of Penmetal Lathtex

Specifications

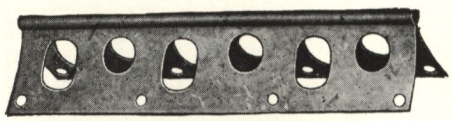
For Suspended Ceilings and All Tie-on Work—Lathtex N, as manufactured by the PENN METAL COMPANY, Parkersburg, W. Va., shall be attached to the furring channels by 18-gauge galvanized annealed wire every 6 in. along the furring channels; there shall be one tie on side laps half way between channels. Sheets shall be lapped ½ in. on the sides and 1 in. on the ends. 3.8-lb. Lathtex is recommended up to 16-in. spacing of channels for ceilings. 3.0-lb. Lathtex is recommended up to 16-in. spacing of studs for partitions.

For Nail-on Work—Lathtex W, as manufactured by the PENN METAL COMPANY, Parkersburg, W. Va., shall be attached to wood studs and joists by not less than 4d and 6d nails, respectively, driven to a penetration of not less than ⅞ and 1 in., respectively; or 1-in. 14-gauge polished staples and spaced not to exceed 6-in. centers, or by clips or devices with equivalent penetration and holding power. There shall be one tie on side laps, half way between supports. Lathtex N may be used for nail-on work if desired. 3.8-lb. Lathtex is recommended up to 16-in. spacing of channels for ceilings. 3.0-lb. Lathtex is recommended up to 16-in. spacing of studs for partitions.

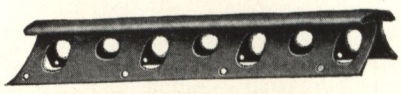
PENMETAL PLASTERING SPECIALTIES

Penmetal Corner Beads

Penmetal Wing Bead—The accepted standard type for general construction. Reinforces plaster corners and insures accuracy of line. Made of tight coat heavy weight sheets that never discolor plaster. Lengths 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 12 ft. standard plaster grounds. Weight per 1000 ft. crated, 200 lb.

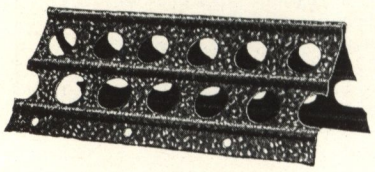


Penmetal Bullnose Bead—Makes a large rounded corner double fold at nose, provides extra rigidity. Nose formed on ¾-in. radius with 1-in. face. Used in leading hospitals, public buildings, schools, etc.



Lengths 8, 10, 12 ft. standard plaster grounds. Weight per 1000 ft. crated, 360 lb.

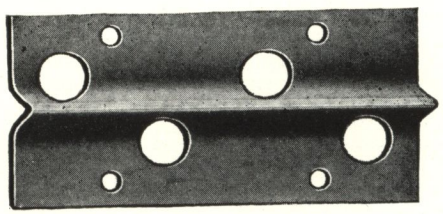
2½-in. Wide Flange Corner Bead—New and improved type of Penmetal Corner Bead with same nose as Penmetal Wing Bead. Lengths, 6, 7 and 8 ft., 8 ft. 6 in., 9, 10, 12 ft. Weight per 1000 ft. crated, 380 lb.



Penmetal Base Screed

Unites plaster and cement or tile at the joints and eliminates cracks.

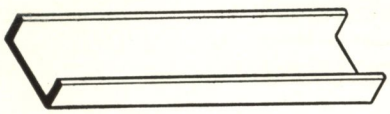
Made in 10-ft. lengths for standard plaster grounds. Weight per 1000 ft. crated, 185 lb. Made from galvanized steel or pure zinc



Penmetal Cold Formed Channels

All formed from No. 16 gauge steel—strong, accurate, uniform, widely used for suspended ceilings, partitions, false beams, etc.

Stock lengths 20 ft.—4 sizes, ¾, 1, 1½ and 2 in. Other lengths as desired. Weights per 1000 lin. ft.: ¾ in., 276 lb.; 1 in., 332 lb.; 1½ in., 442 lb.; 2 in., 553 lb.



SIMPLON PRODUCTS CORPORATION

551 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES

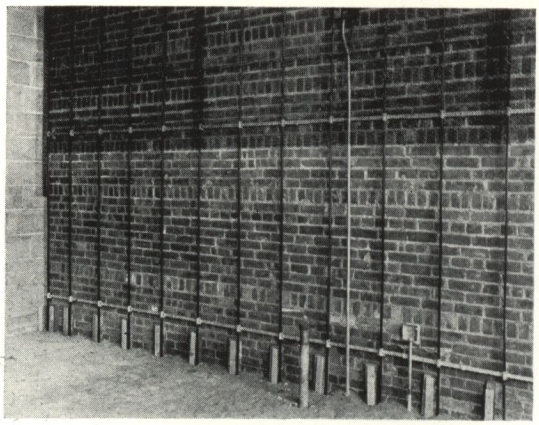
WESTATES PRODUCTS COMPANY (Western Branch),
SAN FRANCISCO, Rialto Building—LOS ANGELES, 923 E. 3rd St.
SYRACUSE, Collum, Fetch & Company, 1407 Erie Blvd., E.
CHICAGO, Butters Building Specialties Co., 4343 Van Buren St.
PHILADELPHIA, James A. Clancy, Harrison Building

ALBANY, BUFFALO, UTICA, NEW HAVEN, SCRANTON, WILKES-BARRE, CLEVELAND, DALLAS, RICHMOND, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON, KY., ST. LOUIS, BOSTON, ATLANTA, TAMPA

THE SIMP-L-ON FURRING SYSTEM

(Patents Applied For)

The Simp-L-On System is a complete mechanical method of wall furring which can be specified by architects with positive assurance of perfect results. It is rigid, rustproof, speedy in erection and adaptable to practically all job conditions. The System consists of a metal shield built into the masonry, an adjustable bracket which is inserted in and secured to the shield, a horizontal furring member which is clipped to the projecting end of the bracket, and a mechanical tie of the vertical channel to the horizontal member.



General View of Actual Installation on Brick Wall

It can be plumbed to within 1/8 in. and provides a positive over-all air space of not less than 2 in. (*allow 3 in. to the finished plaster*), which is necessary in order to prevent contact between plaster and masonry. It is not possible for moisture in the exterior wall to reach the plaster due to the design of the Simp-L-On parts (see cross section below).

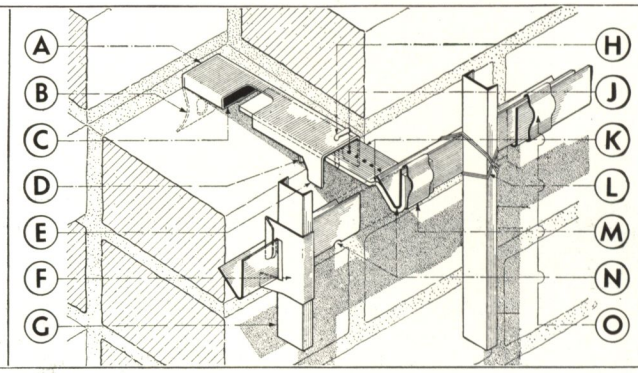
Simp-L-On compares in durability to the best types of tile furring, yet it is less expensive. It is fireproof, termiteproof, permanent, and a plaster protection, yet it does not greatly exceed the cost of wood furring and metal lath.

Type A shield is designed for brick, tile, rubble stone, and concrete block construction. Type B shield should be used for concrete. All Simp-L-On furring members are galvanized and made of copper bearing steel with the exception of the spring clips and securing pins which are cadmium plated. The illustration below shows the furring completely erected ready for the lath.

Demonstration Set

A demonstration in your office of the operation of this simple method is possible with Simp-L-On Demonstration Set which will be sent free on request.

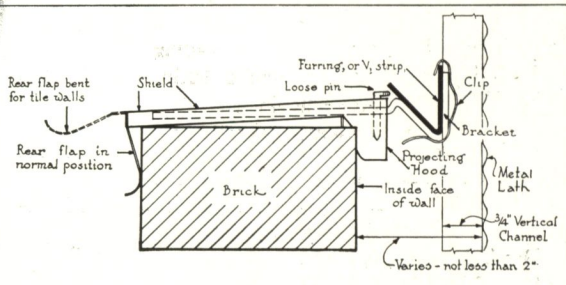
A—22-gauge galvanized metal shield built into brickwork
B—Spring flange, clamping shield to brick
C—Shield entirely enclosed to prevent clogging by mortar
D—Lug under front of shield provides pitch and prevents water flowing toward plaster
E—Projecting hood—provides alignment of shields in relation to face of masonry, prevents moisture on face of wall reaching Bracket "K" and prevents mortar droppings clogging opening
F—Simp-L-On channel clip for securing channels to horizontal member



G—Vertical channels (spaced as desired) to metal lath
H—Removable pin for bracket adjustment
J—Holes for adjustment—¼ in. on centers
K—Adjustable Bracket made in any length desired
L—Ordinary method (wiring) of securing vertical channels
M—Clip securing horizontal member to brackets
N—Horizontal furring member with weep holes
O—Method of overlapping strips and clipping together to form continuous horizontal member

Type "A" Shield for Brick Wall

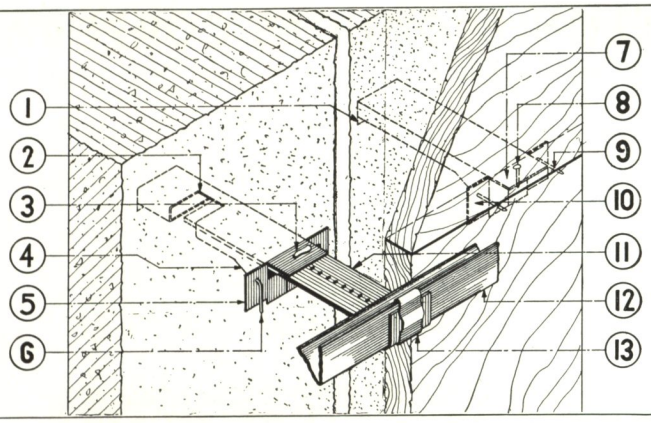
The illustration on the right shows proper way of installing Type A shield over a brick with the bottom lug resting on top of the brick and the projecting flanges and rear flap holding the shield securely clipped to the brick. These line up the shields at right angles to the wall and prevent any movement during the laying of the next course of brick.



For tile or concrete block construction, bend rear flap to horizontal position and lay over vertical web. In stone masonry set a horizontal line, clip shield over a brick and bed brick in the mortar. The adjustable bracket will take care of all irregularities in this type of masonry. In case of very narrow bricks, bend rear flap forward to provide tight fit over the brick.

Proper Installation of Type "A" Shield

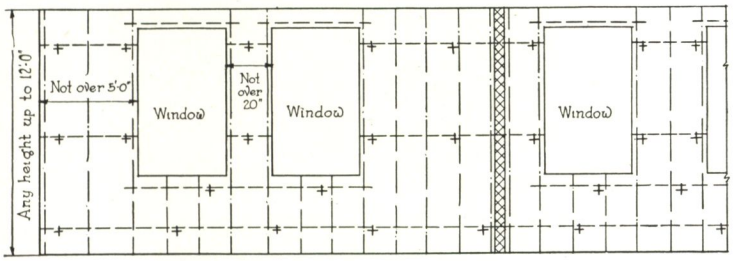
This illustration shows installation of Type B shield for concrete. The wood forms may be constructed with form joints on line of shields and in this case the front flaps are inserted in these joints. Where this is not possible, bend flap (7) up. Nail securely at all three holes using large headed nails driven tight. With this method, the shield cannot be affected by pouring or puddling of concrete. Spacing of Type B shields should be the same as specified for Type A shields.



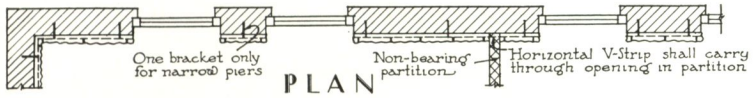
1—Rear flap bent down to cover opening and to form clinch in concrete.
2—Section of shield cut away showing end of bracket.
3—Pin to secure bracket to shield.
4—Brace on side of shield.
5—Side flaps to be nailed to wood form.
6—Nail bent down after forms are removed.
7—Top flap inserted in joint of wood forms and nailed to top edge.
8—Nail through top flap.
9—Nail through side flap.
10—Side flap nailed to wood form.
11—Bracket inserted in shield.
12—V-strip.
13—Clip for fastening V-strip to bracket.

Type "B" Shield for Concrete

Illustration shows spacing of the various members of the Simp-L-On furring on a typical wall condition. Non-bearing partitions may be disregarded in locating shields provided openings are left in partitions for slipping the V-strip through. For 2-in. furred jambs, special jamb brackets can be used. Otherwise the V-strip can be turned into jambs and tied to an anchor nail or in case of non-furred jambs, the lath is turned in and nailed to the masonry. Special brackets of $\frac{3}{16}$-in. material will be furnished for any depth furred space. For determining exact length of special brackets add 2 in. to distance between masonry and lath.



ELEVATION



PLAN

Where long brackets are required to support weight of furring and plaster, i.e., where vertical channels cannot extend to floor or other similar rigid base, the use of knee brackets to prevent bending can be avoided with the following simple and inexpensive method: Each bracket in lower row should be supported by means of galvanized annealed wire (preferably 12-gauge) wired around projecting end of the bracket after V-strip has been erected and extended up to and through one of the holes, close to the wall in bracket directly above. Use a double strand of wire forming a loop which can be twisted until it is taut.

PARTIAL LIST OF ARCHITECTS SPECIFYING THE SIMP-L-ON SYSTEM

Assoc. Architects of Reading, Pa.
The Ballinger Company
Francis J. Berlenbach & Sons
Arthur Brown, Jr.
Brown & Whiteside, Inc.
Coffin & Coffin
Corbett & MacMurray
Cross & Cross
Randolph Evans
Frankel & Curtis
Cass Gilbert
Robert R. Graham
Hacker & Hacker
Hood & Fouilhoux
Lester L. Jones
Knappe & Morris
L. J. Lincoln
Manske, Rotty & Assoc.
McKim, Mead & White
W. E. Moebus
N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
Office of John Russell Pope
James J. O'Shaughnessy
Henry C. Pelton
Pennington, Lewis & Mills
Robert J. Reiley
Reinhard & Hofmeister
Rossiter & Muller
John T. Rowland, Jr.
Starrett & Van Vleck
Gustave E. Steinbach
Tooker & Marsh
U. S. Treasury Department, Supervising Architect
Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker
D. Everett Waid

SPECIFICATIONS

(For functional specifications omit name of manufacturer)

Under the Heading of Mason Work

Furnish and install 22-gauge galvanized copper bearing steel shields approximately ¼x1x4 ins. long with flexible rear flap and projecting flanges at front to clip over the brick and with lug on bottom to provide pitch in wall. Top projecting flange to be perforated on center for securing bracket furnished by others. Shields shall be spaced not over 4 ft. 0 ins. apart on continuous horizontal lines and approximately 4 ft. 6 ins. apart vertically starting not over 1 ft. 0 ins. above floor level and not over 1 ft. 6 ins. below finished ceiling. Provide shields approximately 8 ins. from all corners and wherever required to provide furring around concealed piping, etc. Under and over wide openings provide at least two horizontal courses of shields. For openings not over 5 ft. wide, one shield located in center will be sufficient. Submit samples for approval. [Shields shall be similar and equal to those manufactured by the SIMPLON PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.]

The Mason Contractor shall use care in locating these shields and shall reimburse the Furring Contractor for any additional work required because of omissions or improper locations. This Contractor shall consult with the Furring Contractor as to requirements.

Under the Heading of Furring

Furnish and insert into the shields provided by the Mason Contractor, adjustable brackets of 12-gauge galvanized copper bearing steel. Brackets shall be of sufficient length to provide the air space called for on the plans, and shall be of heavier gauge for unusual conditions where required. Standard brackets may be used for continuous furred spaces not exceeding 3 ins. in depth. Special brackets of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. material shall be provided for continuous furred spaces exceeding 3 ins.

One bracket shall be provided for each built-in shield. In case shields have been omitted or improperly built in, this Contractor shall provide fixed brackets secured to the masonry in approved manner to provide proper support for the furring. For spacing of the shields, see Mason Specifications.

Furnish and erect horizontal strips made of 16-gauge galvanized copper bearing steel of V-shape with 1-in. legs so as to fit snugly into the projecting end of the bracket. Clip V-strips to the brackets with cadmium plated or galvanized spring clips and clip overlapping V-strips with similar clips to form continuous member. Plumb furring to within ⅛ in. and fasten bracket to shield with galvanized or cadmium plated pin. To these horizontal members erect ¾-in. [1-inch] vertical painted [galvanized] furring channels spaced 16 ins. on centers [spacing determined by type of lath] secured by means of special galvanized channel clips. Directly over and under openings not exceeding 5 ft. in width, provide additional horizontal V-strip clipped to the bracket at the center and to the continuous vertical channel at each jamb with channel clip.

Submit samples of all material for approval of Architects. [All the above materials except vertical channels shall be similar and equal to the Simp-L-On Products as manufactured by the SIMPLON PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.]

WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Steel Building Materials

WHEELING, W. VA.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES

ATLANTA, GA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DETROIT, MICH.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RICHMOND, VA.

Products

Manufacturers of:

COP-R-LOY BLACK and GALVANIZED SHEETS.

COP-R-LOY ROOFING TERNE PLATE.

COP-R-LOY FIRE DOOR TERNE PLATE.

METAL CEILINGS.

METAL LATH and PLASTERING ACCESSORIES.

SPANISH METAL TILE.

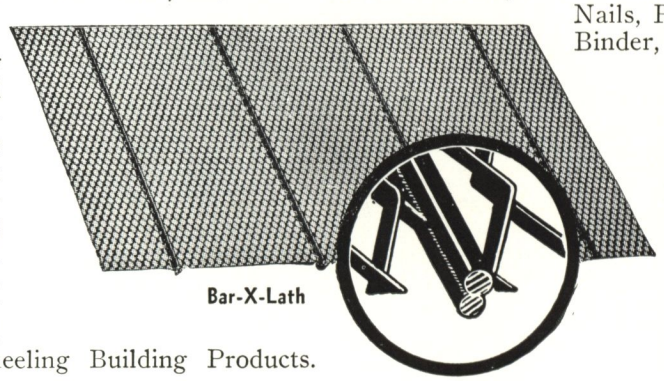
METAL SHINGLES.

ASH PIT DOORS, COAL DOORS, WALL TIES, WALL PLUGS, STUCCO BINDER, WELDED WIRE FABRIC, CONDUCTOR PIPE, EAVES TROUGH, ROOF GUTTERS, RIDGE ROLL and ACCESSORIES; FURNACE PIPE and ELLS.

CUT STEEL HARDENED FLOORING NAILS, etc.

Cop-R-Loy

Cop-R-Loy is a carefully refined ferrous metal alloyed with pure copper, an exclusive Wheeling product. Its durability under atmospheric conditions and its soft workable qualities have made it adaptable to all principal sheet metal work. It is specified for a great many varieties of construction and is used for numerous Wheeling Building Products.



Bar-X-Lath

Cop-R-Loy Sheets

Cop-R-Loy Galvanized Sheets are universally used for ventilating installations and all other sheet metal work required for building construction. All gauges and sizes available.

Cop-R-Loy Roofing Terne Plate

Wheeling Cop-R-Loy (Old Style or Old Method) Ternes are made with a base of rust-resistant Cop-R-Loy and coated by the hand dipping process with new lead and tin. Standard sizes of plates are 14x20 and 20x28 ins. Coatings up to 47 lbs. per base box of 112 sheets are supplied as specified. Supplied in Boxes, or in Rolls, Seamed and Soldered.

Steel Ceilings

In keeping with the modern trend Wheeling Moderne Ceilings have been designed with the purpose of creating entirely new and pleasing effects without influence of any of the earlier popular styles.

Experiment has made possible the practical use of aluminum coatings for all Wheeling Moderne Steel Ceilings thereby contributing the advantages of such coatings which are vastly superior to anything heretofore used.

Satisfactory results may be obtained by the use of fewer coats of paint on the erected ceiling, a saving of paint, labor and time. As for protection against tarnish and stain, or rust, the aluminum coating is admittedly superior. The backs of the plates of an erected ceiling are likewise better protected because of the aluminum coating.

Exceptionally popular for churches, schools, business quarters, public halls, kitchens, bathrooms, and largely used for remodeling interiors where improvement in appearance, fire protection and sanitary features are desired. Erected over old ceilings with ease and economy. Catalog furnished on request.

Metal Lath and Accessories

A complete line of flat expanded diamond lath, flat rib and 3/8-in. Rib Lath, Corner Beads, Base Screeds, Picture Mold, Corner Lath, Strip Lath, Tie Wire, Stub Nails, Pencil Rod, Channels, Stucco Binder, Wall Ties and Wall Plugs.

Bar-X-Lath

Wheeling's exclusive, new, and popular standard diamond mesh fabric reinforced at 7-in. intervals on both sides of the sheet by twin rods welded together. Extremely rigid; easiest to handle and apply; makes ideal partition walls; permits wider spacing of supports. Made of Cop-R-Loy or painted steel. Sheets 27x96 in.

Arch Lath

A distinctive type of sheet steel lath weighing 4.5 lbs. per square yard. This is a solid die cut Sheet Lath. It is not expanded metal. The strongest and most rigid of fireproof lath.

Spanish Metal Tile and Trimmings

Five Grades—

(1) Cop-R-Loy Terne Base, Hand Dipped (Galvanized) in Pure Molten Zinc after being formed. This is super-quality in Metal Tile.
(2) Stamped from Galvanized Cop-R-Loy Sheets.
(3) Stamped from Galvanized Steel Sheets.
(4) Cop-R-Loy Terne Base, Painted.
(5) 16-oz. Copper.

Cop-R-Loy Conductor Pipe and Eaves Trough

All types and sizes, plain round, round corrugated, plain square and square corrugated, made of zinc coated Cop-R-Loy, terne coated Cop-R-Loy. zinc coated steel or 16-oz. copper.

All necessary accessories for the installation.

Welded Wire Reinforcing Fabric

Furnished in rolls or flat sheets in various gauges and spacing. Wire made to specifications of American Society for Testing Materials.

Wire Products

Wide variety of wire and nails for all purposes. Hardened Flooring Nails a specialty.

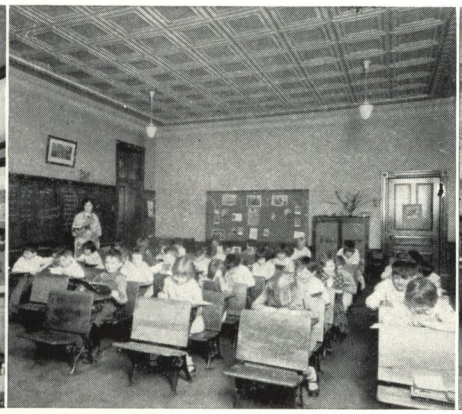
MILCOR STEEL COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. CANTON, OHIO LA CROSSE, WIS.

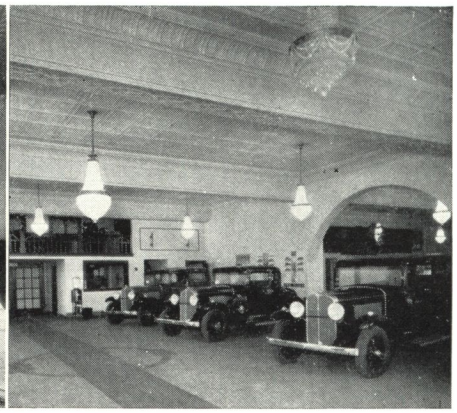
SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

For Our Catalogues on Milcor Fireproof Products, Ventilators, Access Doors, Steel Decks and Skylights, see File Index

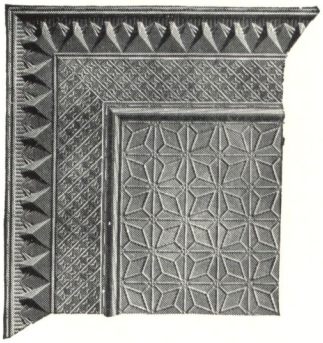
Drug Store with Spanish Texture Steel Ceiling



School Children Protected Against Falling Plaster by Milcor Steel Ceiling



Automobile Show Room with Milcor Steel Ceiling—Practical and Attractive



MILCOR STEEL CEILINGS

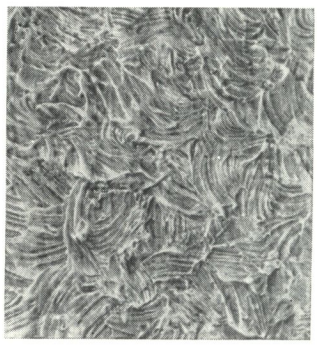
The New Trend for Modernizing or New Buildings

Recent developments in modern design together with new practical ideas for application now make Milcor Steel Ceilings unsurpassed in producing fine, artistic effects adapted to every type of structure. The motifs are authentic, their detail correct, their treatment finished. Varieties of designs and combinations are available that will meet the most discriminating requirement.

It is also possible, at nominal additional cost, to have special designs made for exclusive use. Milcor has created many exceptionally beautiful modern interiors through this service which makes possible a widely diversified use of the many opportunities of design in metal.

Superior Advantages of Steel Ceiling Construction

1. Cannot crack, shrink, warp or fall.
2. Permanently firesafe.
3. Easily applied.
4. Economical, durable.
5. Cannot absorb dust, moisture or germs.
6. Unequalled for beauty.
7. Easily cleaned.
8. Vibration jolts, or settling strains do not affect them.

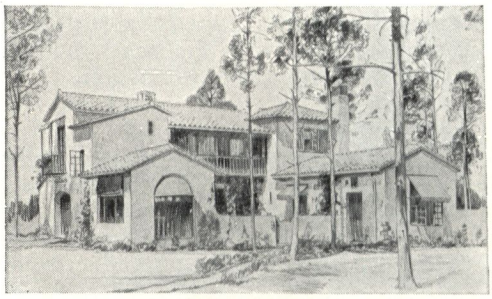


Milcor "Invisible Joint" Metal Ceiling "Moderne"

A completely new metal ceiling design, modernistic in feeling and yet conservative enough to lend an atmosphere of beauty to any interior, one of hundreds of beautiful designs.

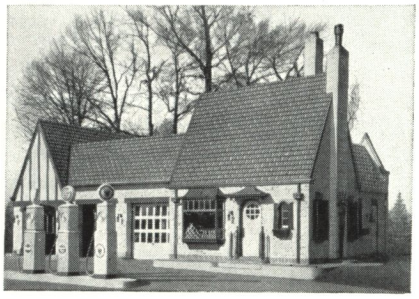
Spanish Texture in Metal

The charm of old Spanish walls and ceilings is reproduced in Milcor Spanish Texture. Spanish Texture, properly decorated over an old ivory base, so closely resembles rough-textured plastering, that it can be distinguished only upon very close examination.



MILCOR
SPANISH AND AMERICAN TILE

A grounded metal roof gives the best-known protection against lightning or fire. Ordinary, light wood-sheathing is sufficient because the light weight of this tile does not demand heavy, special structural work throughout the building, as required for heavy clay tile roofs. Initial cost is low and this permanent metal tile cannot crack, break, warp, curl or rot. In terms of service it makes an exceptionally economical roof.

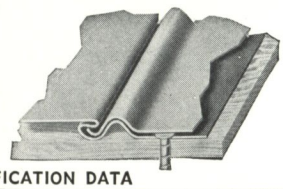


Spanish Metal Tile

Has the rare beauty and charm of that quaint heavily-ribbed tile of old Spain, plus the practical advantages of metal. The weather-baffling "Titelock" design provides the most practical adaptation of this popular motif in roofing.

The Milcor "Titelock" Feature

Makes leakage impossible. Rain or snow cannot get under the metal at any point. As it is laid flat, it locks tightly. All nail holes are covered by the overlapping tile.



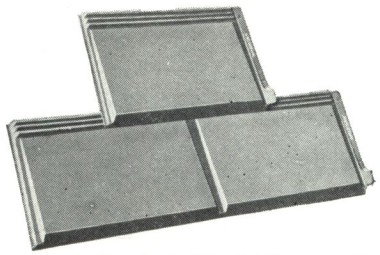
American Metal Tile

Sufficiently bold in design to create strong lights and shadows. The precision in appearance which is so desirable in heavy slate roofs is obtained through American Metal Tile, but excessive weight is avoided.

Spanish Metal Tile

SPECIFICATION DATA

	Spanish tile	American tile
Actual size.....in.	10 x14	14x10
Coverage size.....in.	8½x11¾	12x 8
Number of units per square.	144	148
Weights per square: lb.		
IC—painted	110	
IX—painted	135	105
IC—galvanized after formed	130	
IX—galvanized after formed	155	115
26-ga. armco painted.....	160	120
26-ga. armco galvanized after	180	130
14-oz. copper.....	175	130



American Metal Tile

Send for the Beautiful New Catalogue, Showing Latest Designs

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors of a Complete Line of Gypsum and Related Building Products

40 Central Street
BOSTON, MASS.

205 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jeffrey Street and Delaware Avenue
CHESTER, PA.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES

CHESTER, PA.
IRVINGTON, N. J.
JAMAICA, N. Y.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
NEWARK, N. J.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For Our Other Products, see File Index

ROCKWALL GYPSUM LATH
ROCKWALL GYPSUM METALLIZED LATH
ROCKWALL METAL LATH and ACCESSORIES
ROCKWALL INSULATING LATH
ROCKWALL PLASTERS
- Gypsum Neat Plaster
- Gypsum Sanded Plaster
- Gypsum Wood Fibered Plaster
- Concrete Bonding Plaster
- Acoustical Plaster
- Polishing Plaster
- Patching Plaster

ROCKWALL
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

TRADE-MARKS

RIVERSIDE PLASTERS
- Gauging Plaster
- Moulding Plaster
- Trowel Finish
- Sand Float Finish

ROCKWALL LIMES
- Masons Hydrated
- Finishing Hydrated

ROCKWALL GYPSUM PARTITION TILE
ROCKWALL INSULATING BOARD
ROCKWALL GYPSUM WALL BOARD
ROCKWALL GYPSUM METALLIZED WALL BOARD
ROCKWALL REINFORCED JOINT SYSTEM
KEENES CEMENT

QUALITY—SERVICE

Experience

The ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY, throughout its forty-five years of manufacturing experience, has concentrated all of its energies in making Rockwall Products of the highest quality and in developing distribution into a competent and efficient service.

Rockwall Quality

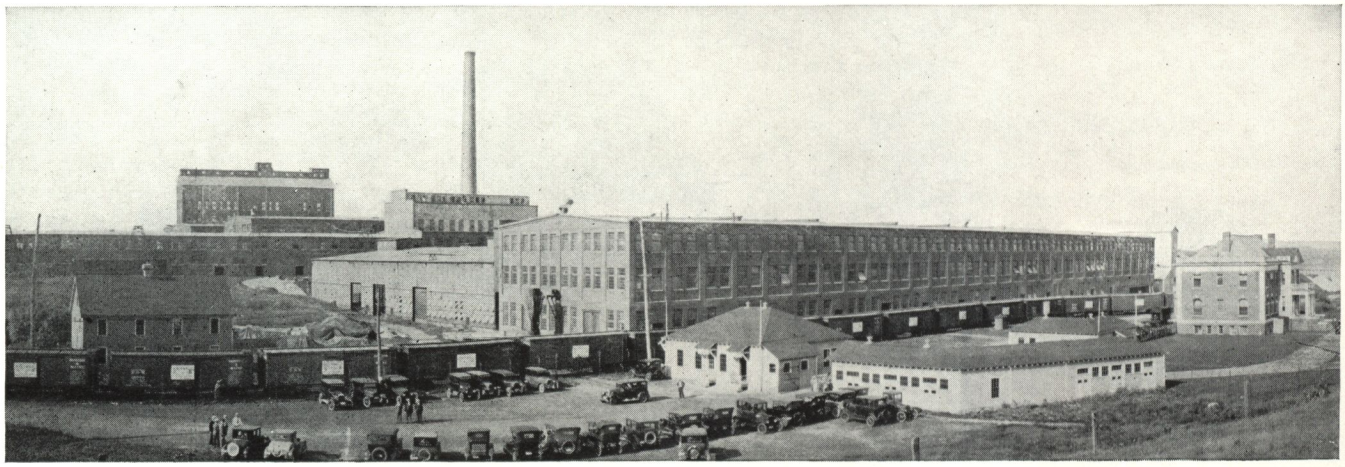
Rockwall Products are made from the highest grade raw materials with careful supervision of manufacturing processes and exacting tests in the laboratory and in the field. Rockwall quality assures satisfaction.

Manufacturing Facilities

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY plants, located at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, N. Y., and Chester, Pa., are strategically located for prompt and efficient service by rail, by water, or by truck to all points in the eastern section of the United States. These plants are completely equipped with the latest modern machinery for quality and large scale production.

Quarries

The ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY owns and operates its own quarries of gypsum rock noted for exceptional purity and strength.



The Portsmouth, N. H. Plant

ROCKWALL GYPSUM LATH

Fire-Safe Construction

Description

Rockwall Gypsum Lath is a pure gypsum core surfaced with tough fiber surfacing especially developed to provide an excellent bond for gypsum plaster. Edges are closed and surfacing fiber is lapped a full inch into the gypsum core to make the strongest possible nailing edge.

Back of Lath Showing Identification

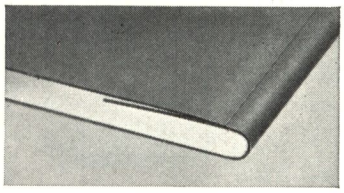
Sizes

Rockwall Gypsum Lath is made in the following standard sizes:

16x32x⅜ in. thick—9 pieces—32 sq. ft. bundled.

16x48x⅜ in. thick—6 pieces—32 sq. ft. bundled.

It is also manufactured in thicknesses of ¼, $\frac{5}{16}$ and ½ in., and in sizes 32x36 and 32x48 in.



Section Through Both Edges Showing the Closed Edge

Rockwall Gypsum Lath Advantages

(1) Fireproof.
(2) Full 1-in. nailing edge.
(3) Easily applied.
(4) Light weight.
(5) Saves plaster waste.
(6) Permanent plaster bond.
(7) Hastens plaster drying.
(8) Exclusive fiber surfacing.
(9) No shrinking or warping.
(10) Braces framing.
(11) Uniform plaster thickness.
(12) Eliminates moisture.

HOW TO APPLY ROCKWALL GYPSUM LATH

(1) All walls, ceilings and partitions, as specified, shall be Rockwall Gypsum Lath.

(2) Cutting of lath shall be done by scoring with a hatchet or sharp knife and then break over a straight-edge.

(3) Lath shall be securely fastened at center and end supports with 1¼-in. coated wire nails, ⅜-in. head, 6 in. apart at center supports, 3 in. apart at ends. Nail centers first.

(4) Put on sheets horizontally on walls and across the supports on ceilings. Break joints on studding, furring and joists and stagger joints between walls and ceilings so vertical wall joints will not meet the ceiling joints.

(5) Do not butt lath above or below windows or above door openings on studs extending from floor to ceiling alongside such openings, but extend over to next support on either side.

(6) Do not wet lath before plastering is applied.

ROCKWALL INSULATING LATH

Rockwall Insulating Lath has a low conductivity of .34 B.t.u. per hour per sq. ft. per degree F., per inch thickness. It is made in 18x48-in. units, ½ and 1 in. thick. For further data see our pages on acoustics.

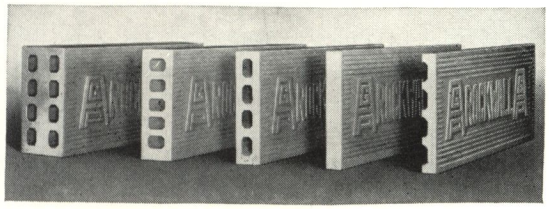
ROCKWALL GYPSUM METALLIZED LATH

Rockwall Gypsum Metallized Lath combines an ideal plaster base with reflective insulation made possible by placing aluminum on one side of the board. This new type insulation is made from the standard fire-safe Rockwall Gypsum Lath in the ⅜-in. thickness, size 16x48 in.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM PARTITION TILE

Rockwall Gypsum Partition Tile are made of select gypsum to meet fully the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. All tile are 12 in. wide and 30 in. long.

Thicknesses are 1½-in. furring; 2-in. furring; 2-in. solid; 3-in. solid; 3-in. hollow; 4-in. hollow and 6-in. hollow.



Partition Tile

ATLANTIC GYPSUM COMPANY PLASTERS

Quality—Service

Atlantic Gypsum Products Company Plasters are controlled from the time the rock is quarried until the material is on all finished wall. A rich working, light, fluffy material of uniform characteristics is the result of constant supervision, laboratory and field test.

Packaging

Rockwall Plasters are packed and shipped in 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags. The Rockwall trade mark and directions for use are printed on the face of each bag.

Workability

Rockwall Plasters are made easy working. Carefully selected rock and specially developed regrinding process result in maximum working qualities, uniformity, sand carrying capacity, coverage and hardness of the finished wall.

Covering Capacity

Covering capacity depends upon conditions under which the plaster is applied—upon the mechanic, upon the thickness of the grounds, upon the condition of the base, quality of sand and other factors.

The covering capacity given below for each type of plaster is based upon average conditions, and assumes that the materials are mixed and applied in accordance with standard specifications.

A. S. T. M. and Federal Specifications

Rockwall and Riverside products meet all the requirements of the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials and of the Federal Government.

Grounds—All lathing and plastering shall be laid to not less than the following grounds:

¾ in. for ¼-in. gypsum lath, wood lath, expanded metal lath; ⅞ in. for ⅜-in. gypsum lath; 1 in. for ½-in. fibre insulating board lath; ⅝ in. for brick or clay tile; ½ in. for gypsum tile.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM PLASTERS

Approximate Yardage per Ton on Various Plastering Bases

Type of plaster	Gypsum Lath	Metallized or Gypsum Insulating Lath	Metal Lath	Wood Lath	Gypsum Tile	Brick and Clay Tile	Concrete Surfaces	Bags, weight
Rockwall Neat	225–240	225–240	105–135	180–210	190–220	135–165	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Rockwall Sanded	75–80	75–80	35–45	60–70	65–70	45–55	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Rockwall Wood Fibered	115–120	115–120	55–65	90–100	.....	.....	Use Bond Plaster	Paper 100 lbs.
Rockwall Bond	90 to 120 sq. yds.—depending on surface of concrete							Paper 100 lbs.
Riverside Gauging	1600 sq. yds. with 2 tons hydrated lime							Paper 100 lbs.
Riverside Prepared Sand Float	250–275 sq. yds.							Paper 100 lbs.
Riverside Prepared Trowel	350–400 sq. yds.							Paper 100 lbs.
Rockwall Acoustical Plaster	115–120 sq. yds.							Paper 50 lbs.
Keene's Cement	400–500 sq. yds.							Paper 100 lbs.

ROCKWALL BASE COAT PLASTERS

Sand used for mixing with plasters shall meet the specifications for Plastering Sand of the A.S.T.M.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM NEAT PLASTER

(Hard Wall or Cement Plaster—Fibered or Unfibered)

Rockwall Neat Plasters are used for scratch and brown coats. They are always used with sand.

Mixing

(a) For scratch coat: on gypsum, metal, wood and insulating lath, mix two parts by weight of dry sand to one part of plaster. For browning coat: mix three parts by weight of dry sand to one part of plaster.

(b) For scratch coat and browning coat: on brick, gypsum and clay tile, mix three parts by weight of dry sand to one part of plaster.

Application

(a) On Gypsum Lath—Do not wet lath. Apply in two coats. Scratch in first coat well to fill joints between lath units. Darby brown coat lightly—use water sparingly.

(b) On Wood Lath—Soak lath several hours before applying plaster. Apply in two coats. Apply scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key. Darby brown coat lightly—using water sparingly.

(c) On Metal Lath—Apply in two coats. Apply scratch coat to lightly cover lath and fill mesh. Scratch first coat and allow to set. Apply brown coat. Darby lightly—use water sparingly.

(d) On Brick, Gypsum and Clay Tile—Soak brick or clay tile walls. Sprinkle gypsum tile walls lightly. Apply in two coats. Darby brown coat lightly—use water sparingly.

ROCKWALL WOOD FIBERED PLASTER

Rockwall Wood Fibered Plaster is a gypsum plaster containing finely shredded wood fiber. It requires only the addition of water to be ready for use.

Mixing

Hoe plaster into water and allow to soak from 10 to 20 minutes. Then mix to proper consistency.

(a) For scratch coat and browning coat: on gypsum, metal, wood and insulating lath, use without the addition of any sand. Note—If preferred for the browning coat one part by weight of dry sand may be added to one part of plaster.

(b) For scratch and browning coat: on brick, gypsum, and clay tile, mix one part by weight of dry sand to one part of plaster.

Application

(a) On Gypsum Lath—Do not wet lath. Apply in two coats. Scratch in first coat well to fill joints between lath units. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Apply brown coat and brown surface before it sets.

(b) On Wood Lath—Soak lath several hours before applying plaster. Apply in two coats. Apply scratch coat with sufficient pressure to obtain a good key and scratch surface. Apply brown coat and broom surface before it sets.

(c) On Metal Lath—Apply in two coats. Scratch first coat and allow to set before applying brown coat. Apply brown coat and broom surface before it sets.

(d) On Brick, Gypsum and Clay Tile—Soak brick or clay tile walls. Sprinkle gypsum tile walls. Apply in two coats. Broom the brown coat surface before it sets.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM SANDED PLASTER

A gypsum plaster to which has been added at our factories clean sharp plastering sand, graded and screened. It requires the addition of water only.

Excellent for use in remodel or repair work, winter use, or where good sand is difficult to obtain.

Mixing

Add nothing but water. Hoe plaster into water. Mix thoroughly. Mix thin first, then add dry material to bring to proper consistency.

Application

Apply as specified above for Neat Plaster.

ROCKWALL CONCRETE BONDING PLASTER

A specially prepared plaster for use over concrete surfaces. Can be used for both scratch and brown coats.

Directions

Concrete surfaces must be dry, clean, free from oil and efflorescence and roughened if surface is smooth. In mixing, add nothing but water. Hoe plaster into water. Allow to soak at least ten minutes, then mix thoroughly.

Application

Apply in two coats. First, apply a thin, tight coat, scratch, and allow to set. Then apply second coat just thick enough to level out inequalities and broom before it sets.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM FINISHING PLASTERS

RIVERSIDE GAUGING PLASTER

Riverside Gauging Plaster is made from specially selected calcined gypsum to insure excellent working qualities and color. It is made in either quick set or slow set; both are white in color. This plaster is used with lime putty to obtain the regular hard finish on walls and ceilings. Because of its whiteness it is especially desirable for this class of work.

RIVERSIDE MOULDING PLASTER

Riverside Moulding Plaster is really a specialty product. Only the very highest grade of a pure white plaster is suitable for the best casting and moulding work. It is to meet these exacting requirements that Riverside Moulding Plaster is manufactured from a rock specially selected for its whiteness and suitability for fine work. It develops little heat in setting, resulting in low expansion and contraction. It makes hard, strong moulds and run work.

RIVERSIDE PREPARED FINISHES

These are prepared gypsum plasters for use as finish over gypsum base coats in lieu of lime putty finish. These materials have excellent working qualities, set quickly and result in walls that may be decorated as soon as they are dry.

Mixing

Mix with water only. Hoe plaster into water and allow to soak for ten minutes. Mix thoroughly to a creamy consistency.

Trowel Finish

Have base coat half green. Apply in three coats, the first coat thin, well scratched into surface. Allow to draw and level off with second coat. Apply third coat thin to fill in imperfections and allow to draw. Trowel to a smooth finish using damp brush. Complete troweling before material sets.

Sand Float Finish

Have base coat half green. Trowel on and finish with a float to true and even surface. Use damp brush only. Complete before finish sets.

ROCKWALL ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

Rockwall Acoustical Plaster is a sound absorbing plaster in which gypsum is used as a cementitious binder for carefully selected aggregates and other materials. For detailed description see our pages on Acoustical Plaster File Index.

ROCKWALL PATCHING PLASTER

Rockwall Patching Plaster is an all-service plaster for use around the home in repairing damaged walls and ceilings. It is provided in packages convenient both to the mechanic and the home owner. Packed in 2½ and 5-lb. packages; 50 and 100-lb. bags, and 300-lb. barrels.

ROCKWALL HYDRATED LIMES

Rockwall Hydrated Finishing Lime

This is a high grade Ohio hydrated finishing lime, extremely white in color. Supplied in 50-lb. bags.

Rockwall Hydrated Masons Lime

A highly plastic building lime, excellent for use in cement mortar on brickwork or for any purpose in place of lump lime. Supplied in 50-lb. paper bags.

ROCKWALL KEENE'S CEMENT

An exceptionally hard and dense gypsum finish, fast finish or slow setting, which can be troweled without danger of killing the surface.

Used where a hard dense finish is required.

Rockwall Keene's Cement is manufactured by Best Bros. at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, recognized as the standard.

ROCKWALL GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Reversible—Both Sides Alike

ROCKWALL
GYPSUM WALL BOARD

TRADE-MARKS

A Gypsum Wall Board—A Real Fire-Retardant

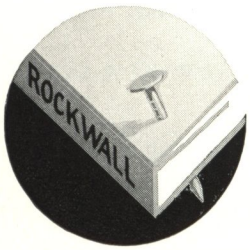
Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board is a modern standard wall board, strong, fireproof, good looking. The following features indicate its usefulness:

Cream Color Cover—Rockwall has a smooth, light colored surface attractive in itself without further decoration. It is particularly well suited for covering with the light shades of paint so popular today. Special treatment has made the cover hard and practically scuff-proof. Paint spreads easily on the smooth non-absorbent surface and covers exceptionally well. Rockwall is an ideal wall board where looks are an important consideration.

Improved Core—Rockwall has an improved core of purest gypsum, strong and rigid, yet light enough for easy handling. It eliminates unnecessary weight.

Reinforced Covered Edges—The tough fibre cover is lapped into the gypsum core a full inch to give the greatest possible strength to the nailing edge. Three thicknesses of fibre grip the nail firmly and keep the core from cracking or splitting. Edges are square and of identical thickness for easy fitting.

Reversible—Both Sides Alike—There are no markings on either face of Rockwall to be covered. Both sides have the same tough, specially treated surfacing. If one side should become accidentally damaged, the board is simply turned and faced the other way. This Rockwall feature saves time, labor and stock and assures uniform finish. Rockwall Gypsum Metallized Wall Board has an aluminum surface on one side.



Section Through Edge of Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board
Showing the reinforced edge and identification

Fire-resistant—Use of Rockwall reduces fire hazard to a minimum. Underwriters' tests prove the incombustibility of Rockwall and make it an ideal wall board to use when fire safety is a consideration. Rockwall is also a poor conductor of heat.

Permanence—The improved gypsum core, reinforced covered nailing edges and tough cover give Rockwall unusual resistance to wear and tear. Its strength and rigidity are outstanding.

Identification—Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board can be identified by the name "Rockwall" imprinted on the edge of each sheet. (See illustration.) No markings mar either surface of Rockwall.

Sizes—Rockwall is made in sheets 48 in. wide, and in lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft.; ¼, ⅜ and ½ in. thick.

Finishing Joints—Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board is often paneled and joints covered with wood panel strips. If decorating requirements do not demand reinforced joints, joints can be flushed with Rockwall Joint Filler and sanded. To make sure that joints do not show after painting, papering, or applying Craftex, we recommend the use of Rockwall Fabric Joint Sealer. A special cement is used to fill the joints and a reinforcing mesh fabric pressed down firmly and evenly along joint. With the cement forced through the open mesh and edges trimmed, this system conceals the joint perfectly and greatly reduces chance of cracks showing through the decoration. Rockwall Joint Filler or Rockwall Fabric Joint Sealer with fabric and cement can be supplied with each order of wall board.

APPLICATION OF ROCKWALL GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Support for Edges—It is important that all edges be supported both longitudinally and crosswise of the framing. This means that blocking (headers) must be used where a joint is necessary.

Application Over Old Plaster—First locate all studs and joists carefully. If plaster surface is fairly straight and solid, Rockwall Board may be applied directly.

For plaster in poor condition, cut the plaster along studs and insert furring strips, bringing the face of these strips slightly behind surface of old plaster. Make furring strips plumb and straight, shimming where necessary.

Old ceilings can best be handled by nailing ordinary 1x2-in. furring across joists with 8d nails.

Be sure nails are long enough to get a good grip on stud or joist. Usually 6d nails will be sufficient.

Application over Brick and Masonry—Brick and Masonry walls should be furred with 1x2-in. strips placed 16 in. on centers. Anchor strips by plugging old walls, or on new work insert anchors or ties in the mortar joints. Be sure the furring is solidly anchored and evened up. Nail Rockwall directly to strips, placing headers to support all edges.

Finishing and Decorating—After Rockwall Boards are in place, fill the joints and spot nailheads before decoration is applied. (Where paneling strips are to be used joints may be left unfilled.)

Use Rockwall Joint Filler or Fabric Joint Sealer for filling and reinforcing the joints. Directions for application are contained in each package.

Painting—Be sure surface is smooth, clean and dry (including joints and nailheads) sandpapering where necessary. Before sizing entire surface, apply coat of primer over joints and nailheads only. When dry, apply a sizing coat or primer over entire surface, using equal parts of good grade varnish size and ready mixed paint of desired color. Allow this to dry 24 hours. Touch up flat spots, if any, and, when dry, paint with desired color.

Calcimine—Treat joints and nailheads as for paint. Apply a single varnish size, then calcimine.

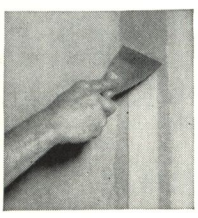
Paneling—Use wood panel strips from 2 to 3 in. wide and $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick. Decorate before nailing on the panels. Use 6d finishing nails, spacing about 9 in. apart. Stagger the nails.

Paper—Sandpaper joints as for paint and size as for calcimine. Then apply paper.

Craftex—Be sure joints are filled carefully and reinforced with fabric. Size the taped joints with oil or varnish size. Apply and texture Craftex following standard directions of the Craftex Company, being careful not to bear too heavily with brush or texturing tool when going over the taped joints.

Filling Joint

Applying Fabric Over Joint



Smoothing Fabric into Joint Filler

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

GYPSUM AND FIBRE DIVISIONS

Manufacturers of a Complete Line of Gypsum Plasters, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Wall Board and Tile, Fibre Boards

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
SEATTLE, WASH.
THOROLD, ONT., CANADA

GYPSUM PLANTS

ACME, TEX.
PLASTERCO, VA.
LARAMIE, WYO.
FORT DODGE, IOWA
AKRON, N. Y.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.
GYPSUM, OHIO

FIBRE PLANTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.
THOROLD, ONTARIO, CAN.

For Our Other Products, see File Index

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QUALITY, REPUTATION AND GUARANTEE

The CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION is one of the largest producers of gypsum products in the United States, having mills with modern equipment, strategically located at practically every gypsum producing center east of the Rocky Mountains.

Architects will find this line of plasters full and complete, and this company can at all times advantageously serve its trade in all principal markets with short hauls and low freight costs.

The plasters described on the following pages have a national reputation and set a high standard as to quality, tensile and crushing strength, spreading and covering capacity, working qualities as well as fire resisting and endurance properties required by leading laboratories.

TRADE-MARKS

Guarantee

All the products listed and described herein are fully guaranteed as to quality. They will give the best results when used in accordance with the company's specifications.

GYPSUM PLASTERS—THEIR USE AND IDENTIFICATION

Many architects, builders, plastering contractors and general contractors of wide experience have shown a preference for *"Certain-teed," "Acme," "Agatite,"* and *"Beaver"* plasters wherever easy, economical spreading, uniform setting, hardness and durability of finished work, and other qualities of good plastering are desired to an exceptional degree.

For any type of building; for plastering over any approved plaster backing; for procuring any effect of finish; for any climatic conditions; for any local preference as to working characteristics, there is a *"Certain-teed," "Acme," "Agatite,"* or *"Beaver"* plaster whose superior fitness has been established by long experience.

Standardized Brands

The combined factory brands of the Certain-teed and Beaver divisions are numerous and include many that are among the best known and the most popular in the trade, but irrespective of the brand, the same high standard of quality is maintained throughout the whole line.

Architects, builders, owners and plasterers may depend upon each product made in the Certain-teed-Beaver plants to give the most satisfactory results.

Containers and Weights

Our plasters are shipped in convenient containers, prominently labeled for identification.

Paper bags contain 100 lb. each—20 bags to the ton. Also 80 lb. each—25 bags to the ton.

Wood barrels contain 235 lb. net—250 lb. gross—8 barrels to the ton. Wood kegs contain 115 lb. net—125 lb. gross—16 kegs to the ton.

Paper bags for lime contain 50 lb. each—40 bags to the ton.

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

CERTAIN-TEED PRESENTS "PLASTISIZED" PLASTERS

Always Easy Working—in the "Life Preserving" Bag

This Seal on Back of Each Bag

With One Sweep of Science Certain-teed "Plastisized" Plaster Banishes the Losses of the Old Short-Working Plaster for All Time.

The "Life Preserving" Bag with Seal

What Is "Short-Working" Plaster?

This means that the plaster has become "dead." It will not carry the proper amount of sand—and it lacks richness and plasticity. The plasterer cannot take his favorite long sweep stroke, he must push and push to get the plaster on the wall at all and still too much goes through the lath and falls as waste. Instead of spreading like butter, it's just like so much sand.

What Are the Reasons for "Short-Working" Plaster?

In the first place "short-working" plaster is not properly processed. Stored in ordinary bags under ordinary storage conditions it becomes "short-working." To make it work at all, the plasterer must cut down the amount of sand. The plastering contractor loses money in droppings and lost yardage—the craftsman finds it almost impossible to build true, strong, straight walls and you spend extra time unnecessarily in supervising to get proper results.

Now Comes "Plastisized" Plaster—Easy Working Always

You no longer have to put up with "short-working" plaster. Loss of time, of profit, of material—these are all over. With one sweep Certain-teed has banished all this grief. Ceaseless work day after day in our laboratories has now given us "Plastisized" plaster that stays fresh in any bag for many months. The plasterer can easily recognize it. Aside from its name it is easy-working *always.*

New "Life-Preserving" Bag

Certain-teed, not content alone with making new easy-working plaster, goes further—presents "Plastisized" Plaster in the new "Life-Preserving" bag. On ordinary jobs, where the material is used directly on the job, the "Life-Preserving" Bag is not necessary because the plaster will keep fresh and easy-working for months. But where dealers want to carry a more complete stock, and where plasterers want to store the "left-over" plaster from a job, the "Life-Preserving" Bag will keep the plaster fresh for a much longer period. The secret of the "Life-Preserving" Bag lies in its Scutan liner, a patented product, which is moisture-proof. It keeps the dampness out and keeps the plaster fresh.

Extra Value at No Extra Cost

Your clients can get the benefits of these two revolutionary improvements at the same cost as ordinary plaster. "Plastisized" Plaster, in the "Life-Preserving" Bag gives premiums in results without a cent extra cost. *Specify it on your next job.*

Specify Certain-teed "Plastisized" Plaster

Specify "Plastisized" Plaster—insist upon having it, so your client and you will not be deprived of one of the most modern methods of processing plaster. We want you to have all the facts about this plaster. Let us send you an illustrated book on "Plastisized" and on other plaster products, without obligation to you.

Paper Bags in Which a Few of Our Well Known Brands of Gypsum Plasters Are Shipped

"Certain-teed"

"Beaver"

"Agatite"

"Acme"

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN-TEED GYPSUM PLASTERS

Gypsum Neat Plasters (Unsanded)

"Certain-teed," "Acme," "Agatite," and *"Beaver"* brands of gypsum neat plaster (sometimes called cement plaster or patent plaster) is the product of ground, calcined gypsum which is carefully selected and tested as to its plastering value, strength, hardness, resistance to heat and moisture, and other important physical and chemical properties. The word "neat," in connection with the name of the plaster, implies that the product, as shipped, does not contain sand; the sand necessary is added at the building site.

These plasters are furnished with or without a small percentage of fiber. The fibered material is used for plastering on wood and metal lath, while the unfibered is usually used for plastering on brick, tile and similar solid surfaces. These plasters, with the addition of fine sand at the site, are sometimes used for a sand float finish in place of lime putty. Any type of finishing coat may be used over the brown coat, including: Gypsum plaster finish, lime putty finish, sand float finish, Keene's cement finish, caen stone finish, etc.

Covering Capacity—The covering or spreading capacity of gypsum neat plaster depends to a large extent upon the quantity and quality of sand used, the character of base to which it is applied, and the thickness of the plaster coats. Under average circumstances gypsum neat plaster, mixed and applied in accordance with the specifications for same, and to the grounds specified will spread or cover about as follows:

One part of plaster to two parts of sand:
On gypsum lath—from 225 to 240 yards per ton.
On metal lath (expanded or wire)—from 105 to 135 yards per ton.
On wood lath—from 180 to 210 yards per ton.
One part of plaster to three parts of sand:
On gypsum tile—from 235 to 255 yards per ton.
On clay tile or brick—from 165 to 200 yards per ton.

Gypsum Ready-Sanded Plasters

"Certain-teed," and *"Beaver"* brands of gypsum ready-sanded plaster (sometimes called prepared or sanded plaster) are the product of ground calcined gypsum which is carefully selected and tested as to its plastering value, strength, hardness, resistance to heat and moisture, and other important physical and chemical properties. The expression "ready-sanded" implies that the product, as shipped by the manufacturer, contains, intimately mixed, a suitable proportion of clean, sharp, dry sand, and that it is intended to be used without the admixture of additional sand at the building site.

Gypsum ready-sanded plaster, fibered or unfibered, is used for all of the purposes where a gypsum neat plaster with sand, fibered or unfibered, can be used. The fibered material is used for plastering on wood or metal lath, while the unfibered is usually used for plastering on brick, tile and similar solid surfaces. Gypsum ready-sanded plaster is especially desirable in cases where a suitable grade of plastering sand cannot be economically procured, or during cold weather when local sand supplies are liable to contain frost.

Covering Capacity—The covering or spreading capacity of gypsum ready-sanded plaster depends to a large extent upon the character of the base to which it is applied, and the thickness of the plaster coats. Under average circumstances gypsum ready-sanded plaster, mixed and applied in accordance with specifications for same, and to the grounds specified, will spread or cover about as follows:

Plaster mixed with water only—no additional sand:
On gypsum lath—from 75 to 80 yards per ton.
On metal lath (expanded or wire)—from 35 to 45 yards per ton.
On wood lath—from 60 to 70 yards per ton.
On gypsum tile—from 65 to 70 yards per ton.
On clay tile or brick—from 45 to 55 yards per ton.

Gypsum Wood-Fibered Plasters

"Certain-teed," "Acme," "Beaver" and *"Agatite"* brands of gypsum wood-fibered plaster are the product of ground calcined gypsum, which is carefully selected and tested as to its plastering value, strength, hardness, resistance to heat and moisture, and other important physical and chemical properties.

The expression "wood fibered," in connection with the name of the plaster, implies that the product as shipped by the manufacturer, contains, intimately mixed, a suitable amount of non-staining wood fiber made by the grinding or shredding of wood. This plaster, in general, is intended to be used without the admixture of sand at the building site.

This plaster is extensively used where high fire resistance is necessary, and in some instances where sand of the desired quality is not easily obtained.

Note: Gypsum wood-fibered plaster *with but one part* of sand by weight can be used on gypsum and clay tile, brick and wood lath surfaces, and for the second (brown) coat upon gypsum lath and metal lath. It is important to bear in mind that the addition of sand to gypsum wood-fibered plaster will hasten its time of setting. *When it is intended to use sand the manufacturer should be advised so as to enable further retarding of this plaster at the mill before shipment.*

Covering Capacity—The covering or spreading capacity of gypsum wood-fibered plaster depends to a large extent upon the character of base to which it is applied, and the thickness of the plaster coats. Under average circumstances gypsum wood fibered plaster, mixed and applied in accordance with the foregoing specifications, and to the grounds specified, will spread or cover about as follows:

Plaster mixed with water only (no sand):
On gypsum lath—from 115 to 120 yards per ton.
On metal lath (expanded or wire)—from 55 to 65 yards per ton.
On wood lath—from 90 to 100 yards per ton.
Equal parts of plaster and sand:
On gypsum tile—from 180 to 210 yards per ton.
On clay tile or brick—from 150 to 170 yards per ton.

Sanded Wood Fibered Plaster

This is a plastic, easy-working wood fibered plaster containing specially graded fine sand. It is often used for small patching jobs and in markets where plasterers prefer a sanded wood fibered plaster.

Bond Plaster for Concrete Surfaces

"Certain-teed," "Acme," "Agatite" and *"Beaver"* brands of bond plasters are made for direct application on interior concrete surfaces. Requires the addition of water only to prepare it for use, and its cohesive and adhesive properties make it an ideal plaster base and bonding coat on interior concrete surfaces.

Prepared Finishing Plasters

"Certain-teed," and *"Beaver"* brands of prepared finish plasters are designated as *Sand Float* and *Prepared Trowel Finish.*

Sand Float—A prepared sanded finish to be used with the addition of water only.

Prepared Trowel Finish—A prepared finish to be used instead of ordinary lime putty finish. Ready for use with the addition of water only.

Covering Capacity—The covering or spreading capacity of gypsum finishes depends upon the condition of the surface or base coat of plaster to which the finishing coat is applied, and the thickness of the finishing coat. Under average circumstances gypsum finish plasters, mixed and applied in accordance with specifications, will spread or cover about as follows:

Gypsum Prepared Trowel Finish—from 350 to 400 yards per ton.

Gypsum Sand Float Finish—from 250 to 275 yards per ton.

Finishing and Gauging Plasters for Use with Lime Putty

"Certain-teed," "Acme" and *"Beaver"* brands of gauging plasters are made from carefully selected gypsum rock which is unexcelled for its purity and adaptability for manufacturing the highest grade finishing plaster. They are uniformly ground to the exact fineness for a finishing plaster to mix freely and quickly with lime putty.

Satin Spar Finish—A white, retarded calcined gypsum made from a selected high purity gypsum rock. It is specially prepared for mixing with hydrated finishing lime on the job. One measure of dry finish to three measures of lime putty will set in about one-half hour to a smooth, pure white, flawless surface of uniform texture. Unless a particularly slow set is desired, the addition of retarder is unnecessary.

The natural snowy whiteness of a finish made with Satin Spar forms a distinctive wall surface for hospitals, schools and all public buildings where an immaculate atmosphere and strictest sanitation are required.

Blue Rapids Gauging Plaster—This is an unretarded calcined gypsum used in gauging lime putty finish. It provides the same beautiful glass-like finish as Satin Spar Finish. The difference between these two plasters lies in the fact that Blue Rapids Gauging Plaster usually requires a small amount of commercial retarder on the job. Blue Rapids Gauging Plaster is preferred to Satin Spar Finish in certain sections where the plasterers are accustomed to doing their own retarding of the lime putty finish.

Keene's Cement

A superior, pure white Keene's cement for high grade work, where an extremely hard material and very smooth surface is desired. Used on extra fine finished columns, pilasters, wainscoting, imitation tile bases, etc.

WHITE MOLDING AND CASTING PLASTERS

Sunflower Molding and Casting Plasters

These plasters have established a leading place as a decorative plaster medium in architectural fields. Such distinctive, outstanding, beautiful effects are obtained each year with this exceptionally fine plaster that the names "Sunflower Molding" and "Sunflower Casting" plasters have become famous among architects, contractors and workmen.

Sunflower Molding and Sunflower Casting Plasters are smooth working, pure white products made from a selected high purity gypsum rock (99.2% pure) and are ground exceedingly fine. When mixed to the ordinary consistency for molding and casting, work will set in from 15 to 25 minutes under usual application or job conditions. These plasters obtain unusual qualities from special manufacturing processes which insure that when mixed to a pouring consistency with water, the resulting set plaster has exceptional strength. Repeated tests have shown that the set dry casts, so made, have a tensile strength of at least 500 lbs. per sq. in., and a compressive strength of more than 2500 lbs. per sq. in. When mixed to a thick pouring consistency, the set dry casts will develop a tensile strength of about 375 lbs. per sq. in., and a compressive strength of about 2000 lbs. per sq. in. If mixed to a thin pouring consistency, the resulting set and dry casts will have a tensile strength of about 250 lbs. per sq. in., and a compressive strength of about 1600 lbs. per sq. in.

Sunflower Molding and Casting Plasters are given a special treatment during manufacture which insures that casts made from these plasters are exceptionally free from voids, air holes or surface defects. This feature is a decided advantage when the plaster is used for casting a delicate, ornamental base because the absence of voids leaves a smooth unpitted surface to receive the decorative treatment.

Sunflower Molding Plaster and Sunflower Casting Plaster are suitable for all kinds of casting work particularly for the casting of plaster articles in glue molds. They are used extensively for this purpose in many of the largest and best known casting shops. They possess "cool working" properties which assure a maximum life of the glue molds. Properly mixed and poured the high purity and the special manufacturing properties insure smooth uniformly textured pure

white casts, free from large voids and possessing great strength, density and hardness. The extremely fine ground results in a slurry of soft creamy consistency and the finest details of the mold are reproduced in the finished cast.

In hundreds of theatres, public auditoriums, hotels, and palatial lobbies, and in other beautiful buildings throughout the country are found outstanding examples of artistic ornamental plastering achieved with Sunflower Molding Plaster and Sunflower Casting Plaster. These gypsum plasters are used successfully for ornamental decorative relief and run work. They are excellent plasters for marble setting and thousands of tons have thus been used.

Sunflower Molding and Sunflower Casting Plasters are also used for making molds for terra cotta and artificial stone. Their great strength, density, and hardness are of decided advantage for such purposes. They are also often used for gauging lime putty for a white finish coat when an unusually smooth white finish is desired for the interior walls of a building. These plasters can also be mixed with finishing lime and in this way beautiful textured finishes may be obtained at much less than the usual cost. Sunflower Molding and Casting Plasters have many other uses and may be used wherever a quick setting pure white gypsum plaster is desired.

A similar product can be furnished under the "Certain-teed" or "Acme" brands.

Statuary Casting Plaster

Statuary Casting Plaster is manufactured under a special process using Sunflower Casting Plaster as a base and treated with certain ingredients so that the resulting casts when dry have a superior hardness which cannot be scratched or marred by ordinary usage. This surface hardness is almost equal to that of Keene's Cement. The process and the ingredients used to manufacture Statuary Casting do not disturb the easy mixing properties or the proper setting time, which are in every respect equal to our Sunflower Casting. For this reason this material is ideal for ordinary casting shops for the manufacture of statuary, toys, animal casts and other specialties. On account of the extreme surface hardness of the dry cast, it is absolutely necessary to trim the castings made from Statuary Casting while they are still green or wet, otherwise trimming or sandpapering is difficult.

Another advantage of the surface hardness of this material is that it can be decorated without a coat of sizing. If a size coat is desired in order to obtain a more perfect finish, we recommend that the sizing material be diluted so that a very thin film is deposited on the surface. Statuary Casting is really a composition plaster and it can be used for the manufacture of fireplaces, mantel pieces, artificial travertine, grilles, plaques, etc.

Different pigments can be easily mixed with this material, obtaining very uniform color free from streaks and blotches.

This product is an excellent composition plaster because it is pure white, does not work gummy nor is the surface of the dry cast sticky.

Statuary Casting Plaster is available under "Certain-teed," or "Beaver" brands.

Certrock (A Super-Casting Plaster)

A casting plaster of far greater strength, hardness, and density than anything heretofore made from calcined gypsum. When mixed at a water-plaster ratio of 2 parts of water to 5 parts of Certrock by weight, a pouring consistency will be obtained that will readily fill out the most minute details of a mold. The resulting dry cast will have a tensile strength of approximately 800 lbs. per square inch and a compressive strength of approximately 7,000 lbs. per square inch. Thus, Certrock develops a much greater strength than Neat Portland Cement or concrete. The dry Certrock cast has an intensely hard surface that cannot be readily scratched and which cuts with difficulty even with a steel knife. It has the same quick setting properties as ordinary casting plaster and can be cast in any type mold that is suitable for ordinary casting plaster. The strength of the wet plaster is greater than that of an ordinary molding plaster cast when completely dry. The casts are of a natural gray stone color.

BASIC SPECIFICATION FOR LATHING AND PLASTERING

For the Lathing and Plastering of a Building of any Type of Construction—Using Certain-teed, Acme, Beaver or Agatite Neat Gypsum Plaster, to be Sanded at Building

Notes: This specification is arranged to cover an installation of plaster on all types of lath and masonry surfaces. After various paragraphs will be found interpolated notes—which offer information and suggestions. Notes included in ( ) refer directly to preceding paragraph.

Following this specification will be found general notes in explanation of various provisions of the specification which are referred to in the interpolated notes.

Alternate specifications are suggested and will be found in small type in [ ] inserted after the proper clauses or section of the main specification paragraphs.

Note for Specification Writer: When writing a specification for a project at hand it is only necessary to use the paragraphs that cover the type of construction contemplated. It may be necessary to slightly revise certain paragraphs to fit the individual requirements.

I. General

(a) The General Conditions of this specification are hereby made to constitute a part of the specification for Lathing and Plastering.

(See General Notes at end of specification, Pars. (e), (f) and (g).)

(b) The contractor for plastering shall furnish all materials, labor and scaffolding necessary to completely finish the building in accordance with the intent of the drawings and of the specifications.

(c) The contractor for plastering shall examine all walls, furring, partitions, ceilings, etc., and see that same are in every case secure, true, and plumb or level. He shall report any which are not so to the General Contractor for correction before proceeding to apply any lath, or plaster, on same. Failure to so report shall be taken as assumption of full responsibility for satisfactory conditions by the plastering contractor.

(For frame buildings all exterior and interior studding, all furring, joists, rafters, collar beams, etc., will, of course, be specified under Carpentry where it is assumed they will be required to be placed properly and on the centers mentioned under General Notes, paragraph (d)—namely: 16 in. for joists and studs and 24 in. for rafters and collar beams.)

II. Extent of Work and Exceptions

(a) Unless otherwise specified and indicated on the drawings, the entire interior of the building shall be lathed and plastered or plastered on masonry, as hereafter specified.

(If any plastering is to be included in an out building or elsewhere, it should be mentioned in Par. (a) unless to be separately contracted for.)

(The drawings should distinguish between furred and unfurred masonry and the specifications for Masonry, Carpentry, etc., should likewise provide for the furring or studding out where installed. See General Notes Par. (c). If there are no masonry walls to be plastered, strike out reference to same in Par. (a).)

(b) The plastering shall be the best three coat work on all lath and two coat elsewhere. The scratch and brown coats shall be carried down to the rough floor back of all bases, etc., and extended up on all walls of skylights, light wells, etc., unless otherwise provided under *Exceptions*. On ceilings or other surfaces where there are no grounds, the thickness of the lath and plaster shall equal the full thickness of the grounds specified for that lathing material.

(c) The wall surface in back of all tile wainscoting for walls shall be plastered with a scratch coat of cement mortar, consisting of 1 part Portland cement and 3 parts sand.

(In certain localities labor jurisdiction has allotted the scratch coat to the tile setters, in which case Par. (c) should be omitted. In this connection the "Basic Specification for Tilework" of the Associated Tile Manufacturers will be found very useful—2nd Edition 1924.)

(d) **Exceptions**—The only places not to be plastered are (list here locations) and all other spaces marked "not plastered" on the drawings (or, listed in schedule on drawings). No plastering will be required back of (list here such items as, marble, tile and brick wainscoting, etc.).

(In locations where the scratch coat in back of tile wainscoting or wall is conceded to the plasterers, the reference to tile in the list of exceptions should be omitted.)

III. Furring

Notes: For frame buildings the wood furring or wood suspended ceilings, to receive lath and plaster, should be included in the Specification for Carpenter Work.

For metal furring or metal suspended ceilings, see Standard Specifications issued by Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Inc., which cover all types of metal supports, furring, arches, beams, cornices and suspended ceiling construction. When the desired type of construction has been selected, the paragraphs should be inserted in this section of the Specification—(III Furring).

Masonry furring consisting of various types of hollow fireproof blocks or tiles, etc., is of course included in the specification for Mason Work.

IV. Lathing and Preparation of Surfaces

Gypsum Lath ("Plaster Board")

(a1) Lath with Gypsum Lath (Plaster Board) all studs, joists, etc., and all furred masonry throughout all portions of the building specified to be plastered.

(b1) All Gypsum Lath shall be Certain-teed or Beaver Gypsum Lath, ⅜ (or ¼, or ½) in. thick. Nailing edges shall have bearing not less than ⅝ in. on studs, joists, etc., with horizontal joints in walls and joints at right angles with ceiling joists broken at each board and with vertical joints on opposite sides of partitions not on the same studs. Nails shall be 3d or lathing wire nails, set not more than 6 in. apart into center joists and studs and 3 in. apart on edges of boards and shall be driven home. The center of the board shall be nailed first. The spaces between boards shall be well filled with mortar, either by pointing the joints with quick setting neat mortar before the first coat of plaster is applied, or by pressing mortar used for the first coat well into the joints when first coat is applied.

(c1) Wherever any gypsum lathed walls, partitions or ceilings abut unfurred masonry, secure strips of painted expanded metal lath extending at least 8 in. on to gypsum lath and 8 in. on to masonry. Strips shall be cut from lath weighing not less than 2.5 lb. per sq. yd.

(d1) All ground for gypsum lath shall be seven-eighths (⅞ in.) inch thick and will be furnished and installed as specified under Carpentry. Thickness of grounds includes the thickness of the lath.

(Provisions for the furnishing and setting of all grounds should be made under Carpenter's Work.)

On Gypsum Lath

(a2) *First or Scratch Coat*—(Same as Par. VIII (a1) for Wood Lath).

(b2) The boards shall not be wetted before plaster is applied. First coat shall be thoroughly applied and the plaster worked well into the joints and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(c2) *Second or Browning Coat*—(Same as Par. VIII (c1)).

(d2) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be straightened, keeping back sufficiently from the grounds to allow for finishing coat and the surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

Wood Lath and Lathing

(a3) Lath with wood lath all studs, joists, etc., and all wood furred masonry walls throughout all portions of the building specified to be plastered.

(In cases where any masonry is to be plastered direct or where exterior walls are entirely of frame, paragraph (a) above or in the specifications for "Gypsum Lath" or "Metal Lath" should be modified accordingly.)

(b3) Wood lath shall be of good merchantable quality, non-staining, and free from loose knots. All lath shall be spaced not less than ¼ in. nor more than ⅜ in. apart and shall be laid at right angles to supports. All ends of lath shall have solid bearing and all lath shall be well nailed to each support with 3d lathing nails. A space of ¼ in. shall be left between abutting ends of lath. Joints shall be broken not more than every seven laths. No lath shall be carried through from one room to another.

(In some cases this specification for wood lath may not be considered sufficient and the architect should revise paragraph (b3) in accordance with the Standard Grading Specifications issued by the Lumber Manufacturers Association functioning in the locality where the work is situated.)

(c3) Over any heat pipes concealed in walls or partitions, furnish and install strips of gypsum lath at least ¼ in. thick or painted expanded metal lath or wire lath well secured, with good bearing, at nearest supports. Wherever any wood-lathed walls, partitions or ceilings abut unfurred masonry secure strips of painted expanded metal lath extending at least 8 in. on to wood lath and 8 in. on to masonry. Strips shall be cut from lath weighing not less than 2.5 lb. per sq. yd.

(In some localities it is customary to specify the lathing-in of heat pipes as a part of the heating contractors' work in which case provide accordingly and modify this paragraph. When gypsum lath or metal lath is specified, this paragraph should be stricken out.)

(d3) Over the heating plant in basement and extending 3 ft. beyond the outlines of same, and of smoke pipe to wall, furnish and securely install gypsum lath ⅜ in. thick or painted expanded metal lath or galvanized wire lath weighing not less than 3.0 lb. per sq. yd.

(The Committee on Building Construction of the National Fire Protection Association recommend the protection of woodwork over heating apparatus and over fuel storage (other than anthracite). The above paragraph is suggested as a minimum.)

(e3) (See note following.)

(For other uses of incombustible lath, if any are desired to replace wood lath in special locations, describe in this space.)

(f3) All grounds for wood lath and lathing shall be three-quarters (¾ in.) inch thick and will be furnished and installed as specified under Carpentry. Thickness of grounds includes the thickness of the lath.

(Provisions for the furnishing and setting of all grounds should be made under Carpenter's Work.)

Metal Lath

(a4) Lath with metal lath, all wood studs, joists, etc., back of all tile wainscoting (or, walls), and all furred masonry walls (or, all steel studs, beams, metal furring, metal suspended ceilings, etc.) throughout all portions of the building specified to be plastered, including all arches, beams, cornices, etc.

(b4) *For Walls, Furring and Partitions with Wood (or Steel) Supports Spaced 16 in. or Less on Centers.* Painted expanded metal lath weighing not less than 4.5 lbs. per sq. yd. shall be used.

For Ceilings with Wood Joists (or Wood Furring) (or Metal) Spaced 16 in. or Less on Centers. Painted expanded metal lath weighing not less than 3.0 lb. per sq. yd. shall be used.

For Ceilings with Wood Joists, Rafters or Collar Beams (or Wood Furring) (or Metal Furring) Spaced 24 in. on Centers. Painted expanded metal lath of the rib type weighing not less than 3.5 lb. per sq. yd. shall be used.

(c4) Metal lath shall be applied with the long dimension of the sheet across the supports. Sheets shall be lapped at sides not less than ½ in. and at ends not less than 1 in.

(d4) Sheets shall be attached to wood supports by not less than 6d nails or by 1¼ inch No. 14 gauge wire staples; either of these shall be driven to a penetration of not less than ⅞ in. and be spaced not to exceed 6 in. on centers. Nails shall be driven on a slant, alternating the slant of adjacent nails, and be bent over at least one strand of the lath.

Note: For fireproof building the following paragraph [d4a] should be used instead of paragraph (d4).

[d4a] Sheets shall be wired to all metal supports at intervals not exceeding 6 in., with not less than No. 18 gauge galvanized soft annealed wire.

(e4) All horizontal laps of sheets on sidewalls shall be tightly tied at least once between supports, and side laps on ceilings shall be tied twice between supports, with No. 18 gauge galvanized soft annealed wire.

End laps shall generally occur only over supports; if between supports, sheets shall be securely laced every 6 in. with wire just described. At internal angles the lath on one wall shall be extended on the adjoining wall not less than 15 in. beyond the corner (to the nearest support).

(f4) Wherever any walls, partitions or ceilings abut unfurred masonry the metal lath shall be extended at least 6 in. onto the masonry and be well secured at the edges into the joints.

(g4) All grounds for metal lath shall be three quarters (¾ in.) inch thick and will be furnished and installed as specified under Carpentry.

(Provisions for the furnishing and setting of all grounds should be made under Carpenter's Work.)

Other Lathing Backgrounds

Various types of woven wire lath, welded wire meshed materials and wood, with and without paper backgrounds, and other special patented lathing materials are on the market. No attempt is made to provide for these in this specification. When their use is considered, the manufacturer's data should be consulted.

Masonry Surfaces

Provision should be made under "Masons Work" for all joints to be rough struck in brick, hollow tile, gypsum or concrete block walls which are to be plastered direct.

(a5) The surfaces of all unfurred masonry to be plastered shall be brushed clean with a wire brush and shall be free from oil, grease, soot or projecting mortar.

(b5) Any low places shall be filled out and any unevenness of walls shall be straightened with unfibered plaster ahead of the base coat.

(c5) All grounds for brick, hollow tile and concrete block walls shall be five-eighths (⅝ in.) inch thick, and one-half (½ in.) inch thick for gypsum partition tile. Grounds will be furnished and installed as specified under Carpentry.

(When any of the masonry materials mentioned above are not to be used in the building being specified, the reference to same may be stricken out.)

V. Corners, Angles, etc.

(a) Furnish and securely set at all external or projecting angles a stiff galvanized metal corner bead, the same to run from top of base to ceilings, heads or beams, or to spring-lines in the case of any arches.

(If the architect's experience warrants a preference for any particular corner bead, its name can be inserted. If it is desired to have chamfered or rounded corners, strike out reference to corner beads and insert a new paragraph accordingly—and add the "cornerite" of metal lath mentioned in the following paragraph (b).)

(b) In all vertical internal or re-entrant angles and in all angles between ceilings, soffits, and walls, partitions or furring, lightly attach, over the wood lath, "cornerites" made from strips of painted expanded metal lath cut 12 in. wide from sheets weighing not less than 2.2 lb. per sq. yd. and bent into the shape of an "L" 6 in. on each side. "Cornerites" shall be fastened along each edge but shall not be fastened in the corner. All these angles shall be plastered square and straight.

(This reinforcement of angles by metal lath "cornerite" will tend to prevent or reduce cracks in the angles. When gypsum lath is specified, change the words "wood lath" to "gypsum lath." When metal lath is specified this paragraph should be stricken out.)

VI. Metal Base Screeds or Grounds, Picture Moulds, etc.

Notes: Special metal, base screeds, grounds, moulds, coves; complete metal bases with or without electric wire-ways; metal picture moulds, chair rails, door and window trim, etc. Where such items are desired they should be included in the proper trade specification as required by local trade jurisdictions.

Where the installation of any or all of the above products will cause special conditions or requirements in the plastering or lathing work, suitable paragraphs should be inserted in this section of the specification under a suitable heading.

VII. Materials and Mixing

Plaster

(a) All base plaster shall be Certain-teed or Beaver Gypsum Neat Plaster and all finishing plaster shall be Certain-teed or Beaver Gypsum Finishing or Gauging Plaster as manufactured by the CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION, or other plaster if approved in writing by the architect.

(If other than the types of Certain-teed or Beaver plaster on which this specification is based are to be used modify Par. (a) accordingly.)

Sand

(b) All sand for base coats shall be clean and sharp, free from alkali, salt or quicksand, and from objectionable amounts of loam or clay and shall be graded from fine to coarse, and when dry all shall pass a No. 4 sieve, not more than 10% by weight shall be retained on a No. 8 sieve, not more than 80% nor less than 15% by weight shall be retained on a No. 30 sieve, not more than 95% nor less than 70% by weight shall be retained on a No. 50 sieve, and not less than 95% by weight shall be retained on a No. 100 sieve. These sieves shall meet the specifications given in the Bureau of Standards' Standard Screen Scale (see American Society for Testing Materials, Specifications for Gypsum Plastering Sand, Serial Designation C35-30).

(If any sand float finish is to be included (see Finishing Coat, Pars. VIII (b5) and [b5a]) the sand for same should be specified in Par. above.)

Mixing

(c) All plaster shall be mixed with clean water in clean, tight boxes or in machine mixers specifically manufactured for this purpose and in accordance with best local practice, the intent of these specifications, and the directions of the maker on file in the office of the architect.

(Mixing and the importance of clean water and directions of the maker are of vital importance to good work.)

VIII. Proportions and Application

The specification below is for plaster of the regular thickness of the grounds applied in three coats.

In some parts of the country and under certain conditions, plaster is applied to the thickness of the grounds in two coats. Provision is therefore made at the end of this section VIII for such plastering under the heading "Two-coat Work."

Base Plaster on Wood Lath

(a1) First or Scratch Coat shall be one part fibered plaster, to not more than two parts, by weight, of dry sand.

(b1) Wood lath shall be thoroughly wetted 12 to 24 hours before plastering is started. First coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to fill all spaces between lath and obtain good key, leaving a light coat over the lath and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(c1) *Second or Browning Coat* shall be one part plaster, fibered or unfibered, to not more than three parts, by weight, of dry sand.

(d1) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be applied with strong pressure and straightened to a true even plane. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

On Metal Lath

(a2) *First or Scratch Coat*—(Same as Par. (a1) above for Wood Lath).

(b2) First coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to fill all meshes and obtain good key, leaving a light coat of plaster over the lath and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(c2) *Second or Browning Coat*—(Same as Par. (c1) above for Wood Lath).

(d2) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be applied with strong pressure and straightened, keeping back sufficiently from the grounds to allow for finishing coat and the surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

Base Plaster on Masonry

(a3) *Base Coat* shall be one part plaster, unfibered, to not more than three parts, by weight, of dry sand.

(b3) The surface of all unfurred brick, hollow tile or concrete block walls shall be wetted before plastering is begun when necessary to kill excessive suction. The plaster shall be applied to a thickness of ⅝ in. beyond the wall face in two operations. A thin layer shall first be applied with strong

pressure to secure a good bond and shall be followed immediately with a second layer which shall be straightened to a true, even plane. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(Provision is not made in the above specification for plastering on rubble masonry or on poured concrete. The first it is presumed will never be done without furring and the latter is covered in the following paragraphs.)

Base Plaster on Poured Concrete

All concrete surfaces which are to be plastered, should be put in condition to receive and retain the plaster coats.

(a4) All concrete surfaces to be plastered shall be treated as follows: Remove with a wire brush all dust and loose particles. Grease, oil or efflorescence shall be washed off with a solution of one part of commercial muriatic acid to four parts of water, and the surface so treated, washed again with clean water.

(b4) Smooth and dense surfaces shall be hacked so as to provide a rough base or background for the plaster. Plastering upon smooth concrete surfaces, which are first covered with so-called waterproof paints or compounds will not be allowed.

(c4) *Base Coat* shall be Certain-teed or Beaver Concrete Bond Plaster used neat with only the addition of water. The base coat shall consist of one or more thin coats sufficient to straighten the walls and ceilings and shall be applied with great pressure to secure a good bond. If necessary to apply in two coats, double back with the same material. The plaster shall be not less than ⅛ in. nor more than ⅜ in. in thickness, exclusive of the finish coat. The surface of the base coat shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(If Bond Plaster is to be used as specified above, revise Par. 7 (a) to include the name of manufacturer and brand.)

Finishing Coat

(a5) *Smooth White Finish* shall be one measure of dry gauging plaster or gypsum finishing plaster to not more than three measures of finishing lime putty thoroughly and uniformly mixed. If lump lime is used it must be perfectly slaked. Hydrated lime should be soaked for 24 hours before using.

If it is desired, a prepared gypsum finishing plaster may be used for the smooth white finishing coat in which case substitute the following paragraph and revise Par. VII (a) accordingly.

[a5a] *Smooth White Finish* shall be Prepared Gypsum Finishing Plaster mixed to the proper consistency with clean water only.

(b5) Finishing coat shall be applied throughout the building except behind base and any place under *Exceptions* in Par. II (d) and shall be smooth white finish troweled to a dense true surface.

Note: If "Sand Float Finish" is desired in some locations instead of "Smooth White" add the following paragraph after, at end of Par. (b5), noting the exceptions and giving the locations.

[b5a] *Sand Float Finish* shall be four measures Gypsum Cement Plaster unfibered, one measure of perfectly slaked fresh burned plasterers' lump lime putty or standard finishing hydrated lime and five measures of clean sharp sand. A prepared sand float finish may be used. This requires only the addition of water.

(c5) (See note following.)

Note: This specification does not contemplate that colored, textural or special effects will be required as a finish in any portion of this building. If so, insert here the required paragraphs giving the location and description.

(d5) Finishing coat shall be applied when the base coat is set firm and hard and nearly dry. The surface of the base coat shall be sprinkled with water before the finish coat is applied when necessary to kill excessive suction.

(e5) All finishing coats throughout shall be applied and finished in the most workmanlike manner and shall be left plumb or level and true and even planed, free from trowel marks, blotches and without joints showing.

(f5) All finished plastering shall be protected from wind until set. In freezing weather, the contractor shall arrange with the General Contractor that plastering shall be protected from frost until set hard and thoroughly dry.

(In windy hot dry weather openings should be screened but not closed. In all clear weather after plastering has set, doors and windows should be kept open as fully as possible.)

Two-coat Work

For cautionary notes regarding "Two-coat Work" and its undesirability on certain backgrounds read the following:

Circular No. 151 of the Bureau of Standards entitled "Wall Plaster, Its Ingredients, Preparation and Properties" states in part regarding two-coat work:

" 'Doubled-up', 'laid-off', or 'laid-on' work, as it is variously called in different localities, means the application of the scratch and brown coats together, or at least without permitting the usual time to elapse between them. The scratch coat is applied in the way specified above, but it is not permitted to harden, nor is its surface scratched. The application of the brown coat is started immediately after finishing the application of the scratch coat. This method is obviously cheaper than straight three-coat work, but certain precautions are essential to its successful use. The brown coat must be applied before the hardening of the scratch coat has progressed far enough to produce a glazed surface. The backing must be sufficiently rigid of itself that it will not yield under pressure of the trowel, and will not sag under the weight of the combined coats. If it deflects to any appreciable extent, the keys which hold the scratch coat to it will probably be broken, and if it sags, it will be found extremely difficult to bring the brown coat out to a true plane surface. For these reasons, doubled-up work shall not be applied to metal lath. Its use on wood is not recommended, particularly if the plaster is to be ⅞ in. thick. On masonry backings the use of doubled-up work is largely a question of application—if the plasterer succeeds in making the plaster stick and is able to form a true and plane surface, the work will be satisfactory. This depends on the thickness of the plaster and the nature of the backing. It is difficult to apply a doubled-up coat of a thickness greater than ⅝ in. The great suction exerted by gypsum tile makes the application of doubled-up work easy; on clay tile it is almost impossible."

Two-coat Work on Gypsum Lath

For two-coat work on "Gypsum Lath" specify as follows substituting the proper paragraphs as noted:

(a6) (Same as Par. VIII (a1)).

(b6) The boards shall not be wetted before plaster is applied. Base coat shall be applied in two operations—a thin layer of plaster shall first be spread under pressure over the boards and the plaster worked well into the joints. This shall be immediately followed with a second layer which shall be straightened to a true and even plane keeping back sufficiently from the grounds to allow for the finishing coat. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(c6) *Finishing Coat*—(Same as Pars. VIII (a5) to (f5)).

Two-coat Work on Wood Lath

If "two-coat work" on wood lath is desired, specify as follows substituting the proper paragraphs as noted.

(a7) (Same as Par. VIII (a1)).

(b7) Wood lath shall be thoroughly wetted 12 to 24 hours before plastering is started. Base coat shall be applied in two operations—a thin layer of plaster shall first be applied with sufficient pressure to fill all spaces between lath and obtain a good key and shall be followed immediately with a second layer which shall be straightened to a true even plane. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(c7) *Finishing Coat*—(Same as Pars. VIII (a5) to (f5)).

Two-coat Work on Masonry

(a8) For two-coat work on brick, hollow tile or concrete block walls, same as Pars. VIII (a3) and (b3).

(b8) *Finishing Coat*—(Same as Pars. VIII (a5) to (f5).)

IX. Arches, Beams, Cornices, Moldings, etc.

(a) Wherever any arches, beam effects, corbels, etc., are indicated on the drawings, the same shall be fully formed with plaster in strict accordance with detailed drawings. All to have sharp arrises.

(If arches, beams, etc., are to be included, they will, of course, be specified to be built or formed by the Carpenter for wood frame construction. If not they should be built of metal lath and fully described in Par. IV (a4). If more ornamental features are intended, amplify. If not to have sharp arrises, change to chamfering or rounding.)

(b) Wherever any cornices, moldings or other ornamental plastering features are shown or indicated on the drawings, they shall be run straight and true, as detailed, with Certain-teed or Beaver American Molding and Casting Plaster, or may be precast, securely set and anchored without joints showing. All moldings and lines shall make true intersections and be neatly mitered at angles. The girths of cornices and sizes of molds shall be as follows:

(Here allocate and describe) .....

(If no cornices, moldings, etc., are to be included, strike out this section in specification. If to be included, and if large enough in girth or size to require forms, mention the same for cornices, beams, etc., in Carpenter's Work or Metal Furring and Lather's Work.)

X. (Blank Heading)

(This space is suggested so that the architect may include provisions for plastering of window jambs or reveals where not of wood, any special plastering or finishing in toilet rooms, bathrooms, kitchens or laundries,

etc., the plastering of any out building, any "waterproofing," etc., and clauses regarding guarantee or conduct of work or such other special items as may apply to the particular structure in hand which are not provided for under other headings.)

XI. Patching and Completion

(a) The contractor for plastering shall at all times keep the premises clean of loose mortar and rubbish resulting from his work and shall neatly patch or otherwise make good any damaged plaster after the various trades have left the building.

(It has been found in practice and as a matter of justice that both patching and waste can be avoided if provision is made for the plastering contractor to be paid for patching by the trade causing the damage. This paragraph can be amplified as desired by the architect to conform to his experience or trade custom of the locality.)

(b) The whole of the work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the architect and all shall be left perfectly straight, true and level or plumb, free from waves, cracks, blisters and defects of any kind, or be replaced until it is.

XII. Stucco

(If any exterior plastering is to be done, here enumerate and describe.)

(For exterior plastering, or Stucco, the Specifications for Lime Stucco of the National Lime Association and for Cement Stucco of the Portland Cement Association will be found very useful.)

General Notes Regarding the Provisions of the Preceding Basic Specification

(a) This specification, if used as herein given, will provide for all lathing and plastering required to make a complete interior "job" in a building of any type of construction, as follows:

Furring Lath—Wood throughout, except over heating pipes, heater, etc. Metal furring and lath throughout.

Corners—Metal corner beads.

Angles—Metal lath strips, or "cornerites."

Masonry Walls—Furred and unfurred.

Base Coat Plaster on Lath—

First Coat—Certain-teed, Acme, Beaver or Southern Neat Gypsum Plaster, fibered.

Second Coat—Certain-teed, Certain-teed Acme, Beaver American or Southern Neat Gypsum Plaster, unfibered.

Base Coat Plaster on Unfurred Masonry—One coat Certain-teed, Certain-teed Acme, Beaver American or Southern Neat Gypsum Plaster, unfibered (in two applications).

Base Coat Plaster on Poured Concrete—Certain-teed, Acme, Beaver or Southern bond plaster.

Sand—As specified, added to scratch coat or base coat plaster at the site.

Finishing Coat—

Smooth White Finish—Certain-teed, Acme, or Beaver Finish, or Satin Spar Finish or Blue Rapids Gauging Plaster used with lime putty, or Prepared Gypsum Finishing Plaster.

Sand Float and Trowel Finishes—Certain-teed, or Beaver, Sand Float Finish.

(b) It has been the aim to so prepare this specification as to include all items which might be required in any kind of a building and yet to eliminate in-so-far as possible all extraneous matter from the specification proper. Through this means and the interpolated notes it is hoped that the time in research and writing required of the architect and in examination by the plastering contractor will be reduced to a minimum. To carry out this idea and to make possible the reference to it as a standard to be followed, the Basic-Specification definitely calls for certain materials and finishes, as listed above. To meet conditions when these provisions do not apply, specifications for plaster board, now better known as gypsum lath, and for metal lath and for various types of plaster finishes are included, also interpolated notes so that the architect may rewrite into his own specification those paragraphs descriptive of the work he desires to incorporate in the particular building at hand.

(c) It is the intent of the compilers of this specification and notes to suggest that which they cannot cause to be a requirement, namely; that the interior of all exterior masonry walls be furred with either fireproof tile blocks or wood furring according to type of construction. In a wood frame building the masonry of interior chimneys and fireplace backs, etc., should be studded out and that chimney breasts, etc., be studded out or furred. The drawings of the architect and the provisions in his specification under Carpentry, Masonry and Metal Work or Fireproofing will control such feature.

(d) In this specification for lathing and plastering it is assumed that the joists and studding—and the furring strips in the case of masonry walls—and the fireproof tile furring blocks, etc.—will be specified elsewhere in the architect's specification under the proper trade and will be satisfactorily and securely placed. Any wood rafters and collar beams, where plastering occurs, are assumed to be set 24 in. o.c., and floor joists and studding, set 16 in. o.c.

(e) This specification does not include General Conditions (except by reference) or items relative to administrative matters such as usually form the first part of an architect's specification. In such items would be included fire, compensation, liability or other insurance, watchman service, if any, and the use of hoists, water, telephone, temporary heat and light, and storage, etc.

(f) Attention is called to this fact in order that, in the absence of an Architect's General Conditions pro-rating such items, the plastering contractor may arrange for the proper disposition of them with the owner when the contract is direct or with the GENERAL CONTRACTOR when his status is that of a sub-contractor.

(g) The use of the "General Conditions" and other Standard Documents of the American Institute of Architects is recommended to architects and plastering contractors and to the latter especially, the "Standard Form of Sub-Contract," a form of agreement between the General Contractor and the Sub-contractor. The items mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs are, however, only covered in a general way in the "Standard Form" of the A.I.A.

GYPSUM LATH FOR GYPSUM PLASTERING

Certain-teed and *Beaver* Gypsum Lath are made from gypsum rock plaster and faced with tough fiber surfacings front and back. Millions of tiny air cells, embedded in the gypsum base by a special process, greatly increase the natural insulating properties of gypsum.

Certain-teed and *Beaver* Gypsum Lath is available in the following sizes:

Unbundled:

¼ in. x 32 in. x 36 in.
¼ in. x 32 in. x 48 in.
½ in. x 32 in. x 36 in.
½ in. x 32 in. x 48 in.
⅜ in. x 32 in. x 36 in.
⅜ in. x 32 in. x 48 in.
⅜ in. x 24 in. x 48 in.

Bundled or Unbundled:

⅜ in. x 16 in. x 32 in.—(9 pieces, 32 sq. ft. per bundle)
⅜ in. x 16 in. x 48 in.—(6 pieces, 32 sq. ft. per bundle)
⅜ in. x 16 in. x 36 in.—(9 pieces, 36 sq. ft. per bundle)
⅜ in. x 16 in. x 32 in.—(6 pieces, 21.3 sq. ft. per bundle)

TRADE-MARKS

This form of lath is quickly applied—clipped to steel studs and joists in fireproof buildings or nailed to frame construction. It braces the framing, bonds with gypsum plaster securely, saves time and material in plastering and does not spoil the "set" of plaster by absorbing any quantity of water from it. It will not swell, buckle, rust or burn. The finished wall is a better insulator against heat, cold and sound.

The two outstanding features required of gypsum lath are strength and binding qualities with plaster.

The following table which gives the adhesion in pounds per square inch of plaster to various lath backings, shows that our gypsum lath forms the best adhesion with gypsum plaster:

BONDING QUALITIES OF GYPSUM PLASTER ON VARIOUS KINDS OF LATHS*

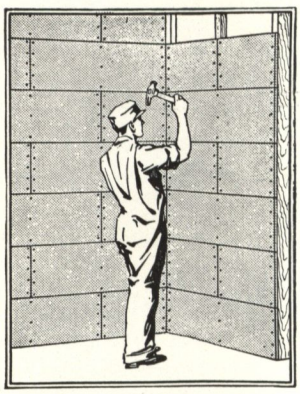
Kind of lath backing	Adhesion, lb. per sq. in.
1. Wood Lath No. 1	2.1
2. Metallic Laths	
(a) Sheet Metal	1.6
(b) Expanded Metal	4.3
(c) Woven Wire	2.4
3. Plaster Boards	
(a) Fiber	2.3
(b) Gypsum	6.0

*Name of testing laboratory on request.

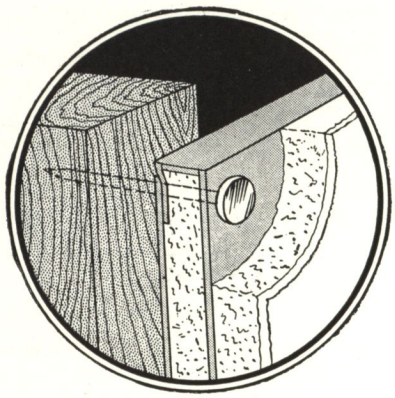
Certain-teed and *Beaver* gypsum lath, being built from gypsum rock, are highly fireproof. Permanent satisfaction in using it depends largely upon staggering the panels and on using standard grounds in plastering.

When Used in Frame Buildings

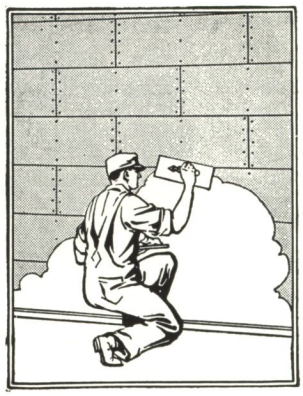
Gypsum lath makes a smooth, evenly finished plastering job, and saves time in lathing, labor and material. The slabs are light, easy to handle and nail to the studs and joists. Being uniform in size, they are easy to cut to fit around openings and into odd-shaped corners. Plastering over it is quick work and gratifying to careful workmen. The full base coat is applied in one operation. It is firm and true, and the surface takes



Light in Weight and Easy to Nail to Studs and Joists



Gypsum Lath Builds a Sturdy Wall



The Full Base Coat Is Applied in One Operation

hold of the plaster with even suction at every point, making it just right for rapid troweling.

Less plaster is required than for wood or metal lath since there are no openings through which plaster must be forced to form keys. There is instead an over-all surface bond of much greater strength with no plaster waste.

Specifications for Use in Frame Buildings

General—This contractor shall examine all studs, joists and furring and see that they are all spaced 12 or 16 in. on centers, and are set straight and true to line; also that all wood grounds are of the correct thickness and properly installed. Where the above work is not satisfactory he shall so advise the General Contractor who shall arrange to have the proper adjustments made.

Note: The placing of studs, joists and furring on 12 or 16-in. centers and setting them straight and true to line should be included in the specification for Carpenter Work.

Note: All wood grounds for plastering should be furnished and set by the Carpenter and included in the specification for Carpenter Work. They should be ⅞ in. thick for ⅜-in. gypsum lath, ¾ in. thick for ¼-in. gypsum lath and 1 in. thick for ½-in. gypsum lath.

Lathing—All lath shall be *Certain-teed* or *Beaver* Gypsum Lath for all walls, partitions and ceilings. They shall be .... in. thick x .... in. x .... in.

Note: Where it is desired to have all horizontal joints staggered, use the following paragraph.

Breaking Joints—The bottom rows on walls and the starting rows on ceilings shall consist of alternate half and full size boards to provide for breaking of horizontal joints on walls and cross joints on ceilings. Vertical joints on opposite sides of partitions and walls shall not occur on the same stud.

Note: Where it is desired to have all vertical joints staggered, use the following paragraph under the heading "Breaking Joints."

The boards shall be applied across all studs, joists and furring the long way, breaking all vertical joints on walls and all butt joints on ceilings.

Plastering—Gypsum lath shall not be wetted before plastering. First coat shall be thoroughly applied and the plaster worked well into the joints and the surface scratched or scored to provide a bond for the finish coat.

Nailing—Lath shall be well nailed to studs, joists and furring. The center of lath shall be nailed first—then edges. Nails shall be spaced about 4 in. apart at ends and intermediate studs. All nails shall be driven home.

Nails—Shall be 1⅛ in., 13-gauge, ⅜-in. head, blued and sterilized special plaster board nails, or 1¼-in. 3d sterilized blued lath nails, or 3d common nails for ⅜ and ¼-in. lath, and 4d common nails for ½-in. lath.

Note: For balance of plastering specification see *"Basic Specification for Lathing and Plastering"* in foregoing pages.

When Used in Fireproof Buildings

Clipping the uniform size slabs of *Certain-teed* or *Beaver* Gypsum Lath to steel studs and joists is rapid work. Plastering the true, firm surfaces of uniform thickness and suction is a time-saving job of real satisfaction to the plasterer. He gets a true surface for a finish coat of even thickness and strength. He saves plaster, too, for these laths provide a natural bond with gypsum plaster, of great strength, and there are but few openings in the backing it builds. Add to the savings of application those of supporting construction due to its lighter load, and you can realize the worthwhile economy *Certain-teed* and *Beaver* Gypsum Lath can effect.

Specifications for Use in Fireproof Buildings

Note: Gypsum lath can be readily placed on any of the various types of solid or hollow metal stud walls or partitions and suspended ceilings.

Solid Partitions

Supports—Will be metal studs for solid partitions spaced 24½ in. on centers and anchored to flooring and ceiling, furnished and installed under another contract.

Note: If the above partition framing is to be included in this specification the above paragraph should be revised and should include the type of construction and the manufacturer's name.

Lathing—Shall be *Certain-teed* or *Beaver* gypsum lath (include sizes), erected on one side of studs only, and secured to metal studs by approved device specified by the manufacturer of studs used. Bottom row shall consist of alternate half and full size boards to provide for breaking of horizontal joints over entire wall. Metal clips shall be placed at middle of each horizontal joint separating boards not less than ¼ in.

Grounds—Will be furnished and wired to studs by the Carpenter, and of sufficient thickness to allow at least ½-in. thickness of plaster beyond face of lath.

Note: The furnishing and setting of the above grounds should be included in the specification for Carpenter Work.

Plastering—Gypsum lath shall not be wetted before plastering. First coat shall be thoroughly applied and the plaster worked well into the joints and the surface scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

Hollow Partitions

(Exceptions to above specifications as applied to hollow partitions.)

Note: Revise the various clauses of the above specification to include the requirements for a hollow partition construction.

Supports—Will be metal studs for hollow partitions.

Lathing—To be erected on each side of studs. Full size boards of bottom rows should match with half size boards on opposite sides of studs. Steel cross braces to be fastened to opposite horizontal joint clips, if necessary.

Grounds—(As above.)

Plastering—(As above.)

Suspended Ceilings

(Exceptions to solid partition specifications as applied to suspended ceilings.)

Note: Revise the various clauses of the solid partition specification to include the requirements for a suspended ceiling construction.

Supports—Solid partition metal studs to be used as joists and suspended on hangers, embedded or otherwise anchored at intervals as specified by the manufacturer of metal used.

Lathing—(As on solid partition.)

Grounds—(None required.)

Plastering—(On undersurface as specified for solid partitions.)

Other Uses

Gypsum lath is a material easy to saw and nail; it is uniform in size and thickness; it will not burn; has superior heat, cold and sound insulating properties; is moistureproof and has remarkable strength. With all these advantages it fills many other requirements in the building field besides serving as an ideal plaster base.

As a sheathing for the frame building it adds strength to withstand building sway and settling, saves fuel in winter, keeps out heat in summer, and adds immeasurable fire protection. Also, the speed with which it is placed saves time in building.

It is used in large quantities for fire protection, being nailed direct to timbers; for building fire-stop partitions and ceilings and for lining closed spaces susceptible to fire.

Under flooring, it serves as an effective sound, heat, cold and fire insulation.

Under roofs and on attic walls it saves many dollars in fuel by preventing heat from escaping. It keeps out sun heat in summer and is excellent insurance against the spread of fire.

For poured gypsum roofs it is a part of an excellent type of construction. It serves as a base and as the poured gypsum bonds with it becomes an integral part of the roof.

For the factory where the underside of the roof is the ceiling, its fiber surface is clean, dustless and attractive, and adds heat and cold insulation to the gypsum of the roof itself.

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

CERTAIN-TEED AND BESTWALL GYPSUM WALL BOARDS

Certain-teed and Bestwall Gypsum Wall Boards are made of smooth solid sheets of gypsum, moulded between sheets of heavy, long fibered, non-scuffing paper of unusual strength, that acts as a surface. Both are supplied in the following sizes: ¼ in., ⅜ in. and ½ in. thick x 32 in., 36 in. or 48 in. wide and 6 to 12 ft. long.

Uses

They are used for walls, ceilings, partitions in new construction, and in remodeling and repairing.

Features

(1) Will not warp or buckle.

(2) Resist moisture and climatic changes.

(3) Provide valuable extra insulation by exclusive embedding of air cells.

(4) Produce smooth walls.

(5) Take any form of decoration.

(6) Joints filled and leveled flush with Certain-teed and Bestwall Joint Filler.

(7) Wood mouldings may also be used to cover joints.

(8) Certain-teed and Bestwall Boards are standard. Will meet all usual tests for quality and strength.

(9) Both are closed-edge boards; i.e., papers on both surfaces cover and thus protect edges.

(10) **Fire Resistant:** Certain-teed and Bestwall boards are extremely fire resistant. In tests, they have withstood for fifteen minutes the heat of a Meeker burner (1200° to 1500° F.) with only slight damage to the surface.

Due to exceptional fire resistant qualities they are excellently suited for partitions in fireproof buildings.

(11) **Application:** Certain-teed and Bestwall Boards may be sawed and nailed like lumber or scored and broken and directly nailed to studs, joists, wood furring strips or over old construction, then painted, kalsomined or papered.

Boards are nailed on all edges, headers being provided in the framing for the ends, with 3d flat head nails placed at intervals of about 7 inches. They are nailed to the center supports with 3d flat head nails placed about every 10 inches.

Application Details

See paragraph 11 above.

BESTWALL

Not Only a Superior Board but Kept Superior—by Twin Mounting

The Old Way

Gypsum wallboard has been shipped in single sheets, leaving the face exposed to possible marring and the ends prey to nicks

The New Way ➡

"Twin Mounting"—Two sheets of Bestwall are placed face to face and held securely at the ends with strong tape—safe against damage

How the Improved Packing—Twin Mounting—Protects Bestwall

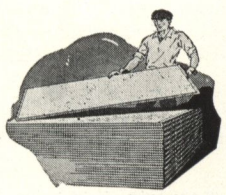
Not only does Bestwall, the original gypsum wallboard, have a beautiful finish, superior strength, proven insulating qualities and fire-proof feature but we now pack it so these features arrive on the job as we built them into the board in the factory with the faces kept clean and ready for decorating.

Twin Mounting means that two boards are packed face to face with the ends bound together with strong heavy tape. Thus the beautiful surface of Bestwall arrives unmarred by scratches and unsoiled from handling. The edges too are protected by this reinforcement. The whole board gets to the job in perfect condition. That's what Twin Mounting means.

By specifying Twin Mounting Bestwall, you not only secure for your client a superior product but you make it easy for your contractor to give you a first-class job.

Write us for complete information on Twin Mounting Bestwall.

No More Damaged Edges



No More Marred Faces

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

FILLING THE JOINTS—GYPSUM WALL BOARD

A most important item in applying "Certain-teed" and "Bestwall" Gypsum Wall Boards

Joints and nail heads properly filled and covered do not show after decorating with paint, kalsomine or paper. They are not difficult to fill but careful work is necessary to assure smooth, perfect walls and ceilings. All joints are filled in the same manner, with the two operations of roughing-in and finishing.

Preparing the Joint Filler

Certain-teed Joint Filler should be mixed in small batches in a clean, square pan. Put some clean water into the pan, sprinkle the filler into it and mix to the consistency of ordinary plaster. See instructions on our Joint Filler Container. In applying filler there are two operations—roughing-in and finishing.

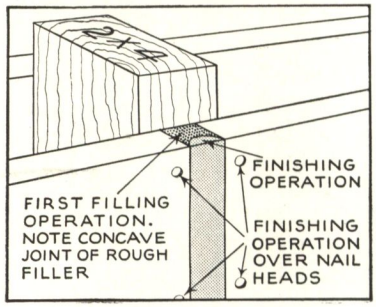
Roughing-in the Joints

Use a 12x12 mortar hock and 11-in. plasterer's trowel.

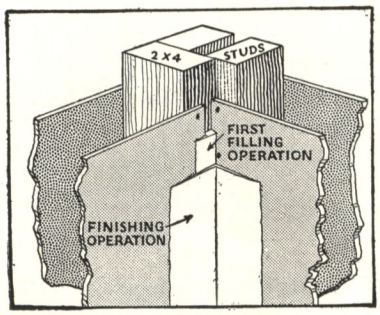
To put on first coat, little ribbons of filler should be cut from the hock the full length of the trowel and forced firmly into the joints.

The surface of the joint should be kept below the surface of the wall and surplus material should be struck off.

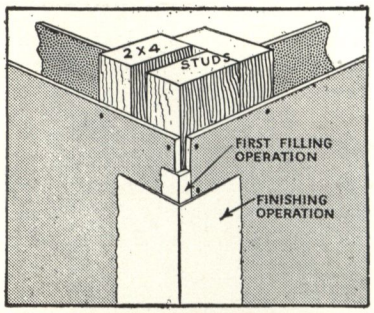
To make joint concave and to rough it up for receiving the finish coat, the trowel should be tipped on end and drawn down the length of the joint, or wash down with water and a kalsomine brush. Then allow to harden before finishing.



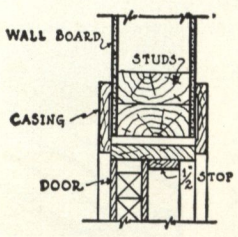
Sidewall Joist



Interior Corner Joint



Corner Joint Without Bead



INSIDE DOOR DETAIL
NEW FRAMES

Finishing the Joints

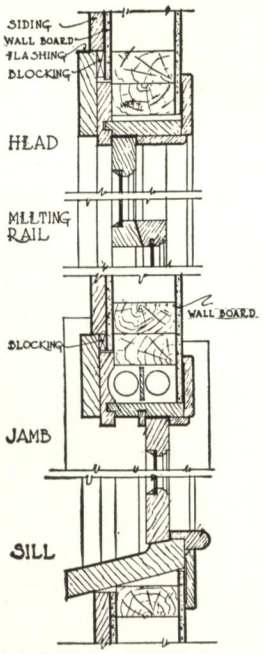
When rough filled joint has set hard, wet the joint and adjacent surface using a paint brush and water. Then mix filler slightly thinner than before and apply to each joint to make an absolutely straight wall, using 11-in. edge of trowel as straightedge across joint. Let set until just about hard, sprinkle again with water and trowel down to a smooth finish.

Finishing Corners and Angles

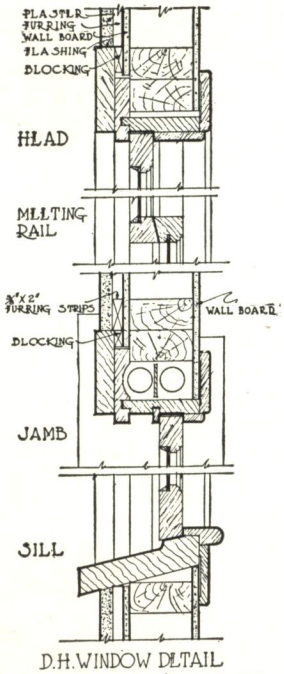
Joints at corners and angles are finished in the same manner as at edges. Where corner beads are not used for external corners, and either slab does not entirely fill out the corner, set a straightedge, or arris, along the face of the board on one side so that it locates the exact position of the finished corner. Fill out the first filling operation with filler flush with the straightedge. When the filler has set sufficiently, remove the straightedge. In the second operation, smooth out to a featheredge as on other joints.

Covering the Nails

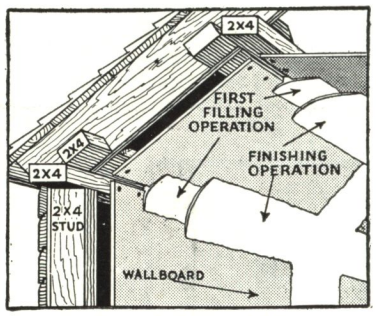
All nails or nailholes should be dampened and spotted with same filler used for joints, leaving surface flush with the board. Nail filling when dry should be sanded to a smooth surface.



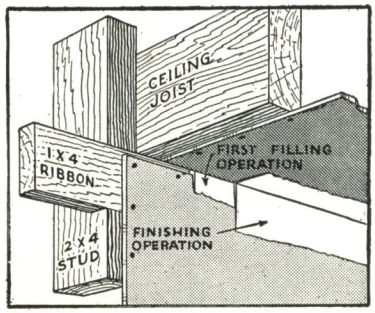
D.H. WINDOW DETAIL
WALL BOARD USED INSIDE & FOR SHEATHING WITH NEW FRAMES - EXT. FINISH - SIDING



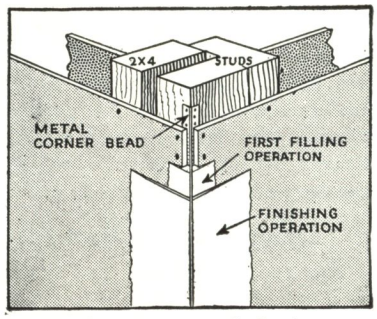
D.H. WINDOW DETAIL
WALL BOARD USED INSIDE & FOR SHEATHING WITH NEW FRAMES - EXT. FINISH - PLASTER.



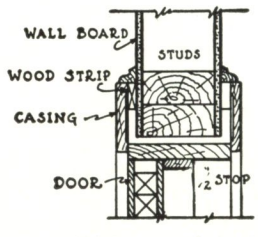
Covered Ceiling Joint



Wall and Ceiling Joint



Corner Joint with Bead



INSIDE DOOR DETAIL
OLD FRAMES

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

BEAVER BOARD—THE ORIGINAL FIBRE WALL BOARD

The Standard for Quality

Genuine Beaver Board is the original wall board and millions of these serviceable panels are used in homes, factories, stores and for a variety of special uses where a sturdy light weight board in convenient sizes is desirable.

TRADE-MARK

Beaver Board is well known throughout the world for its high standard of quality. It is the original fibre wall board and was introduced to the building world in 1906.

Beaver Board Saws Easily Without Rough Edges

Beaver Board Is Tough and Rigid and Nails Securely Into Place

Beaver Fibre Board (4-Ply)

This 4-ply board is made of long, tough interlocked fibre, pebbled surface on one side—smooth on the other. It contains millions of tiny dead air cells and combines not only heat and cold resisting properties but also strength, rigidity and surface qualities. It comes in convenient panels approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, 32 and 48 in. wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16-ft. lengths, packed 10 panels per bundle.

One side of the board is pebbled and the other side is plain, giving two different decorative surfaces. A special sizing seals the surface against moisture or climatic change and reduces paint consumption.

Advantages—The advantages of Beaver Board are its light weight, ease of cutting and application, insulating qualities and attractiveness of the finished job.

Beaver Board may be applied over old papered or painted walls, thus saving the cost of removing the paper or the need of patching plastered walls. It is of even thickness and has no grain. It is tough, rigid and will not crack, chip or sag, and may be sawed to any odd size.

Jumbo Beaver Fibre Board (5-Ply)

This 5-ply board, known as *Jumbo Board,* is made of the same materials and in the same way as the Standard Beaver Board and is identical with it, except for thickness and weight.

Jumbo Board is recommended for jobs where exceptional strength is desired.

It comes in convenient panels, approximately ¼ in. thick, 32 and 48 in. wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-ft. lengths, packed 10 panels per bundle; and in 12, 14 and 16-ft. lengths, packed 8 panels per bundle.

This Special Surface Takes Paint Easily, Gives an Even Finish, Free from Roughness

Pleasing Decorative Effects May Be Produced by Paneling the Board Intersections

BEAVER HARD BOARDS

Beaver Hard Board Made for Various Uses

Beaver Hard Boards are made entirely of wood fibres. Clean wood chips are exploded under high steam pressure. The resultant pulp is pressed or "felted" together under hundreds of tons of pressure. This makes a board that is grainless and knotless. Changes are physical not chemical. No binders are added. It has greater moisture-resistance and is tougher than Nature's own material. Made in Beaver Hard Board; Beaver Tempered Hard Board; Beaver Dense Wood; Beaver Deluxe Dense Wood; and Beaver Dense Tile.

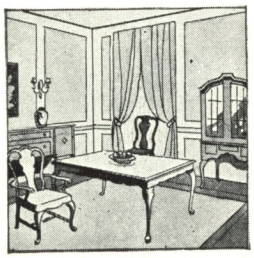
Beaver Tempered Hard Board for Concrete Forms

The superior tensile and transverse strength of Beaver Tempered Hard Board, and its resistance to moisture, make it ideal for concrete forms because it retains the mixing water in concrete mixtures thereby insuring the complete and uniform hydration of concrete during early stages of curing.

Beaver Tempered Hard Board forms not only insure better concrete but have effected substantial economy. Beaver Tempered Hard Board can be re-used many times.

Sizes and Thickness

The boards are uniformly 4 ft x 12 ft., cut accurately rectangular in shape with smooth, sharp arrises. *Form Liner Boards:* ⅛ in and $\frac{3}{16}$ in thick. *Structural Form Boards:* ¼ in and $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick.



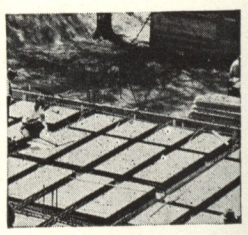
STANDARD SIZES OF BEAVER HARD BOARDS

Beaver Hard Board

Longs	Thickness, in.
4x6 ft. and 4x12 ft.	⅛
4x8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft.	⅛
4x6 ft and 4x12 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$
4x8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$
4x12 ft. only	¼
4x12 ft only.	$\frac{5}{16}$
Shorts	
4x2 ft., 3 ft. and 4 ft.	⅛
4x2 ft., 3 ft. and 4 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$

Beaver Tempered Hard Board

Longs	Thickness, in.
4x6 ft and 4x12 ft.	⅛
4x8 ft. and 10 ft.	⅛
4x6 ft. and 4x12 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$
4x8 ft. and 10 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$
4x12 ft. only	¼
4x12 ft. only	$\frac{5}{16}$
Shorts	
4x2 ft. and 4 ft.	⅛
4x2 ft. and 4 ft.	$\frac{3}{16}$



Write nearest Sales Office for other sizes.

For special information write nearest Sales Office or Certain-teed Products Corporation, General Offices—New York, N. Y.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)

GYPSUM DIVISION

Manufacturers and Distributors

1625 Eckington Place, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 60 East 42nd Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: First National Bank Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
MILLS AT SALTVILLE, VA., and NORTH HOLSTON, VA.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GYPSUM AND RELATED BUILDING PRODUCTS

Products

GYPSUM PLASTERS:

Southern, Cherokee, Boone and *White Top*—fibered and unfibered.

Southern and *White Top*—wood fibered.

GYPSUM WALLBOARD and LATH:

Mathieson and *Southern* brands.

GYPSUM BLOCK:

Southern brand—hollow and solid.

Also Concrete Special Bond Plaster; Pioneer Gauging Plaster, Pioneer Moulding Plaster and Keene's Cement (manufactured by Best Bros.); Milcor Metal Lath Products; Ohio Finishing Lime; Hydrated Lime.

Gypsum Plasters

MATHIESON Gypsum Plasters are made from pure gypsum rock, mined and manufactured at our North Holston, Va., mines and mills and are marketed under the above listed brands.

Our large testing laboratories assure you of A-1 quality plaster, uniform at all times and manufactured with the latest Raymond and Tube mills.

Gypsum Block

Southern brand Gypsum Block are of the highest quality, fire-resisting, heat, cold and sound-resisting. They are light-weight and the correct material for interior, non-bearing partition, beam and column covering and wall furring.

Sizes—12x30 inches; thicknesses, 2 and 3 inches solid; 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches hollow.

Wall Board

Southern and *Mathieson* Wall Boards are finished wall materials. They are gypsum rock wall boards, light in weight and of great strength and rigidity; will not warp or shrink.

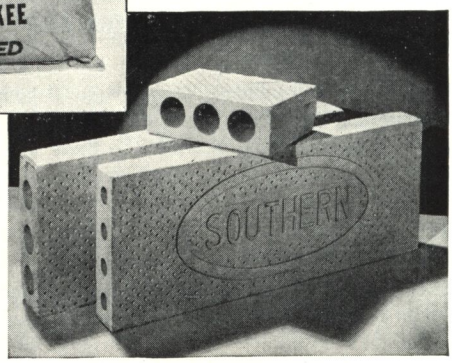
Sizes—Manufactured in 6 to 12-foot lengths; uniform thicknesses of ¼, ⅜ and ½-inch.

Gypsum Lath

Produced in the same manner as gypsum wall board and is a perfect plaster base.

Sizes—¼, ⅜ and ½-inch thicknesses. Standard sizes are 16x32 and 16x48 inches, bundled; also 24x32 and 32x36 inches, unbundled.

Mathieson's Products Are Always Your Assurance of Quality



Other Products

We are in position to supply in mixed cars:

Hydrated Lime; Ohio Finishing Lime; Best Bros. White Gauging, Moulding and Casting Plasters and all grades of Keene's Cement; Metal Lath; Insulating Board; Gypsum Rock for cement manufacturers; Stucco for glass and marble manufacturers and Agricultural Gypsum.

KELLEY PLASTERBOARD CO., INC.

Manufacturers and Distributors of Building Materials

DELAWANNA, NEW JERSEY

(Nine Miles from New York City)

For Kelley Concrete Filled Columns, Kelley Plastic Textures, See File Index

Products

A KELLEY (K) PRODUCT

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board.
Kelley Cork-Gypsum Insulating Wall Board.
Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath.
Kelley Cork-Gypsum Insulating Lath.
Kelley Gypsum Plasters.
Kelley Monument Colored Stuccos, Exterior and Interior.
Kelley Monument Interior Colored Finish.

Among the Oldest Plasterboard Manufacturers in America

Mr. S. J. Kelley, President of the Company, was granted patent No. 905-191 in 1908, which was the original patent on two-paper Plasterboards, which are now in standard use. Mr. Kelley first manufactured Plasterboards in 1908, and has been constantly active in the production of Gypsum Board and other products manufactured by this company. Our research laboratories have been continuously at work improving our formulas. Machinery has been designed and installed to produce quality products which are acceptable to Architects and Builders.

Special Delivery Facilities

Especially quick service is provided for the entire New York, New Jersey and Metropolitan area by means of a large fleet of trucks, assuring prompt deliveries. Delivery through railroad service is maintained at the plant by sidings located on the main line of the D. L. & W. Railroad, nine miles from New York City.

KELLEY CORK-GYPSUM WALL BOARD

An Improved, Lighter, Fireproof Gypsum Wall Board with Greater Insulating Qualities

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board Differs from Other Gypsum Wall Boards

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board differs from other gypsum wall boards in that it contains finely ground cork mixed with the gypsum making up the core.

The addition of the ground cork to the gypsum results in a lighter, more resilient board without sacrificing its strength or non-warping qualities.

Lightness—The ground cork, being lighter than the gypsum it displaces, naturally makes the board lighter.

Fire Resistance—The fire-resisting qualities of gypsum wall board have been clearly demonstrated in its retarding of fires in all sections of the country. Fires have raged against gypsum wall boards for an hour without damaging the studs back of the board. The addition of cork, which itself is fire-resistant, does not affect the fire-resistant qualities of the board as the particles are small and each is surrounded by non-burning gypsum of the core.

Flexibility—Greater flexibility is given to the board by the addition of the cork to the core, as the cork itself is more flexible than the gypsum rock.

Additional Thermal and Acoustical Insulation Values

Cork is a well known insulator against both thermal and sound waves and its use in Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board adds to these same qualities possessed by the pure gypsum. The thousands of tiny air cells in the cork are confined as they are completely surrounded by the gypsum enclosing them.

Other Added Advantages

The addition of the cork permits easier sawing as well as giving greater grip on the nails as they pass through the particles of cork.

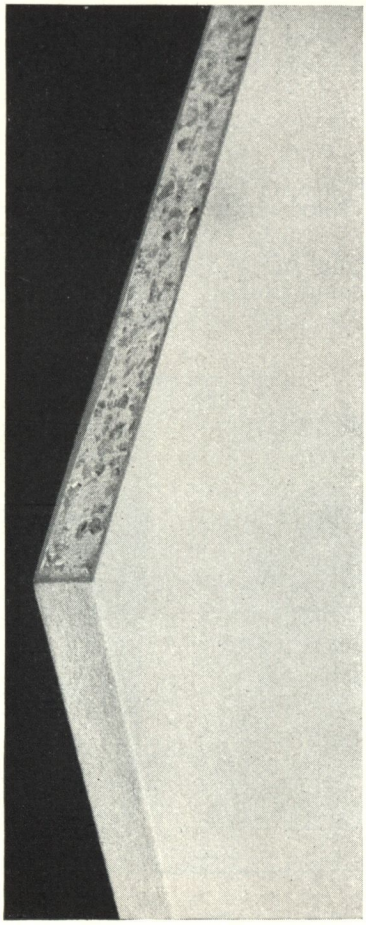


Illustration Showing the Cork Aggregate in the Board and Patented Reinforced Edge

A Strong Square-Covered Edge Board

The reinforced edge and the cork in the gypsum core allow nailing as close to the edge as required, as it never chips, splits or buckles. The tough, heavy, manila lined paper cover of the board adds to the strength and allows the board to be sawed at any angle or any shape.

Cream Colored, Non-Scuffing Sized Surface

The finished surface of Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board is an attractive ivory in color. It has the added advantage of the surface being highly sized, thereby requiring less sizing than the ordinary gypsum board.

The surface of the paper is extremely tough and resistant to scuffing which makes it less easily damaged on the job either before or after erection.

Sizes and Thicknesses

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board is made in three thicknesses, ¼ in., ⅜ in. and ½ in. All boards are made of exactly the same material and differ only in thickness.

Directions for Applying

Always handle this board two sheets at a time, face to face. Pile flat in center of the rooms. Space studs and joists 16 in. on center. Be sure they are straight and level. Place headers so that all sides and ends of board will be nailed.

Sawing—Place board face up and use common hand saw, supporting board close to sawing edge.

Nailing—Use three-penny fine flat-head nails. Nail every 6 in. on all intermediate supports on ceilings, every 9 in. on walls. At all sides and ends, nail every 3 in. Apply wall board to ceiling first. Wall board should be spaced about ⅛ in. apart, then nailed to stud or joist.

Joint Filling—There are several methods in use for the treatment of joints. Good results have been obtained by the following methods:

(1) Filling of joint with specially prepared filler.

(2) Filling of joint with specially prepared filler, then placing a strip of woven, processed fabric about 2 in. wide over the joint and smoothing out with additional filler if necessary.

(3) Filling of joint with specially prepared filler, then placing a 2 or 3-in. strip of 14 mesh galvanized screen wire over the joint, and applying additional filler to smooth out if necessary.

"Butter" the joint with a liberal amount of filler and immediately place strip of fabric or metal cloth in place. Draw your knife firmly over the fabric or metal, using pressure enough to squeeze or force the filler through the mesh of the strip. Smooth surface on the edges with filler.

Tools—A putty knife, a small trowel or a semi-elastic blade are excellent tools for this kind of work.

Sandpapering—When filler is dry or about 48 hours after application, sandpaper with No. 1½ Sandpaper. A little practice with filling and sandpapering will give good results, and if properly done, one operation prepares the board for decorating.

How to Decorate Over Cork-Gypsum Wall Board

Plastic Paints—Be sure a reputable product is used. Apply it in accordance with manufacturer's directions for texturing.

Painting—Cork-Gypsum Wall Board should be dry, clean and free from dust and dirt. Apply priming coat of color size, using care to apply it uniformly. Mix priming coat of equal parts of varnish size and paint of required color.

Calcimining—Apply varnish size and follow with calcimine. The varnish size makes it possible to wash off calcimine if desired.

Papering—Before papering, apply coat of varnish sizing. This makes removal of paper easy when repapering, is better than glue and insures more satisfactory job than if no size is used.

KELLEY CORK-GYPSUM INSULATING WALL BOARD

Back Covered With Aluminum Foil

This wall board is made in exactly the same manner as the regular Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board, except that one side is covered with polished aluminum foil.

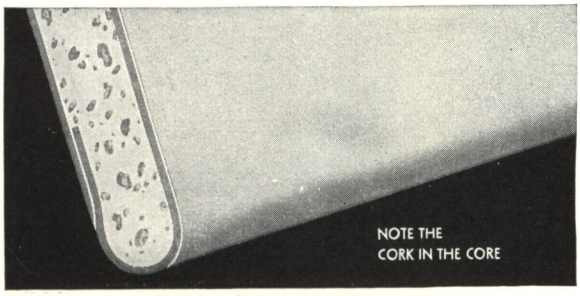
Numerous tests have already clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of the insulating value of the polished aluminum foil. Aluminum foil is used as insulation commercially in the modern ships, air conditioned trains, milk and other trucks, refrigerator cases, etc. It insulates against heat by reflecting the radiant heat from its polished surface. The surface will reflect 95% of radiant heat striking it. It thereby reflects heat back into the house in winter, keeping it warm, and in summer the reverse is true, keeping the interior cool.

The extremely light weight of the aluminum foil adds little to the weight of the board.

KELLEY CORK-GYPSUM LATH

The enormous increase in the use of gypsum lath for a plaster base is due to very definite advantages which it possesses as a plaster base.

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath is made to exactly the same formula as Kelley Cork-Gypsum Wall Board. The only difference is in the paper used and the size of the lath to allow for easier handling on the job.



Section of Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath
Cork in the Core Adds to Insulation Value and Also Permits Better Nailing

Advantages of Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath

(1) An Ideal Plaster Base — Repeated tests have shown that the plaster bonds to the fiber of the surface of Gypsum Lath better than to any other type of lath. The strong paper fiber also causes a uniform suction and allows uniform application of the plaster.

(2) No Expansion or Contraction—The pure gypsum of the core does not expand and contract and the drying of the plaster does not affect it.

(3) Fire Retarding Back—It offers a smooth, fire resisting back on the inside of the partition and moisture has little effect on it.

(4) Saves on Plaster—The lath presents an even, smooth surface over which the trowel readily spreads the plaster evenly. No plaster can be wasted by droppings inside the partition.

(5) Saves Time in Plastering—As the lath does not have to be wetted, and the plaster coat is of even thickness, it dries out quicker and there is less moisture in the building. No moisture is absorbed into the structural timbers as the plaster does not touch them and there is less shrinkage in the frame.

(6) Economical in Erection — As the units are larger than those of wood lath, they are applied more quickly because of less handling, and they require fewer nails. This speeds up the work of lathing.

(7) Relative Cost—The cost of Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath and Plaster is about the same as that of wood lath and plaster and less than that of metal lath and plaster.

(8) Sizes—Made in sizes 16x32 in., 16x48 in., 32x36 in., 32x48 in. Thicknesses ¼, ⅜ and ½ in.

Application of Kelley Cork-Gypsum Lath

Nails shall be 1⅛ in., 13 gauge, ⅜ in. head, blued long point nails. They shall be spaced 4 in. apart at every support, nailing to center supports first and then the outer edges. All nailing edges must be firmly supported on studs, joists and furring.

Joints shall be staggered in each course and between joints of walls and ceiling. Reinforce internal angles with cornerite metal lath, butting ends of strips but not lapping.

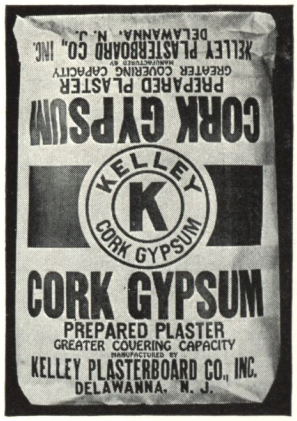
KELLEY CORK-GYPSUM INSULATING LATH

Kelley Insulating Lath is the same as the Cork Gypsum Lath, except that it has the aluminum foil back, the same as the Kelley Insulating Wall Board.

Sizes, Standard width, 16 in. Two lengths, 32 and 48 in. Put up in convenient bundles, 6 boards to the bundle.

COMPLETE QUALITY LINE OF KELLEY GYPSUM PLASTERS

The line of Kelley Gypsum Plasters is complete for all building purposes. All gypsum products rate greatly beyond the tests of the A. S. T. M. requirements as well as Government tests for quality, etc.



A Scientific Discovery

For forty years, manufacturers have added Sand, Lime, and Asbestos to the basic Gypsum. This product is generally known in the trade as Prepared Sanded Plaster.

Several years ago we discovered that, by departing from those old formulas, and by the elimination of a percentage of Sand and by the addition of Ground Cork, we had developed a plaster of many new features.

First: Lighter in weight and bulkier; therefore greater covering capacity.

Second: A wall of equal toughness, but less apt to crack due to the flexible nature of the aggregate.

Third: The Cork content gives insulating and sound deadening qualities.

Fourth: Makes application easier due to its fluffier nature.

Fifth: Floats, takes white finish or textures with equal readiness.

Sixth: Last but not least—no greater cost.

Kelley Cork-Gypsum Plaster (Partially Sanded)

A Gypsum base coat convenient for the use on jobs where good sand is not available, or when an accurately factory mixed material is specified. The ground Cork is used in place of part of the sand. This makes it lighter and improves the working qualities of the Plaster.

In mixing, nothing but water is added.

Apply to any plaster base.

Kelley Neat (Cement) Plaster

This is a gypsum base coat plaster requiring the addition of sand on the job. This plaster is economical for use on large jobs in districts where good, clean and sharp sand is readily available.

It may be obtained fibered or unfibered as desired. It is fibered for scratch and brown coats—for use on gypsum lath, wood lath, metal lath, brick, gypsum or clay tile.

Scratch Coat—*On Gypsum, Wood and Metal Lath*—Mix 1 part plaster to 2 parts by weight of sand.

On Brick and Gypsum or Clay Tile—Mix 1 part plaster to 3 parts by weight of sand.

Brown Coat—*For All Plaster Bases*—Mix 1 part of plaster to 3 parts by weight of sand.

Kelley Wood Fibered Plaster

A neat gypsum plaster containing finely shredded wood fiber which gives it great strength and requires only the addition of water to be ready for use. It has great bulk, fire resisting and sound deadening qualities and is about two-thirds lighter in weight than sanded plasters. It spreads easily and is especially suitable for two-coat work. It may be sanded, if desired, with equal parts of good, clean, sharp sand. Its use is not recommended on brick, gypsum or clay tile.

Kelley Concrete Bonding Plaster

A specially prepared gypsum plaster for bonding to concrete surfaces. Used for scratch and brown coats with only the addition of water.

Applied in two coats as thinly as possible, using only enough to smooth out irregularities and not over ⅛ in. thick for both coats.

Kelley Finishing Lime

This lime is an Ohio Hydrated Lime especially prepared for finishing purposes and spreads easily. It is used with the Kelley Gauging Plaster as described below.

Kelley Gauging Plaster

For use with lime putty finish, to harden and hasten its set. It is made from exceptionally pure gypsum, ground to a uniform fineness.

For Trowel Finish—1 part of dry gauging plaster is mixed with 3 parts of lime putty by measure, or equal to 1 part of gauging plaster to 2 parts of hydrated lime by weight. Mix and apply by usual method.

APPROXIMATE COVERING CAPACITY OF KELLEY PLASTERS

	Yardage per Ton		
Plaster Base	Neat	Prepared Cork Sanded	Wood Fibered
Wood Lath	180-210 Sanded 2-1	60-70	90-100 Unsanded
Gypsum Lath	225-240 Sanded 2-1	75-80	115-120 Unsanded
Metal Lath	105-135 Sanded 2-1	35-45	55-65 Unsanded
Gypsum Tile	215-240 Sanded 3-1	65-70	180-210 Sanded 1-1
Brick and Clay Tile	165-200 Sanded 3-1	45-55	150-170 Sanded 1-1

KELLEY MONUMENT COLORED STUCCO AND INTERIOR FINISHES

Manufactured for 20 Years

We have specialized in the production of factory mixed colored stucco finishes for interior and exterior use for 20 years. Kelley Monument Colored Stucco and Interior Finishes have a background of 20 years of successful use and experience in their application and perfection. They are used for both exteriors and interiors. A list of satisfied architects and users and a list of installations will be gladly sent on request.

A stucco finish which is factory mixed has the following advantages:

(1) Absolute uniformity of mixture of the ingredients.

(2) Exactly measured proportions under laboratory control.

(3) Highest quality non-fading colors, uniform in every bag; made to a registered formula.

(4) Ease of handling and preparation for use by the contractor on the job.

(5) Exact color desired can be selected from finished color samples submitted for approval when specifications are being written.

Kelley Monument Colored Stucco (Exterior)

This is a cement stucco for exterior use over a cement base coat. It is made from white Portland cement, hydrated lime, crushed and carefully graded white marble, a dependable waterproofing, best grade non-fading mineral color pigments as well as other materials that make it extremely plastic under the trowel. This plasticity allows the mason opportunity to properly produce the desired texturing of the surface. It can also be used for interior work when applied on Portland cement base coats.

Proper Grading and Mixing

One of the most important requirements for good stucco is the proper grading and mixing of the aggregate. Monument Colored Stucco is machine mixed.

Accurate weighing and measuring of the aggregate is done under strict laboratory control. These factors assure uniform and dependable products backed by the reputation of a reliable firm.

Waterproofing of Stucco and Relation to Base Coats

Good results in stucco are dependent as much on the base coats as on the finish. The base coats must be Portland cement and thoroughly and slowly cured before the final finish is applied, in order to eliminate checks and cracks. Specifications for base coats should follow those of the Portland Cement Association for stucco base coats.

Kelley Monument Stucco contains a standard waterproofing as well as a percentage of hydrated lime which aids waterproofing and easy working qualities. It is not entirely waterproof as we have found through years of experience that the present composition of our formula gives the most satisfactory results when applied according to our directions. Monument Colored Stucco increases in hardness, strength and waterproofing qualities with age. External waterproofing is unnecessary.

Standard Colors and Textures

Kelley Monument Stucco is made in eleven standard colors and white. These standard colors have been found to be the most permanent and satisfactory after years of experience and testing. Sample card will be sent on request. and large reference samples will be gladly submitted. The texturing of the surface is readily done on account of the plasticity and easy working qualities of the stucco.

Architects' and Builders' Service

This Company maintains an architects' and builders' service for consultation on stucco and other plastering problems.

Large reference samples in any standard color or texture will be submitted. If desired, and when practical, we will furnish a demonstrator to go on the job to give advice and instruction regarding the method of texturing and application.

Packing

Monument Stucco is packed in 100-lb. paper bags. It comes ready mixed for use; simply add clean water.

Covering Capacity

Exterior Float Finish—Applied ⅛ to ¼ in. thick, covers 125 to 200 sq. yds. per ton, according to texture desired. One ton medium dash covers about 160 sq. yds. A very fine dash will cover 225 sq. yds. per ton.

Directions for Use

Precaution—The importance of properly wetting the base coat cannot be stressed too strongly. If the base is too dry, the moisture in the finish coat will be drawn into the base, causing the Monument Stucco Finish to lose its easy working qualities and thus making a poor bond.

For Pebble Dash or Rough Cast Finish—Place a quantity of the material in a clean mortar box and mix thoroughly with clean water. Keep the mixture well stirred and do not allow the heavier marble particles to settle. Apply with broom or willows.

For Exterior Texture or Float Finish—Mix Monument Stucco thoroughly until a putty-like consistency is obtained. Apply with a trowel and completely cover base coat. Trowel several times and double back before working the texture to avoid chip, map, or hair cracks. The entire wall, side of buildings, or section should be done in one continuous operation in order to avoid the appearance of joints. Apply Monument Colored Stucco not more than ¼ in. thick, the thickness depending upon the finish desired.

Never use a steel trowel for extra floating, as steel serves to draw the color to the surface and often "burns" the stucco, causing discoloration.

KELLEY MONUMENT INTERIOR COLORED FINISH

A Plaster Finish for Walls and Decorative Treatment in One

Used Only on Gypsum or Lime Plaster Base Coats

This is for use only on interior gypsum or lime plaster base coats as it differs from exterior Monument Stucco in that it has a Keene's cement plaster base instead of Portland cement. This must not be used on wall boards or insulation boards. (For Textural Finish on wall boards or insulation boards, see Arrow-Tex Plaster or Mono-Coat Plaster Finishes. See File Index.)

Texture and Color in One Application

As it is a plaster product, it is applied by the plasterer, in place of white coat, as a finish textural coat or sand finish. It has the advantages of color being combined in the finish, thereby saving in the cost of the painting of the finished wall or ceiling.

Colors

Monument Interior Colored Finish is made in eleven standard colors and white. These are all pastel shades which have met the general approval of architects and decorators. The colors become a part of the wall itself and are permanent. Produced in the following standard colors:

Ivory	Apricot	Old Rose	Putty
Cream	Tan	Pearl	Green
Buff	Orchid	Blue	White

Texturing and Finish

This product may be applied to produce any texture desired or may be left in a natural sand finish texture.

Advantages

The advantages of this finish are:

(1) It effects a considerable saving in the cost of the labor of finishing walls, as the finished plaster coat is textured and colored in the one operation.

(2) It can be applied by the plasterer in place of the white coat.

(3) Practically any surface texture may be secured by its use, as it is applied in thicknesses of ⅛ to ¼ in.

(4) The thickness of the application allows for straightening out of inequalities in the base coat.

Samples of Texturing and Service

Large reference samples of any of the standard colors will be produced and submitted to architects for approval. Our consulting service department is always glad to work with architects to carry out their ideas regarding special textures or finishes.

Packing

Monument Interior Colored Finish is packed in 100-lb. paper bags. It comes ready mixed for use; simply add clear water.

Covering Capacity

The covering capacity is approximately 200 to 300 sq. yds. per ton, depending on the textural treatment, the thickness of application and the condition of the walls.

Directions for Applying

Precaution—Best results are obtained by leaving base coats of walls under the "darby" finish. When applying brown coat of gypsum or lime, broom scratch the surface to assure a good bond.

Base Coats—See that the base coat is thoroughly dry to allow for cracks and shrinkage, then wet down the walls thoroughly to obtain a uniform suction before applying Monument Interior Colored Finish.

Mixing—Finish should be placed in a clean box, mixed well with clean water to putty-like consistency and then it is ready for applying.

Applying the Finish—Monument Interior Colored Finish should be applied as a finish coat only over a regular rough gypsum or lime base coat. Finish should be applied about ⅛ to ¼ in. thick, depending on the texture desired or the roughness of the wall; a thicker coat might hair crack.

For Float or Sand Finish—Apply with a trowel and when sufficiently set, float with a wood, carpet or felt float; texture to suit. *Do not use a steel trowel for floating.*

STRUCTURAL GYPSUM DIVISION

AMERICAN CYANAMID AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(FORMERLY STRUCTURAL GYPSUM CORPORATION)

TELEPHONE
CIrcle 7-0100

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
30 Rockefeller Plaza, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES IN THE PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES

For Gypsteel Pre-cast Roofs and Floors, and Gypsteel Gypsum Partition Tile, see File Index

Products

GYPSTEEL GYPSUM PLASTERS.

Daily Delivery Service

The central location of our plant at Linden, N. J., in the New York Metropolitan Area, makes rapid and prompt deliveries to all parts of that area possible. Gypsteel Plasters are delivered by truck within fifty miles of New York, N. Y., the morning following the receipt of orders. Deliveries to points beyond are made by rail.

Full Line of Plasters

Gypsteel Gypsum Plasters are supplied for all uses—Neat, Sanded, Wood-Fibered, Gauging, Moulding, Bond Coat for application to concrete, Colored Finishing Plasters, Finishing and Mason's Hydrated Limes and Super-Tex Plastic Paint.

All Gypsteel Gypsum Plasters are shipped in strong paper bags or jute sacks marked with a large diagonal green stripe for easy identification.

Ask for Service Sheet No. 6 giving complete specifications and other useful information.

GYPSTEEL GYPSUM PLASTERS

Description and Advantages

The exclusive Gypsteel Process of making gypsum results in a product of great purity and uniform quality. One batch of gypsum made by our process is just the same as another, for *it does not depend for its uniformity upon the percentage of gypsum found in gypsum rock in nature,* which varies greatly. Some of the outstanding advantages of Gypsteel Gypsum Plasters are:

(1) Great Slip and Spread.
(2) Strong and Tough Walls.
(3) Uniformity in Set and Surface Hardness.
(4) Eliminates Climatic, Setting Time and Sand Complaints.

Gypsteel Neat Plaster

Requires addition of sand on the job. Most economical on large operations where a good, clean sharp sand is available. Is well fibered for scratch or brown coats over wood lath, metal lath, brick or gypsum and clay surfaces. May be supplied unfibered when desired. Mixed according to directions, one ton with sand added will cover as much surface as 3 tons of ready sanded plaster.

Specifications—Grounds should be ¾ in. for 2-coat work and ⅞ in. for 3-coat work.

Gypsteel Sanded Plaster

Ready for use with addition of water only. Clean, sharp sand assures a mortar that is smooth and easily worked. Especially recommended in localities where good sand is not available at reasonable prices.

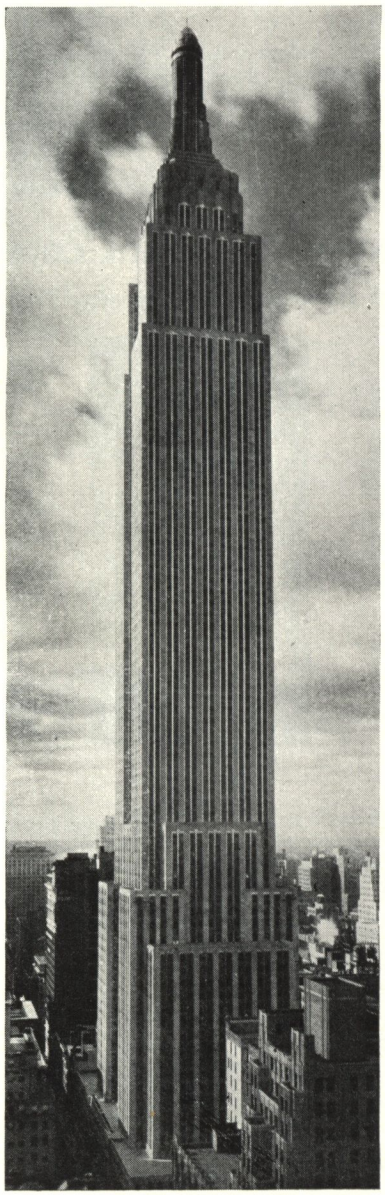
For use on wood lath, metal lath, gypsum tile, brick or clay tile.

Specifications—Grounds and lathing to be same as neat plaster.

Gypsteel Wood-Fibered Plaster

Contains finely shredded wood fiber giving the plaster toughness, flexibility and bulk. Spreads easily and is especially suitable for two coat work. Comes ready to apply with the addition of water only. If desired, equal parts of good, clean sand may be added at the job. Wood-fibered plaster is more bulky than other grades and will cover a slightly greater area.

Specifications—Grounds and lathing same as for neat plaster. Is to be used with or without sand. If sand is added at the job it will accelerate its set, consequently, the mill should be notified how the material is to be used so that proper retardation can be made.



Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
A Gypsteel Plaster Job Throughout
Photo by Techni-Photo, New York, N. Y.

Gypsteel Bond Plaster

Especially made for application to interior concrete ceilings and walls. Gypsteel Bond insures greatest adhesion to concrete surfaces. Used with addition of water only. Walls must be clean and free from dust, oils or efflorescence. We advise cleaning concrete surfaces with a weak solution of muriatic acid, using a wire brush.

Grounds to be of sufficient thickness to bring to a true and even surface—usually ¼ in. Dries to a light gray surface, ready for application of white finish coat or it can be finished by troweling to its natural gray color.

Gypsteel Gauging Plaster

Is manufactured from selected gypsum. It is cool and smooth working and has uniform setting qualities.

For Trowel Finish—Mix approximately three parts of lime putty, by measure, with one part of dry gauging plaster; equal to two parts of dry hydrated lime and one part of dry gauging plaster, by weight. Mix thoroughly; apply in usual manner.

Gypsteel Moulding Plaster

Is an exceptionally high grade and finely ground material. Possesses cool working qualities and assures a clean sharp definition in finished cast.

Gypsteel Prepared Finishes (In Colors)

A ready prepared finish requiring only addition of water. Comes in various colors and tints. Color chart sent upon request. Permits a wide variance in decorative schemes in textured and stippled finishes of all kinds. Colors are lasting.

Specifications—Gypsteel colored finishes require only the addition of water to make them ready for application. Mix thin and in small batches as required. Base coat should be well scratched or broomed before applying finish; walls should be dry.

COVERING CAPACITY OF GYPSTEEL PLASTERS (APPROXIMATE)

Plastering base	Neat, yd. per ton	Wood-fiber, yd. per ton	Sanded, yd. per ton
Wood lath	190 Sanded 2 to 1 110 Sanded 2 to 1	115 Unsanded 90 Unsanded	65 40
Metal lath Plaster board	200 Sanded 2 to 1 200 Sanded 3 to 1	60 Unsanded 140 Sanded 1 to 1	75 65
Gypsteel tile Clay tile and masonry	175 Sanded 3 to 1	110 Sanded 1 to 1	50

ARTSTONE ROCOR CORPORATION

45th Street and First Avenue, Bush Terminal, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For other Artstone Rocor products, please see File Index

ARTSTONE PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO

"There is No Substitute for Artstone Quality"

ARTSTONE PRODUCTS

ARTSTONE is a true portland cement stucco. It is permanent, beautiful in color and texture, and forever weatherproof. Artstone is a complete material in itself, machine-mixed, requires only the addition of water. Hazardous job-mixing of finish coat material is eliminated.

Artstone Stucco has stood the tests of time and of all climatic conditions on the exterior of thousands of important residences, churches, clubs, public buildings and industrial structures. It is used economically and effectively in the renovation and modernization of old buildings. Waterproofed, it is ideal for the interior walls and ceilings of laundries, bottling plants, swimming pool and shower rooms and elsewhere where moisture and condensation is a serious problem. It is widely used and highly regarded as a surfacing material in color over concrete for outdoor swimming and wading pools.

Artstone Stucco is manufactured to even higher standards than those of the American Concrete Institute. Its use is an insurance against the ravages of time and weather. Each Artstone job stands as a lasting testimonial to the architect's care in the selection of a truly permanent material.

Twenty-five Colors

There is animation to Artstone, its colors never "die." Pigments are permanent and unaffected by weather, rain or the actinic rays of the sun.

A wide range of 25 standard colors is available . . . an Artstone Color Chart will be sent upon request. Special colors are made to special order and include Brownstone, Brick Red, Black, etc.

Artstone Specifications

Base Coats—There shall be two base coats: scratch and brown. Each shall be composed of one part grey portland cement and three parts clean, sharp, well-graded sand to which may be added, if desired, not more than eight (8) pounds of hydrated lime to each sack of portland cement used.

The scratch and brown coat shall each be applied approximately ⅜ in. thick, making a total thickness of not less than ¾ in. Each base coat shall be troweled on hard and tight and, before it has set, cross-scratched to provide a mechanical key for the next coat.

Each base coat shall be kept damp for two days before the next coat is applied and then permitted to dry out for at least five days and, before the next coat is applied, the wall shall be evenly wet down to cut suction. All wetting down shall be done by means of a fog spray.

Finish Coats—The finish coat shall be Artstone Stucco, manufactured by ARTSTONE ROCOR CORPORATION, Building 65, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., color and texture to be selected by the architect.

Nothing but clean, drinkable water shall be mixed with Artstone and the same quantity of water shall be used for each mix. The Artstone finish coat shall be applied to an average thickness of not less than ¼ in. A tight skim coat of Artstone shall first be troweled on, doubling up immediately for texture.

Joinings, leaving-off and scaffold marks shall be avoided and work having such disfigurements shall not be accepted.

Curing—Twenty-four hours after the application of the finish coat the wall shall be dampened and shall then be kept damp for at least two days. A light fog spray shall also be used for this work and the wall shall not be soaked down by means of an open hose at any time.

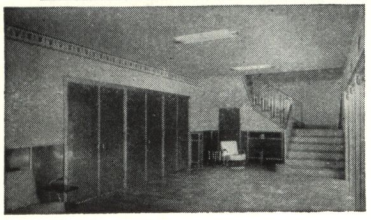
Note: During cold weather caution must be exercised in the application of the base coats and Artstone. Close observation of weather conditions will insure uniformly perfect results.

Package and Coverage

Artstone is delivered to the job in 100-lb. bags ready for use after the addition of clean water. Average coverage for most finishes is 5 square yards per bag. Spatter dash or other light textures require less material; bag rubbed or heavily torn trowel textures more.

Artstone Plastic Marble for Corridor Walls

Artstone Plastic Marble is an excellent material for wainscots and corridor walls in public buildings and should be specified wherever smooth, washable interior surfaces are desirable. Colors and specifications are the same as for Artstone Stucco.



Storm King Theatre and Stores, Cornwall, N. Y.

ERARD A. MATTHIESSEN, Architect

Artstone Stucco used on Exterior. Tuckahoe Colored Finish on Interior

TUCKAHOE COLORED INTERIOR FINISH

TUCKAHOE Colored Interior Finish is a finish coat plaster for application over sanded gypsum, lime or Keene's cement plaster base coats. It produces a beautiful, colored, self-decorating, wear-resisting surface. No paint, glaze or other wall treatment is required.

Tuckahoe has been widely used in residences, offices, churches, schools and in public buildings of all types. Tuckahoe possesses a relatively high degree of acoustical efficiency, when compared to painted plaster ordinarily used. Its use is therefore desirable for all wall and ceiling surfaces where no special acoustical treatment is planned.

Color and Textural Effects

Tuckahoe Colored Interior Finish can be applied in a wide variety of textural finishes, and in Caenstone, Travertine and other natural stone effects, jointed to simulate masonry. Its rich plastic properties make application easy. Plasterers like to use it.

A standard range of 15 beautiful colors meets practically every need for interior decoration. A Color Chart will be sent upon request.

Tuckahoe Specifications—Short Form

The finish coat of all interior plaster (unless otherwise specified) shall be Tuckahoe Colored Interior Finish, manufactured by ARTSTONE ROCOR CORPORATION, Building 65, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., color and texture to be selected by the architect. Nothing but clean drinkable water shall be added to the material and it shall be mixed and applied in accordance with printed directions which the manufacturer will furnish to the contractor upon request.

Package and Coverage

Tuckahoe Colored Interior Finish comes in 100-lb. bags, ready for use after adding water. Coverage varies from 10 to 15 square yards per bag depending upon the texture and evenness of base. Average coverage is 12 square yards per bag.

Special Tuckahoe for Casting and Run Work

Special materials for casting and for run work are manufactured to match colors selected. Time of set is adjusted for specific purpose required and the material manufactured accordingly. Specifications should call for the use of Tuckahoe Special Plaster for Casting or Run Work of color selected by the architect.

Specifications and descriptive leaflets also available for the following Artstone products: Artstone Integral and Surface Waterproofings, Audicoustone Acoustical Plasters, Rocor Colored Pre-Mixed Mortar, Rocor Colored Flooring, "Dual-Control" Loose-Fill Insulation, Artstone Textural Plastic, Roman Tex, Roman Tex-Coat, Roman Stucco, Roman Plaster, Mothite Cedar Plaster, and "Dust-X" Cement Floor Hardener.

THE BEST BROS. KEENE'S CEMENT CO.

400 West Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

PLANTS: MEDICINE LODGE, KAN., and SUN CITY, KAN.

BRANCH OFFICES

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. KANSAS CITY, MO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CLEVELAND, OHIO BOSTON, MASS.

Products

Manufacturers of BEST BROS. KEENE'S CEMENT and "PIONEER" WHITE PLASTERS.

Grades of Keene's Cement

Best Bros. Keene's "Regular"—

This is our standard grade for ordinary plastering. It is of good color, fairly coarsely ground so as to mix readily with lime putty; has a tensile strength of over 600 lbs. per sq. in. in 7 days; an initial set of 2 hours and a final set of 4 hours.

It is used chiefly for base coat plastering; gauging in lime mortar; sand float finish; and is the principal ingredient in most of the colored interior finishes on the market today.

Best Bros. Keene's "Fine"—

This has the same tensile strength and setting time as the "Regular" grade but is ground finer and is of uniform purity of color, being made from hand picked rock.

It is used for backing up artificial marble; for making Caen Stone; for various other effects in ornamental plastering; and occasionally for finish coat work.

Best Bros. Keene's "Fast Finish"—

This has been manufactured specifically for a smooth finish coat, and is made to set up more quickly than our "Regular" grade when mixed with lime putty. It is designed to overcome the long interval of time that has previously been necessary between the application and the final troweling of a Keene's Cement finish. It is ground the same as the "Regular" grade; has a job set of 2 hours; and a tensile strength of over 500 lbs. per sq. in.

Best Bros. Keene's "Quickset"—

This is designed specifically for castings, running moldings, precast travertine, and similar purposes where the material is used in a neat form and has to set in the shortest time. It is finely ground; of pure white color; has an initial set of 20 minutes and a final set of 35 to 40 minutes. It has a tensile strength of 600 lbs. per sq. in.

Best Bros. Keene's "Superfine"—

This grade is used only for the facing of artificial marble. It is very slow setting, having an initial set of 4 hours and a final set of 8 hours. It is pure white in color and very finely ground.

Grades of "Pioneer" White Plaster

The various grades of white plasters are so well known and established in the industry that a detailed description of their characteristics is unnecessary. Best Bros. "Pioneer" Plasters are made from high grade gypsum rock and every care is used in their manufacture. They carry the same guarantee of uniformly high quality that applies to Best Bros. Keene's Cement.

"Pioneer" Finish Plaster (Slow Set)—

This is used for gauging with lime putty for smooth finish coat work.

"Pioneer" Gauging Plaster (Fast Set)—

Same grade of material as our "Pioneer" Finish, without the retarder. It is a straight plaster of paris and thus has a somewhat quicker set than the Finish grade.

"Pioneer" Molding Plaster—

A very finely ground, smooth working grade, designed specifically for running moldings, and relief castings.

"Pioneer" Casting Plaster—

This grade has been specially treated so as to take the minimum amount of water in attaining normal consistency. It is specifically designed for statuary and casting in closed molds.

Composition of Best Bros. Keene's Cement and Plasters

The various grades of Best Bros. Keene's Cement and "Pioneer" plasters are manufactured from gypsum rock of exceptional purity. Careful, standardized attention from quarry to finished product insures the uniform excellence of the various grades.

THE BEST BROS. KEENE'S CEMENT CO. is the original and largest manufacturer of Keene's Cement in this country, having been established since 1889.

Advantages—

All grades of Best Bros. Keene's Cement are certified to comply with the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials, and the U. S. Government Master Specifications.

Best Bros. Keene's Cement forms the toughest, most durable and whitest wall it is possible to obtain, and can be troweled or floated to practically any style of finish that may be desired. Non-resonant, sanitary and fire resistant. Will not corrode metal lath.

Best Bros. Keene's Cement also combines perfectly with lime.

It possesses two other qualities of great value; first, it will keep indefinitely and can be used with perfect results after being stored for years; secondly, it can be retempered. It does not "kill."

Additional Data

Comprehensive and detailed specifications are given in our A.I.A. catalog, supplied promptly on request.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR KEENE'S CEMENT PLASTERING

General—All plastering shall be done with Best Bros. Keene's Cement mixed and applied according to the specifications of the manufacturer, provided they do not conflict with the requirements herein.

Three-coat Work on Metal Lath—

(A) Scratch Coat:

10 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
200 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
6 lbs. hair or fiber.
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

(B) Brown Coat:

7 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
150 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

Three-coat Work on Wood Lath—

(A) Scratch Coat:

9 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
200 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
6 lbs. hair or fiber.
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

(B) Brown Coat:

7 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
150 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

Two-coat Work on Tile, Brick or Gypsum Block—

(A) Brown Coat:

7 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
150 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

Two-coat Work on Concrete Walls and Ceilings—

(A) Brown Coat:

9 cu. ft., stiff, aged lime putty.
200 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
1 cu. yd., clean, sharp sand.

Finish Coats—Any of the following finishes may be specified over the above bases:

Smooth White Finish:

100 lbs. Best Bros. Keene's Cement, "Fast Finish."
80 lbs. stiff, aged lime putty.

Sand Float Finish—

100 lbs. Best. Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
165 lbs. stiff, aged lime putty.
450 lbs. clean, sharp sand.

Smooth Hard Finish—for Wainscots, etc.:

100 lbs. Best. Bros. Keene's Cement, "Regular."
25 lbs. stiff, aged lime putty.

Extra Hard Finish:

Use Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Regular" or "Fine" neat. Add no lime.

Brick and Tile Surfaces—All brick and tile surfaces shall be thoroughly broomed off and washed before the mortar is applied, and shall be damp when it is applied.

Concrete Surfaces—New concrete must not be plastered until it is dry. All dust and loose particles shall be removed from concrete surfaces by brushing well with a wire brush. The surfaces shall be washed with clean water and kept moist while the plaster is being applied. Should the concrete surfaces be oily or gummy, they must be washed with a 10% solution of muriatic acid and water (1 qt. of acid to a bucket of water), and washed out with clean water within twenty minutes after the acid solution is applied. Any cracks in the concrete shall be cut to a V-shape and filled in with neat cement and water, which must be allowed to dry thoroughly before the plaster is applied.

This coat must be laid on with a trowel or wooden float and not touched again, except to knock off the rough edges with the float. Great care must be exercised in applying the base coat to concrete. It must be laid on in one operation and not touched again, for if the coat is moved in any way the bond is broken.

Any plastered surfaces that are loose and not properly attached to the concrete after the mortar has dried out must be cut out and done over again, and sufficient area shall thus be removed to make a uniform surface without having the appearance of patchwork.

Finish coat should never be applied direct to concrete walls or ceilings.

Grounds—On wood lath, grounds shall be ⅞ in.; on metal lath, ⅝ in.; on brick or tile, ½ in.

Sand—Must be screened, clean and sharp; free from loam, quicksand or other impurities.

Lime—Hydrated lime shall be soaked in watertight boxes for at least 24 hours before using.

Lump lime shall be well slaked; run through a sieve of ⅛-in. mesh, and properly stored and protected for a sufficient time before using to ensure all particles being thoroughly slaked.

Lathing—Metal lath shall be either painted or galvanized. Wood lath shall be of a good grade, free from knots, sap and bark (white pine preferred). It shall be thoroughly dampened shortly before plaster is applied.

SPECIFICATION FOR ARTIFICIAL MARBLE

(Scagliola)

All artificial marble shall be precast and shall be manufactured and installed according to the best practice.

Material—Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Superfine" shall be used for the facing of all artificial marble, and Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Fine" for backing up the facing to the required thickness of the slab or casting. All colors shall be high grade mineral colors; no dyes or vegetable colors shall be used.

Water—All water used in the manufacture of artificial marble shall be free from alkaline salts and, if necessary, shall be treated to eliminate these salts.

Reinforcing—Small slabs up to 2 ft. square shall be made a full 1 in. in thickness and will not require reinforcing, except for the burlap layer used in making the slab. Slabs measuring from 2 to 6 ft. in length or width shall be not less than 1¼ in. in thickness, and shall be reinforced with hot rolled channel or T-iron. Slabs over 6 ft. in length shall be not less than 1½ in. in thickness and reinforced. All reinforcement used must be painted to prevent rust stains.

Base Coat—All walls, which call for plastering underneath the artificial marble and are likely to contain alkaline salts, shall be treated with a waterproof paint and given a scratch coat of Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Regular" mixed with an equal part of a good, clean plastering sand. A brown coat shall then be applied of Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Regular" mixed with one and one-half parts of good, clean plastering sand, and shall be rodded to a true plane.

Concrete columns shall be treated with a coat of waterproof paint and shall be wrapped with metal lath. They shall then receive two coats of Best Bros. Keene's Cement and sand as provided for wall surfaces, and the brown coat shall be brought out to within ¼ in. of the finished surface.

Casting—The facing of the marble to be of Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Superfine" shall be not less than ⅛-in. thickness, and shall be backed up with Best Bros. Keene's Cement "Fine" to the thickness called for in these specifications for that size of slab.

After slabs have been allowed to set for 48 hours, they shall be stoned and filled with the same material and colors as used for the facing. They shall be filled and stoned as often as necessary until the face is free from all voids, and a hard, dense and true surface has been prepared to receive the polish.

Polishing—All artificial marble shall be allowed to cure and dry out thoroughly for a period of not less than six weeks after the final honing, before being polished. Polishing shall be done with oxalic acid and putty powder (oxide of tin). Shellac, wax or lacquer polishes will not be accepted.

THE FINISHING LIME ASSOCIATION OF OHIO

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE
501-2-3 Home Bank Building, TOLEDO, OHIO

MEMBERS

THE KELLEY ISLAND LIME & TRANSPORT CO.
NATIONAL MORTAR & SUPPLY CO.
THE NATIONAL LIME & STONE CO.
THE NATIONAL GYPSUM CO.
THE OHIO HYDRATE & SUPPLY CO.
THE WOODVILLE LIME PRODUCTS CO.
THE GIBSONBURG LIME PRODUCTS CO.
UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
THE HERZOG LIME & STONE CO.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTERIOR PLASTER, USING FINISHING HYDRATED LIME

For the purpose of aiding you in obtaining a perfect, everlasting job of plaster and aiding in the solution of your plastering problems, we are submitting these specifications on the use of Finishing Hydrated Lime. These specifications are based on average conditions and will serve as a guide in carrying out your work. The proportions of these specifications are based on the Finishing Limes of Ohio, which have physical characteristics peculiar to limestone found only in a small area in northwestern Ohio.

Materials

Finishing Hydrated Lime—All lime for finish coats shall be Dolomitic Finishing Hydrated Lime meeting the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials, and THE FINISHING LIME ASSOCIATION OF OHIO, delivered at the job in original packages.

All lime for base coats shall be a mixture of finishing hydrated lime, hair and/or fiber, mill mixed and delivered on the job in the original packages.

Sand—(a) Sand for scratch and brown coats shall meet the requirements of the tentative specifications for sand for lime plaster of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(b) Sand for sand finish shall be a clean, dry screened sand 100% passing a No. 10 mesh screen, unless otherwise specified for specific finishes.

(c) Colored screenings and marble dust may be used to obtain color shades.

Gauging Materials—(a) Plaster of paris shall be clean, fresh and fully calcined, meeting the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(b) When Keene's cement is used it shall be a standard brand meeting the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(c) When portland cement is used it shall be a standard brand meeting the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials and the Portland Cement Association.

Hair—(a) Hair shall be long washed goat or cattle hair free from foreign matter.

(b) Vegetable fibre free from tannin may be used and shall be long, clean, and well washed out.

Water—Water shall be clean and fit for domestic consumption.

Metal Lath—All expanded and fabricated lath shall be of an approved brand, applied in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturers.

Wood Lath—Wood lath shall be No. 1 White Pine or equal and should be as damp as practicable when mortar is applied. Courses should be broken every eighth course, and all lath laid horizontally and in one direction on ceilings. They shall be nailed securely with 3d nails to each support, and shall cross and have butt joints over a support. Lath shall be spaced ⅜ in. apart. Provide and securely place metal corner beads and metal lath strips in all exterior and interior angles.

Ground Work—(a) Grounds shall be placed and secured prior to the application of plaster. Wood lath and metal lath shall have ¾-in. or ⅞-in. grounds. Solid backings shall have ⅝-in. grounds.

Plastering on Concrete Surfaces

Base Coats (Putty Mix)

Ceilings—*Proportions:* Stiff putty, 1 part by volume; fine plaster sand, 2½ parts by volume.

Prepare ceiling by brushing or washing free from scale dust, dirt, oil, etc., and then slush down with neat portland cement as a primer or by hacking and roughing surface prepare bond to receive plaster. When this is set, apply coat as thin as possible. (If plain surface is required, it should be obtained through good formwork. Do not attempt to fill up uneven places with plaster.) Trowel to finish or texture desired. If white coat is desired, add finely screened sand to regular white coat.

Walls—⅝-in. grounds. *Proportions:* Stiff putty, 1 part by volume; plaster sand, 3 parts by volume.

Brush or wash surface free from all dirt scale, or foreign matter, and then slush down with neat cement, or by hacking and roughing surface prepare bond to receive plaster. When this is dry apply 1 coat of this mortar and by adding 1 more part of sand, apply a second coat, and bring out to grounds. Use rod and darby to bring to even surface. When firm but not dry, rub evenly with float to remove and prevent shrinkage cracks, and prepare surface to receive finish coat. When thoroughly dry apply finish coat.

Note: All interior surfaces of concrete basement walls below ground level should be furred and lathed before plastering.

Note: For first class work we recommend furring and lathing over concrete surfaces.

Base Coats Fibered (Dry Mix)

Ceilings—*Proportions:* Finishing Hydrated Lime, 2 sacks, 100 lb.; fine plastering sand, 300 lb.

Prepare ceiling by brushing or washing free from scale dust, dirt, oil, etc., and then slush down with neat portland cement as a primer, or by hacking and roughing surface prepare bond to receive plaster. When this is set, apply coat as thin as possible. (If plain surface is required, it should be obtained through good formwork. Do not attempt to fill up uneven places with plaster.)

Trowel to finish or texture desired. If white coat is desired add finely screened sand to regular white coat.

Walls—⅝-in. grounds. *Proportions:* Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plaster sand, 300 lb.

Brush or wash surface free from all dirt scale, or foreign matter, and then slush down with neat cement. When this is dry apply 1 coat of this mortar and by adding 1 more part of sand, a second coat, and bring out to grounds. Use rod and darby to bring to even surface.

When firm but not dry, rub evenly with float to remove and prevent shrinkage cracks, and prepare surface to receive finish coat. When thoroughly dry apply finish coat.

Note: All interior surface of concrete basement walls below ground level should be furred and lathed before plastering.

Three-coat Work on Metal Lath

Base Coats (Dry Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime and sand mixed in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plastering sand dry, 200 lb.

Brown coat shall be composed of: Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plastering sand dry, 250 lb.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅞-in. grounds.

(b) Apply a coat of scratch mortar evenly and with sufficient force to insure a good clinch and key.

(c) As soon as this coat has become firm but not dry,

scratch entire surface with broom or metal scratcher to insure bond for brown coat.

(d) When this coat has become dry apply brown coat and bring surface out to grounds.

Rod and darby to true surface, and when this coat is firm, but not dry, rub evenly with float to eliminate and prevent shrinkage cracks and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

Gauging—(a) If a harder set is desired, 15% to 20% of portland or Keene's cement by weight of lime may be gauged in the scratch coat.

Base Coats (Putty Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime paste or putty, which has been allowed to age either neat or sanded for at least 24 hours, in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Stiff putty made from fibered lime, 1 part by volume; plastering sand dry, 3 part by volume.

Brown coat shall be composed of: Stiff putty, 1 part by volume; plastering sand dry, 4 part by volume; hair or fibre, 3 lb. per cu. yd. mortar.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅞-in. grounds.

(b) Apply a coat of scratch mortar evenly and with sufficient force to insure clinch and key.

(c) As soon as this coat has become firm but not dry, scratch entire surface with broom or metal scratcher to insure bond for brown coat.

(d) When this coat has become dry apply brown coat, and bring surface out to grounds. Rod and darby to true surface and when this coat is firm but not dry, rub evenly with float to eliminate and prevent shrinkage cracks, and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

Gauging—(a) If a harder set is desired, 15% to 20% of portland or Keene's cement by weight of lime may be gauged in the scratch coat.

Three-coat Work on Wood Lath

Scratch or Base Coats (Dry Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime and sand mixed in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plastering sand dry, 200 lb.

Brown coat shall be composed of: Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plastering sand dry, 250 lb.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅞-in. grounds.

(b) Apply a coat of scratch mortar evenly and with sufficient force to insure good clinch and key.

(c) As soon as this coat has become firm but not dry, scratch entire surface with broom or metal scratcher to insure bond for brown coat.

(d) When this coat has become dry apply brown coat, and bring surface out to grounds. Rod and darby to true surface and when this coat is firm but not dry, rub evenly with float to eliminate and prevent shrinkage cracks, and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

Gauging—(a) If a harder set is desired, 15% to 20% of portland or Keene's cement by weight of lime may be gauged in the scratch coat.

Base Coats (Putty Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime, paste or putty, which has been allowed to age either neat or sanded for at least 24 hours, in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Stiff putty made from fibered lime, 1 part by volume; plastering sand dry, 3 part by volume. Brown coat shall be composed of: Stiff putty made from fibered lime, 1 part by volume; plastering sand dry, 4 part by volume.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅞-in. grounds.

(b) Apply a coat of scratch mortar evenly and with sufficient force to insure good clinch and key.

(c) As soon as this coat has become firm but not dry, scratch entire surface with broom or metal scratcher to insure bond for brown coat.

(d) When this coat has become dry apply brown coat, and bring surfaces out to grounds. Rod and darby to true surface and when this coat is firm but not dry, rub evenly with float to eliminate and prevent shrinkage cracks, and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

Gauging—(a) If a harder set is desired, 15% to 20% of portland or Keene's cement by weight of lime may be gauged in the scratch coat.

Two-coat Work on Brick, Tile, etc. (Doubled-up Work)

Base Coats (Dry Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime and sand, mixed in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Fibered Finishing Hydrated Lime, 1 sack, 50 lb.; plastering sand dry, 225 lb.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅝-in. grounds.

(b) All surfaces of tile, etc., shall be free from oil, dirt, dust or other foreign matter, and should be wet down before applying plaster.

(c) Apply a coat of this mortar with sufficient pressure to insure bond, and double back with the same mortar, bringing the coat out to grounds; rod and darby to true even surface.

(d) When surface is firm, but not dry, rub evenly with float to remove and prevent shrinkage cracks, and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

(e) When plaster is thoroughly dry apply finish coat.

Base Coats (Putty Mix)

Mortar—The mortar shall be a mixture of Finishing Hydrated Lime, paste or putty, which has been allowed to age, either neat or sanded for at least 24 hours, in the following proportions:

Proportions—Scratch coat shall be composed of: Stiff putty made from fibered lime, 1 part by volume; plastering sand dry, 3½ parts by volume.

Application—(a) Plastering shall be to ⅝-in. grounds.

(b) All surfaces of tile, etc., shall be free from oil, dirt, dust or other foreign matter, and should be wet down before applying plaster.

(c) Apply a coat of this mortar with sufficient pressure to insure bond, and double back with the same mortar, bringing the coat out to grounds; rod and darby to true even surface.

(d) When surface is firm, but not dry, rub evenly with float to remove and prevent shrinkage cracks, and to prepare surface to receive finish coat.

(e) When plaster is thoroughly dry apply finish coat.

Finish Coats

Putty made from Finishing Hydrated Lime shall be soaked 24 hours. This is done by sifting Finishing Hydrated Lime into an equal part by volume of clear water.

White Smooth Finish—Thoroughly mix gauging and Finishing Hydrated Lime putty and apply evenly. Trowel to eliminate all checks, chip cracks and uneven points until a true and even surface is obtained.

Proportion—Finishing Hydrated Lime, 4 sacks, 200 lb.; plaster of paris, 50 lb.

Textured White Finish—Thoroughly mix gauging and Finishing Hydrated Lime putty and apply a very thin coat completely covering the brown coat. Follow this with heavier coat to form texture desired.

Proportions—Finishing Hydrated Lime, 3 sacks, 150 lb.; plaster of paris, 50 lb.

Sand Finish—Mix Finishing Hydrated Lime and sand dry and screen through No. 10 screen unless specified for specific finishes, and add water and mix to proper consistency.

Apply a thin coat to all mortar surfaces, and double back with same mixture and float to true plane surface.

Proportions—Finishing Hydrated Limes, 2 sacks, 100 lb.; plastering sand, 300 lb.

Keene's cement, portland cement or highly retarded gypsum may be added to sand finish as a hardener in proportions of 10% to 30% of the entire mixture.

Texture Finish—Finish in same manner as sand finish, except second coat is applied heavier, and texture desired worked in with tools or hands.

THE KELLEY ISLAND LIME & TRANSPORT CO.

World's Largest Producer of Lime and Limestone Products

GENERAL OFFICES

Leader Building CLEVELAND, OHIO

PLANTS

WHITE ROCK, OHIO
KELLEYS ISLAND, OHIO
GIBSONBURG, OHIO
HUNTINGTON, IND.
MARTINSBURG, W. VA.
MARBLEHEAD, OHIO
ROCKPORT, MICH.
TIFFIN, OHIO
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Products

TIGER FINISH HYDRATED LIME.
TIGER MASONS HYDRATED LIME.
TIGER FIBERED LIME.
LUMP LIME.
PEBBLE LIME.
GROUND LIME.

TRADE MARK

The Company

The Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co. is the largest producer in the world of lime and limestone products. The Company is in a position to furnish any kind of lime or limestone. The general offices are at 1122 Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio, where all correspondence should be addressed.

TIGER FINISH is packed in white bags easily identified on the job. Specify and insist upon "WYTE BAG TIGER FINISH" being used.

Tiger Finish

Tiger Finish Hydrated Lime is used to produce:
(a) Smooth White Coat Finish
(b) Sand Finish
(c) Textured Finishes

The beauty and durability of each one of these is facilitated by the use of Tiger Finish which finds general acceptance by building material dealers and plasterers.

Leading architects throughout the country gladly specify Tiger Finish because they feel confident that their clients will get the highest quality lime that the market affords.

Just a word about the way Tiger is made. First of all comes the uniformity of the limestone deposit. To the high quality of the raw material is added a scientific process of manufacture in the hands of trained operatives closely supervised by a staff of competent chemists. Constant inspection is maintained. In brief, no effort is spared to make Tiger Finish the very best hydrate that can be produced.

Tiger Fibered Lime

This product, recently added to our line of building limes, provides a way to secure a completely Tiger plastered job. Tiger Fibered Lime for base coats (scratch and brown) is made with the same care and consequently is the same high quality product as Tiger Finish.

Tiger Masons

This is a hydrated lime for lime-sand and lime-cement-sand mortars. It is accepted by mason contractors as the standard masons hydrated lime.

Quicklimes

We manufacture old-fashioned quick limes: lump—pebble—ground. These when properly slaked form a rich, fat putty for use in sand-lime and sand-lime-cement mortars.

Efflorescence

This occurs when a masonry wall is not watertight. The most practical and economical way to secure watertightness is to make sure that the mortar has a high lime content. We suggest a 2:1:9 mortar. This means two parts lime putty (made from hydrated lime or quick lime); one part portland cement; nine parts of well graded clean mortar sand—all by volume. This mix would work out by weight as follows; hydrated lime 90 lbs. or quick lime 54 lbs.; portland cement 94 lbs.; sand 900 lbs. In actual field work when using hydrated lime it has been found very practical to use two 50-lb. sacks of hydrated lime, one standard weight sack of portland cement and nine cubic feet of sand. If this practice is followed it will eliminate the necessity of weighing materials on the job.

For Concrete Work

Use ten per cent of Tiger Finish or Tiger Masons by weight of portland cement. This makes for watertightness and enhances the appearance. Lime is an addition; it does not replace any ingredient.

Exterior Stucco

Tiger Finish Hydrated Lime makes for plasticity in application and watertightness in service. It operates to lessen hair cracking. Employ 20% of Tiger Finish by weight of portland cement used.

Specifications

Please turn to the specifications of the Finishing Lime Association of Ohio given in this section. These specifications show how Tiger Finish can be employed in plastering.

Co-operative Service

Our Architectural Service and Information Department will be glad to discuss with architects, contractors and dealers any problem arising in connection with the use of lime.

NATIONAL MORTAR & SUPPLY COMPANY

Manufacturers of Lime and Limestone Products

GENERAL OFFICES
212 Ninth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANTS: GIBSONBURG AND COLD SPRINGS, OHIO
DISTRICT SALES AND SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILL., 43 E. Ohio Street
DETROIT, MICH., 325 Merton Road
COLUMBUS, OHIO, P. O. Box 722
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TOLEDO, OHIO, 2030 Central Grove Avenue
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, 2111 Broadway
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES: The Abbey Co., Inc.
NEW YORK, N .Y., 103 Park Avenue
EAST ORANGE, N. J., 25 Halsted Street
Charter Member of the Finishing Lime Association of Ohio

Products

BANNER FINISHING LIME—Hydrated; BANNER BASE COAT LIME—Fibered; SUPERIOR HYDRATED LIME.

Banner

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Banner Finishing Lime—Hydrated

Famous Ohio high magnesium (dolomitic) white lime for hard, smooth, white finishes and popular textured or period finishes; for complicated, artistic mouldings and ornamental work, precast or run in place. A favorite of plasterers and contractors since 1907. Its large yield when soaked into putty gives economy by large coverage. Has plasticity that encourages big yardage and perfect wall surfaces, angles, corners, and cornices by craftsmen. Apply in natural pure white color for later decorating; or, integral mineral colors, carefully and thoroughly mixed, may also be used. Painting, after finishing coat is dry, is recommended.

Packed in 50-lb. heavy paper, valve bags. Delivered to the job in original packages bearing above trade-mark printed in blue for easy identification.

Analysis—The purity of Banner Lime is proven by the following analysis, certified by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. Results were calculated on non-volatile residue.

The extra quality of Banner is indicated by the last column which gives the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials, specification C-6-24 and United States Government Master Specification SS-L-351 (superseding 249) for finishing lime.

	Banner analysis per cent	Requirements A.S.T.M. Spec. C-6-24 U. S. Govt. Spec. SS-L-351
Carbon dioxide	.94	Max. permitted 5.0%
Calcium and magnesium oxides	97.68	Min. required 95.0%
Sieve test:		
On 30-mesh	.004	Max. permitted 0.5%
On 200-mesh	3.32	Max. permitted 15.0%

Availability—Building material dealers in United States and Canada carry stocks of Banner Lime at all times for delivery in any wanted quantities. Consult local dealer for prices or communicate direct with any office listed above.

Facilities—Two modern plants located at Gibsonburg, Ohio, with 35 vertical gas-fired kilns. Duplication of all processes insures uninterrupted production. Quarry area over 20 acres, average depth 40 ft.

For 28 years rock analyses have shown absolutely no variation in chemical content. Reputation of Banner Lime is built upon unusual rock deposit, plus modern processing. This latter includes mechanical sizing of kiln stone and gas-fired kilns with absolute heat regulation for uniform burning; continuous process hydration (instead of batch hydration) for uniformity; air separation (instead of screening and grinding) for purity. Daily capacity 350 tons.

Banner Base Coat Lime—Fibered

For lime plaster. Famous Banner Finishing Lime, mill-mixed with proper proportions of mixed fiber; comes to the job in original packages ready for use. Gives the convenience demanded by modern practice together with the finest qualities of lime plaster. May be mixed and used immediately or aged to improve working qualities. If used at once, very thorough mixing is essential. Machine mixing is preferable in all cases.

Every architect knows the merits of "old-fashioned" lime plaster: durability without limitation; fire resistance; insulation against heat and cold and *sound*. Banner Lime carries at least three times its own weight of sand, so plaster made of it can economically be put on the walls with heavier grounds, thus multiplying the natural sound-deadening qualities of lime plaster.

Specifications

Complete standard specifications are given in SWEET'S CATALOG by The Finishing Lime Association of Ohio. As charter members of this organization we recommend the use of Banner Lime according to these specifications for standard practice, varying only as local conditions dictate. We can put you in touch with reliable plastering contractors qualified to execute dependable lime plastering at no higher cost than hardwall work.

Ask us to have one of our representatives call to show you portfolio of actual jobs plastered with three coats of Banner Lime Plaster and architects' and contractors' recommendations.

Complete standard specifications for your A.I.A. File will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

For Every Building Purpose—Use Banner Finish Lime for brickwork, tile setting, stone mortar, waterproofing concrete. Quality work is more easily achieved with a quality product. Further information on request.

Superior Hydrated Lime

A high magnesium white mason's lime produced at Cold Springs, Ohio, in a modern 10-kiln plant with a daily capacity of 100 tons. Used for all building construction requirements except finishing or whitecoating. Extensively used by United States Government in concrete construction; in dam work under Government supervision; in public utility enterprises where specifications are stringent and rigidly enforced. Distributed by building material dealers.

NATIONAL MORTAR & SUPPLY CO. SUPERIOR HYDRATED LIME PITTSBURG, PA. OFFICE

TRADE-MARK

THE WOODVILLE LIME PRODUCTS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Blubag Brands of Lime Products for Building Uses

TOLEDO, OHIO

PLANT AND QUARRIES, WOODVILLE, OHIO

Charter Member of The Finishing Lime Association of Ohio

Products

Blubag Brands of Finishing Hydrated Lime — White Enamel, White Lily, Gold Medal; *Blubag* Fibered Lime Plaster; *Blubag* Sand Finishes (Interior); *Blubag* Stucco Finishes (Exterior); *Blubag* Brick Cement; Prestone Superlime Plaster; Ace High Mason's Lime; Lump Lime; Rex Cement Products Improver; Cold Water Paints: Newkote, Interior; Stucco Seal, Exterior.

Quality of Lime Is of Greatest Importance

Eighty per cent of the interior of a building visible to the eye is wall. Quality of lime used is, therefore, of greatest importance and should receive architect's most careful consideration.

Blubag brands of hydrated finishing lime are guaranteed to meet the standard of specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials as well as those of the Bureau of Standards.

Laboratory Tests Insure Uniform Quality

Nothing is taken for granted in the production of *Blubag* lime products. Every process of manufacture is under the supervision of seasoned and experienced men and skilled chemists.

A complete and modern research and testing laboratory is an important factor in preserving the natural qualities of *Blubag* lime—whiteness, plasticity and strength—which makes it a product of the highest quality that may be obtained anywhere at any price.

Blubag Finishing Hydrated Lime

For plain and textured wall finishes. Made in three brands: White Enamel, White Lily, Gold Medal, all of equal quality and all packed in the distinctive blue package labeled *"Blubag."*

Thousands of tons of *Blubag* Finishing Hydrated Lime are constantly undergoing a natural "Dyjestive" process in our immense curing tanks. It assimilates the raw and caustic tendencies of freshly hydrated lime, and leaves a pure, snow-white, bone-dry powder that is soft and safe as talcum.

As a result of this careful "Dyjestive" process *Blubag* Finishing Hydrate has a greater degree of uniformity and improved working qualities. Yet not a single iota of life and efficiency has been sacrificed or impaired.

This "Dyjestive" process is just an additional step taken in the course of manufacture to preserve and enhance the remarkable natural quality of our limestone which produces a hydrated lime that is "Quality from Stone to Finish."

Blubag Fibered Lime Plaster for Base Coat Plastering

Prepared from our finishing hydrated lime mixed with proper proportions of fiber, thoroughly distributed and ready for mixing with sand and water at the job. It can be applied to wood or metal lath, brick, gypsum tile or other masonry bases immediately after mixing.

This fibered lime plaster develops excellent acoustical qualities and produces a hard, durable wall.

Twelve Specific Properties that Make Blubag Fibered Lime Plaster Outstanding

(1) Durability.
(2) Specific sound-deadening properties.
(3) Develops high early and ultimate strength.
(4) Improves with age.
(5) Fire-resistant.
(6) Workability enables the plasterer to produce straight walls and angles.
(7) Retemperable—eliminates loss of material.
(8) Increases productivity of plasterer with less effort.
(9) Non-corrosive to metal.
(10) Maximum covering capacity.
(11) Produces even unbroken surfaces.
(12) Gives perfect base for decorations.

Blubag Sand Finishes

Blubag Sand Finishes are standardized products using graded, natural colored aggregates, with standard cementitious materials, factory mixed and bagged, arriving at the job ready for the mixing water and application. They can be applied as sand float or textured finishes.

Facilities and Distribution

Plant and quarries are located at Woodville, Ohio, and general offices at Toledo, Ohio. Products are distributed through all principal building material dealers throughout the United States.

How to Specify Blubag Lime

For a complete standard form of specification refer to the pages in this catalogue of The Finishing Lime Association of Ohio.

Select the particular specification to fit your requirements and insert the brand name *"Blubag* Brands of Finishing Hydrated Lime," together with "manufactured by The Woodville Lime Products Company, Toledo, Ohio."

Specifications

Detailed specifications on all *Blubag* lime products will be sent to you upon request.

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